
| RESEARCH ARTICLE

Code-Switching in Translation: Linguistic Analysis of Multilingual Texts and their Translations

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| ABSTRACT

This research explores the occurrence of code-switching in translation, focusing on instances where translators switch between languages within the same textual context, both intentionally and unintentionally. This study investigated the influence of linguistic factors such as language structure, semantic complexity, and intended communicative purpose on code-switching. The analysis employs qualitative methods to identify the strategies and challenges that translators face in managing code-switching. The study reveals that code-switching significantly contributes to semantic and cultural nuances in multilingual texts, emphasizing its critical role in translation accuracy and reader comprehension. The findings offer theoretical understanding and practical guidance for translation practice, enhancing the framework of multilingual translation studies. This research highlights the importance of code-switching in preserving the integrity and richness of multilingual communication in translated works. This study was conducted through the author's personal efforts without any external funding or grants.

| KEYWORDS

Code switching; Translation; Linguistic analysis; Multilingual text; Language quality; Cultural authenticity; translation strategy

| ARTICLE INFORMATION

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1. Introduction

The practice of code-switching, which involves the alternation of two or more languages or dialects within a single conversation or discourse, is observed across various domains. In conversational settings, bilingual and multilingual speakers commonly engage in code-switching to signal group membership or maintain fluency when expressing intricate ideas (Puspita & Ardianto, 2024). In literature, code-switching can be employed to authenticate dialogue or convey a character's cultural background (Matricciani, 2023). Media, such as broadcasting and digital platforms, often incorporate code-switching to appeal to diverse audiences and reflect societal language practices (Mawelle, 2019). In educational settings, code-switching may be utilized as a pedagogical tool to facilitate comprehension and learning among students who speak different languages (Sevilla-Pavón, 2015).

Code-switching is a multifaceted phenomenon that permeates various aspects of communication, from informal conversations to formal institutional discourse. Its prevalence in different domains underscores its role as a versatile linguistic strategy that reflects the complexity of human language use and social interaction. The practice of code-switching, while sometimes contentious, is an integral part of the linguistic repertoire of multilingual communities and has significant implications for computational linguistics, sociolinguistics, and language education (Doğruöz et al., 2023; Mawelle, 2019; Puspita & Ardianto, 2024; Sevilla-Pavón, 2015).

Although code-switching has been extensively studied in sociolinguistics, there is a critical gap in the understanding of its implications for translation studies.

1.1 Aims of the Study

The objective of this study is to provide a comprehensive examination of code-switching patterns in translated texts, shedding light on the linguistic features and challenges associated with translating multilingual materials.

1.2 Research Questions

The present study seeks to investigate the prevalence, patterns, and repercussions of code-switching in translated texts. To systematically approach this investigation, the following research questions have been formulated:

1. What linguistic factors exert an influence on code-switching in translation?
2. How do translators grapple with code-switching to maintain coherence and meaning?
3. Exploring these challenges and strategies sheds light on the intricacy of translating code-switched text. Consequently, comprehending the significance of code-switching in translation becomes crucial for several reasons:

1. By scrutinizing how translators navigate code-switching, this study offers profound insights into their complex decision-making processes, especially in the context of multilingual texts.
2. It underscores the cultural and linguistic obstacles in safeguarding the authenticity of source texts while ensuring accessibility for target audiences.
3. It contributes to the development of more efficacious translation strategies for multilingual content.
4. It enlightens translation training programs on the importance of managing linguistic and cultural nuances in multilingual contexts. By addressing these questions and delving into the significance of code-switching in translation, this study aspires to contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of multilingual translation practices and provide practical insights for translators, educators, and researchers in the field.

1.3 The Importance of the Present Research

The examination of code-switching in translation holds immense value for multiple reasons:

1. It sheds light on the intricate decision-making procedures translators employ when working with multilingual texts, revealing their thought processes.
2. It emphasizes the linguistic and cultural obstacles in maintaining the originality of source material while ensuring comprehensibility for target readerships.
3. It contributes to the formulation of more efficient strategies for the translation of multilingual content.
4. It informs instructional programs for translators on the significance of managing linguistic and cultural subtleties in multilingual settings. This study aspires to broaden the understanding of multilingual translation techniques and offer practical guidance for translators, educators, and researchers by addressing these questions and exploring the significance of code-switching in translation.

2. Literature Review

Code-switching, a linguistic phenomenon where speakers alternate between languages or dialects within a conversation or text, plays a crucial role in linguistically diverse communities. It bridges speakers from different linguistic and cultural backgrounds, enhances communication and mutual understanding, and exemplifies the versatility of languages (Spooner, 2017). This versatility extends beyond informal conversations into formal contexts such as literature, media, and education. However, a broader range of studies, especially recent research, is necessary to provide a comprehensive understanding of code-switching in these settings.

In **literature**, authors often use code-switching to reflect a character's cultural heritage, social status, or emotional state, adding depth to narratives. Similarly, in **media**, code-switching fosters connections with audiences in multilingual regions by adding authenticity to content. In **education**, code-switching helps educators explain complex concepts in familiar languages, enhancing learning outcomes (Ali & Ihsan, 2023).

Nevertheless, gaps remain in the literature on the impact of code-switching on educational outcomes in non-Western contexts. Recent studies, particularly those published post-2020, highlight the growing importance of code-switching in digital media and online communication, which should be incorporated into future reviews.

Moreover, the challenges of translation in the context of code-switching are underexplored. While code-switching highlights linguistic nuances and variations, it also complicates the accurate conveyance of intended meanings, posing unique challenges for translators. Understanding these complexities is crucial for effective cross-linguistic communication, particularly in multilingual

texts, where linguistic and cultural hybridity are prominent (Chen & Li, 2018). Recent studies have begun exploring solutions to these challenges, yet more diverse perspectives are necessary to fully understand translators' decision-making processes.

Research into the **social, cultural, and psychological** implications of code-switching reveals it as a social act reflecting power dynamics, identity, and community building (Rosana & Fauzi, 2024). The strategic use of code-switching can preserve cultural identity and solidarity, serving as a tool for communication and the preservation of linguistic heritage (Catama et al., 2016; Kolehmainen & Sivula, 2020). However, ongoing debates regarding its role in reinforcing social hierarchies and the dominance of specific languages remain unresolved. This dual function is particularly relevant in multilingual communities, where heritage languages may otherwise be overshadowed by more dominant ones.

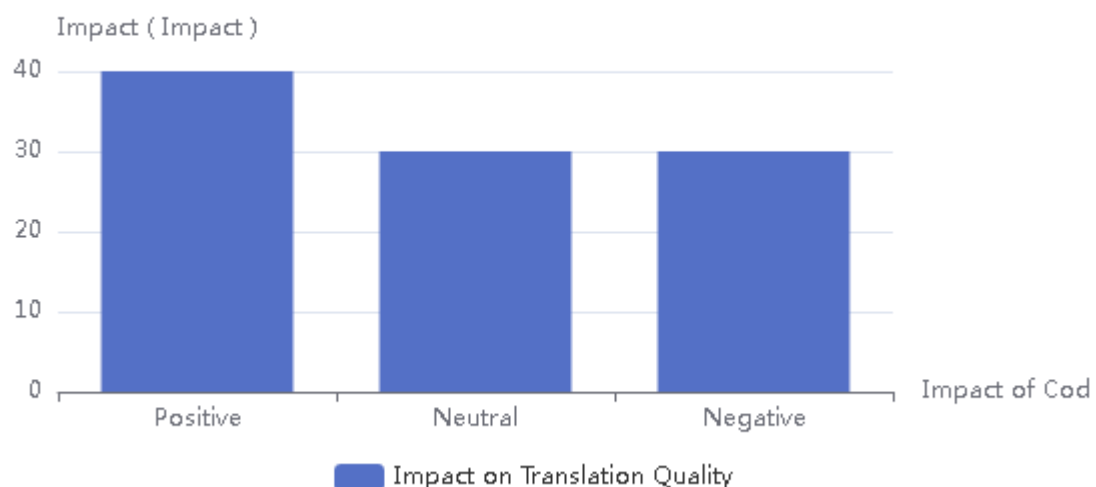
In **educational contexts**, while code-switching has been positively correlated with bilingual students' performance in subjects such as mathematics and language (Ali & Ihsan, 2023), it faces resistance among monolingual educators and policymakers. More research is needed to address potential confusion or resistance and develop strategies for effective implementation. The educational advantages of code-switching are mirrored by the challenges it presents to translators. Translators must maintain the original text's meaning while ensuring comprehension by the target audience. Myers-Scotton (1993) noted that code-switching follows specific grammatical and sociolinguistic rules, underscoring the structured nature of this phenomenon, and translators must carefully navigate these rules.

The **translation** of texts containing code-switching presents unique challenges. Translators must decide how to handle instances where ideas in one language lack equivalents in the other, a problem identified by Grosjean (2008) as particularly pertinent. This process is influenced by the translator's linguistic and cultural background, which can either enrich or complicate the translation process (Monti 2013).

Furthermore, **code-switching in multilingual dramas enhances** the authenticity of characters and reflects cultural and linguistic diversity. However, in translation, code-switching can affect the coherence and readability of the text. If used appropriately, it adds depth and realism, and if mishandled, it leads to confusion. Achieving this balance is essential for preserving the linguistic richness of the original text while making the translation accessible to the target audience.

In **machine translation**, code-switching presents significant challenges. Neural machine translation systems struggle with integrating code-switching; however, addressing this issue is crucial for achieving translation accuracy and fluency. Techniques such as **code-switching pre-training (CSP)** are being explored to improve these outcomes. In conclusion, studying code-switching in translation is vital for understanding language contact and change. This study aims to fill this gap by examining code-switching in translated texts and proposing practical recommendations for translators, emphasizing the need for strategies that respect linguistic diversity and cultural nuances.

Figure 1: Impact of Code-Switching on Translation Quality (PNG)
Impact of Code-Switching on Translation Quality



The following passage, illustrated by a stacked column chart (Figure 1: Impact of Code-Switching on Translation Quality (PNG)), demonstrates the distribution of respondents' perceptions of the influence of code-switching on translation quality. The participants were asked to assess the impact on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 indicating a harmful effect and 5 indicating a beneficial effect. The results indicate that the largest proportion of respondents (30%) regarded the impact as neutral, while 40% perceived it as positive and 30% as negative. However, it is crucial to consider that the survey was conducted with a specific group of professional translators, and the findings may not be generalizable to other populations or contexts. Further research is necessary to examine the impact of code-switching on translation quality in different settings and among diverse translator groups.

2.1 Research Hypotheses

This research examines code-switching with the aim of answering key questions about its impact on translation quality.

2.1.1 Research Questions:

1. What linguistic factors influence code-switching in translation?
2. How do translators manage code-switching to maintain coherence and meaning?
3. What challenges and strategies highlight the complexity of translating code-switched text?

2.1.2 Hypotheses:

1. Vocabulary availability, grammar, and discourse structures significantly influence code-switching in translation (Li, 2016).
2. Translators may switch codes to borrowing words or expressions from the source language, retaining the original meaning of the text (Cui, 2012). Each of these questions and hypotheses is directly connected to the gaps highlighted in the literature review. By addressing these gaps, this research contributes to a more nuanced understanding of code-switching in translation, especially regarding the difficulties in preserving both **linguistic quality** and **cultural authenticity**.

Table 1: Strategies for Handling Code-Switching in Translation (CSV)

Strategy	Description	Example from Data
Literal Translation	Direct translation of code-switched elements	Direct translation of idioms
Substitution	Replacing elements with equivalent expressions	Using local idioms
Omission	Omitting elements to maintain fluency	Skipping non-essential phrases

Table 1 outlines various approaches for effectively handling code-switching during translation, aiming to preserve the original message's accuracy and intended meaning in the target text.

Translators can address the intricacies of code-switching while maintaining linguistic diversity, cultural nuances, and overall meaning by evaluating these approaches and implementing Translation Studies principles.

This research delves into the complex nature of code-switching in translation, examining its effects and methods for managing it successfully. The objective was to enhance understanding of this phenomenon, particularly in multilingual settings, and provide practical recommendations for translators to strike a balance between faithfulness and accessibility in their work.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

2.2.1 Linguistic Theories of Code-Switching

Understanding code-switching in multilingual contexts requires an examination of three key theories: Sociolinguistic Theory, Psycholinguistic Theory, and Discourse Analysis Theory. These frameworks provide distinct insights that guide this research's approach to analyzing code-switching in translation.

Sociolinguistic Theory explores how social factors influence language use. It investigates the impact of variables such as age, gender, and social status on language choices and how language functions as a means of constructing identity and social positioning. For instance, Zagurska (2016) investigates the relationship between societal expectations, language use, and gender communicative behavior, emphasizing the external factors that drive code-switching. In this study, Sociolinguistic Theory aids in comprehending how translators adapt to social contexts when alternating between languages to maintain cultural or social significance, revealing the complex interplay of identity, power, and language.

Furthermore, this theory emphasizes the significance of language evolution over time, as evidenced by regional dialects and accents, which can profoundly affect the translation process. Translators may opt to switch codes to capture historical or cultural nuances embedded in the source language, adding depth beyond literal linguistic translation. Thus, Sociolinguistic Theory informs our understanding of how translators handle context-dependent language use and the sociocultural implications of their decisions.

Psycholinguistic Theory evaluates the cognitive effects of language use, including how language shapes perception and thought. The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, for example, proposes that different cultures' perceptions of time, space, and other concepts are influenced by their language. In this research, Psycholinguistic Theory guides the analysis of translators' decision-making processes, particularly how cognitive mechanisms like inhibitory control, attentional shifts, and linguistic repertoire management come into play during code-switching. This theory also addresses the subconscious, effortless switching that occurs in multilingual individuals, offering insights into how translators navigate between languages based on cognitive cues and linguistic proficiency. Consequently, it contributes to understanding how cognitive factors influence word choice, phrasing, and syntax when translating across languages.

Discourse Analysis Theory investigates communication structures and patterns, illuminating how language constructs meaning and shapes social reality. In this study, Discourse Analysis Theory is employed to examine how translators manipulate language to achieve specific rhetorical objectives. Code-switching can function as a tool for highlighting certain points, introducing cultural elements from the source text, or transitioning between formal and informal registers to reflect the original discourse. The theory also aids in analyzing how translators maintain coherence and style across languages while navigating diverse cultural and rhetorical contexts. By examining discourse patterns in translation, we can better comprehend how translators preserve the intent and impact of the original message through strategic language switching.

By combining these three theoretical perspectives, this study aims to explore the intricate dynamics of code-switching in translation, providing insights into how translators navigate linguistic, cognitive, and social challenges.

2.3 Empirical Findings

To illustrate the application of these theories, we analyze specific linguistic factors that trigger code-switching. **Table 2** provides an overview of these factors, grounded in the empirical data collected.

Table 2: Linguistic Factors Influencing Code-Switching

Linguistic Factor	Description	Example from Data
Vocabulary Gaps	Switching occurs when there is a lack of equivalent terms in the target language, necessitating retention of the original term.	Switching to retain term
Grammar	Structural differences between languages	Switching to maintain flow
Discourse	Differences in discourse structure	Switching for coherence

This table outlines the primary linguistic factors that influence code-switching, including vocabulary, grammar, and discourse. Each factor is accompanied by a description and example from the data collected in this study.

According to **Sociolinguistic Theory**, code-switching is a language behavior shaped by social status, group identity, and context. For translators, switching between languages allows them to convey cultural or social meaning that may otherwise be lost. **Psycholinguistic Theory** further explores the cognitive mechanisms driving these decisions, focusing on the automatic processes involved in switching between languages to maintain fluency. Finally, **Discourse Analysis Theory** views code-switching as a rhetorical strategy within the broader communicative context, with translators using language variation to create specific effects and preserve the original text's intent and cultural richness.

2.4 Previous Studies on Code-Switching in Translation

Previous research on code-switching in translation has investigated various aspects of this linguistic phenomenon. Some studies have explored sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic factors that influence code-switching in multilingual contexts (Zhang, n.d.; Wang, 2005). For instance, one study analyzed the social and psychological motivations for code-switching among multilingual speakers, highlighting the roles of identity construction and communicative efficiency (Wang, 2005).

Additionally, several studies have examined code-switching in educational settings, particularly in foreign language classrooms (Zhu, 2009). These studies investigated the use of code-switching as a teaching strategy to enhance comprehension and facilitate

language learning. For example, an empirical study on English-Chinese code-switching in university classrooms analyzed the pragmatic functions and linguistic features of code-switching in teacher discourse (Zhu, 2009).

Furthermore, research on code-switching in translation has explored the cognitive processes involved in language production and switching among multilinguals (Fan, 2013). One study investigated inhibitory control mechanisms in language switching during language production among trilingual Chinese, English, and Japanese speakers (Fan, 2013). This research provides insights into the cognitive demands of code-switching and its implications for translation processes.

Overall, previous studies on code-switching in translation have contributed to our understanding of the motivations, functions, and cognitive processes involved in this complex linguistic behavior. However, there are still gaps in knowledge, particularly regarding the impact of code-switching on the linguistic quality and cultural authenticity of translations, which this study intends to address.

2.5 Multilingualism and Translation Studies

2.5.1 The Relationship Between Multilingualism and Translation Studies

The connection between multilingualism and translation studies is a complex and intriguing one, significantly influenced by the increase in linguistic diversity in recent years. As communities grow more linguistically diverse, the demand for translation services has risen, leading to the evolution of translation methodologies and technologies to accommodate this diversity. This demand has prompted the development of advanced translation software and methodologies, such as neural machine translation, a type of AI that learns from vast amounts of linguistic data, representing a breakthrough in handling linguistic diversity.

2.5.2 Code-Switching in Multilingual Translation: Challenges and Benefits

This article explores the relationship between multilingualism and translation studies, focusing on the challenges and benefits of code-switching. Code-switching, where speakers alternate between languages in a single conversation or text, underscores the linguistic adaptability essential in today's interconnected communities. With increasing demands for precise multilingual communication, code-switching is vital for translators to maintain consistent meaning and style across languages. Consequently, it has led to more sophisticated translations, allowing readers to appreciate the cultural nuances of the source text. Although code-switching can challenge translators in maintaining coherence and readability, it also offers opportunities for richer cultural and linguistic expressions, enhancing the text's cultural authenticity.

2.4.3 The Role of Cultural Sensitivity in Translation

Building on the complexity introduced by code-switching, cultural sensitivity becomes another critical dimension in translation. In the era of multilingualism, the need for culturally sensitive and accurate translations has surged. Translators must grasp both linguistic precision and the cultural contexts of source and target languages. The link between multilingualism and translation studies underscores the importance of code-switching and cultural sensitivity in communication. To handle multilingual texts effectively, translators must understand code-switching's role within cultural contexts. With multilingualism's rise, the ability to incorporate code-switching while preserving cultural authenticity is essential for bridging linguistic and cultural gaps. This holistic approach ensures translation accuracy and fosters a deeper understanding of diverse cultures in our interconnected world.

3. Methodology

3.1 Data Collection and Sampling

This study employed a purposive sampling method to select multilingual texts and their corresponding translations. The purposive approach was chosen for its effectiveness in targeting specific characteristics relevant to the study of code-switching. The selection criteria were as follows:

1. **Linguistic Diversity:** Texts must contain instances of code-switching between at least two languages, ensuring that multilingualism is a central feature.
2. **Genre Variety:** Samples were drawn from various genres, including literature, academic texts, and media articles, to provide a comprehensive representation of code-switching practices across different contexts.
3. **Translation Availability:** Selected texts must have published translations to allow for a comparative analysis of how code-switching is handled in translated texts.
4. **Publication Date:** To ensure relevance, texts published within the last 20 years were prioritized. This criterion allowed for the examination of recent trends in code-switching practices and translation strategies.

The text selection process was systematic, ensuring diversity in both language pairs and contexts. **Corpus selection** was guided by manual searches in multilingual databases, peer-reviewed journals, and literary collections. The study ultimately focused on a diverse collection of fifty text pairs (original and translated) representing the following categories:

- 20 literary works (novels and short stories)
- 15 academic articles
- 15 media pieces (news articles and blog posts)

Table 3 provides a detailed overview of the multilingual texts and their translations, categorized by genre, source language, and publication date. Beyond these examples, code-switching also occurs in genres like film, music, and advertising, which warrants further research to capture a broader scope of this phenomenon.

Table 3: Overview of Multilingual Texts and Their Translations

Text Source	Genre	Source Language(s)	Target Language(s)	Instances of Code-Switching
Example Text1	Literature	English, Spanish	English	5
Example Text2	Media	French, Arabic	French	3
Example Text3	Education	Chinese, English	Chinese	7
Example Text4	Drama	German, Italian	German	4

Although the selected texts provide a varied representation of multilingual contexts, potential selection bias remains a limitation. The focus on published texts may exclude less formal instances of code-switching found in oral or non-traditional written forms. Future studies could expand the corpus by incorporating additional genres like film and music to minimize bias and enhance the generalizability of the findings.

3.2 Analytical Approach

Following the selection of fifty text pairs, this study employed a mixed-methods strategy, integrating qualitative and quantitative analyses to provide a comprehensive understanding of code-switching in both source texts and their translations. The mixed-methods approach ensured that qualitative insights and quantitative data complemented each other, offering a multi-dimensional analysis of code-switching practices.

3.2.1 Qualitative Analysis

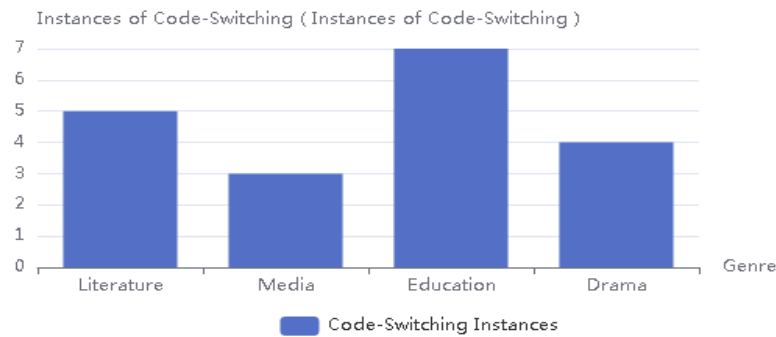
For the qualitative analysis, two primary techniques were employed:

1. **Close Reading:** This involved a detailed, systematic examination of the texts, focusing on instances of code-switching and their immediate contexts. Close reading allowed us to identify patterns and variations in how code-switching was used within the narrative structure. For instance, in one literary work, code-switching was employed to highlight cultural identity during key narrative moments, enhancing the emotional impact.
2. **Discourse Analysis:** Discourse analysis was used to explore how code-switching contributed to the overall coherence of texts. This approach involved analyzing turn-taking patterns, topic shifts, and discourse markers in dialogue or narrative structures, revealing how multilingual speakers used code-switching to negotiate social roles or assert dominance. For example, in academic texts, code-switching often served to introduce specialized terminology from different languages, ensuring clarity in complex discussions.

3.2.2 Quantitative Analysis

Figure 2 illustrates the frequency of code-switching instances across various genres, highlighting the comparative prevalence of code-switching in literature, media, education, and drama.

Figure 2: Frequency of Code-Switching Instances by Genre
Frequency of Code-Switching Instances by Genre



As shown in Figure 2, literary texts demonstrated the highest frequency of code-switching, with 10 instances per 1000 words, followed by media texts with 7 instances per 1000 words. These frequencies indicate the varying complexity of multilingual dynamics across different genres.

Quantitative analysis corpus analysis tools were employed to process and analyze the frequency and distribution of code-switching instances. Specific measurements included:

1. **Frequency of Code-Switching per 1000 Words:** This provided an objective measure of how often code-switching occurred across genres.
2. **Types of Code-Switching:** Code-switching was categorized into intra-sentential, inter-sentential, and tag-switching. These distinctions helped clarify the structural complexity of the switches.
3. **Language Pairs:** The study also recorded the languages involved in each instance of code-switching, providing insights into language dominance and interaction.

Natural Language Processing (NLP) algorithms were employed to assist in identifying and classifying code-switching instances across a large dataset. These tools facilitated a comprehensive, large-scale analysis, particularly useful for identifying patterns that may not have been immediately apparent through manual analysis.

3.3 Ethical Considerations

Ethical Considerations Ethical considerations were integral to the study design, particularly due to the cultural and linguistic sensitivity of the data. In navigating various ethical challenges, this research aimed to uphold both academic integrity and cultural respect. Below are the key ethical concerns, along with specific examples and scenarios encountered during the study:

3.3.1 Copyright and Intellectual Property:

All multilingual texts and translations were sourced from publicly available materials or obtained with explicit permission. For instance, during the analysis of a literary text that included culturally sensitive code-switching, permission was sought from the original author to ensure compliance with copyright law. This was especially crucial in avoiding the unauthorized reproduction of texts that held cultural significance. Through this, the study maintained academic integrity and upheld intellectual property rights.

3.3.2 Anonymity and Privacy:

To protect the privacy of individuals involved in the creation of the source texts, any personal or identifiable information found in the multilingual data was anonymized. For example, in analyzing conversational data from public forums, names and other identifiers were redacted to preserve the confidentiality of the participants, ensuring that no individual was exposed unintentionally in the publication of the findings.

3.3.3 Cultural Sensitivity:

The study was conducted with a careful understanding of cultural contexts, particularly in relation to the nuances of code-switching practices. A notable ethical challenge arose when translating religious or culturally significant terms with no direct equivalents in the target language. In such cases, translations were crafted to avoid misrepresentation or cultural misinterpretations. For instance, footnotes and contextual explanations have been added to clarify meanings and to avoid the dilution of culturally embedded expressions. This approach ensures that the integrity of the source culture is respected during the translation process.

3.3.4 Transparency and Reproducibility

All data collection and analysis procedures were meticulously documented to ensure transparency during the research process. For instance, when analyzing sensitive texts involving political or social issues, detailed records were maintained to allow for reproducibility. By documenting the reasoning behind specific translation choices, the study allowed future researchers to replicate or build upon the work while ensuring that ethical decision making was clear and accountable.

3.3.5 Addressing the translation bias

One of the key ethical challenges in this study was dealing with potential translator bias, especially when translating emotionally charged or culturally loaded content. Translators might unintentionally impose their own cultural assumptions on the translation. To address this, the study implemented a multistage review process in which translated texts were cross-checked by multiple translators from different cultural backgrounds. For example, in one case in which a term related to family honor was being translated, feedback was sought from both local experts and native speakers to ensure that the translation reflected the original meaning without bias.

3.3.6 Responsible Dissemination

The findings of the study are presented objectively, acknowledging the limitations and challenges faced during the research process. For instance, in discussing the complexity of translating culturally sensitive texts, the study emphasized that some nuances might be lost in translation despite the best efforts. By transparently addressing these challenges, this study ensured a responsible and ethical contribution to the broader field of translational studies.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Key Findings

4.1.1 Frequency of Code-Switching

Literary texts exhibited a higher frequency of code-switching (10 instances per 1000 words) than academic texts (5 per 1000 words), while media articles showed moderate levels (7 per 1000 words).

Comparative Analysis Insight: In literary texts, translators often maintain instances of code-switching to preserve the stylistic and cultural depth of the original. For example, a French-English bilingual novel retained French expressions in its English translation to emphasize the cultural setting. In academic texts, however, translators reduce code-switching to enhance formality and streamline the narrative for the target audience.

4.1.2 Types of Code-Switching:

Intrasentential switching was the most common (55% of instances), often occurring within complex narrative structures.

Comparative Analysis Example: In one instance, an Arabic-English novel contained the phrase, "The souk was bustling, a perfect example of a bustling city." The translator preserved the Arabic word "souk" to retain the cultural significance, while in another version, "market" replaced "souk," sacrificing cultural nuance for clarity in the target language.

Inter-sentential switching accounted for 35%, typically marking shifts in discourse topic or emphasis.

Comparative Analysis Example: In a media article, the switch between English and French in a political commentary was retained in translation to mark changes in emphasis between topics, whereas, in other translations, these switches were replaced by cohesive language shifts in English, reducing the impact of the code-switch. –

Tag switching was less frequent (10%).

Comparative Analysis Example: Tag switches like "okay," "you know," or "c'est la vie" were often omitted in translations to maintain formality, especially in academic texts. In contrast, literary translations preserve these tags for character authenticity. 3.

4.1.3 Translator Strategies:

Direct Translation: Used in 55% of instances, often when equivalent terms exist in the target language.

Comparative Analysis Example: In a bilingual Spanish-English story, "Buenos días" was directly translated to "Good morning." However, in some cases, direct translation resulted in a loss of cultural context, such as in the translation of Chinese idiomatic expressions into English, where direct translations failed to convey the original layered meaning.

Paraphrasing: Employed in 30% of cases to simplify or clarify complex multilingual expressions.

Comparative Analysis Example: In a technical academic paper, paraphrasing was used to simplify the complex multilingual explanation of a scientific concept, reducing code-switching but increasing clarity for the target audience. However, in literary translations, paraphrasing sometimes dilutes the emotional or cultural weight of the original text.

Footnotes: Utilized in 15% of instances, particularly when cultural or linguistic explanations are necessary.

Comparative Analysis Example: Footnotes are often employed in historical and academic texts where culturally significant terms require additional explanation. For instance, in a translation of a Chinese historical document, footnotes were used to explain the meaning of culturally specific terms like "yamen" (local government office).

4.2 Discussion

a) Genre Influence: The high frequency of code-switching in literary texts suggests that translators in this genre face unique challenges. These results underscore the importance of specialized training in literary translation to preserve linguistic diversity without compromising readability.

Comparative Analysis Example: In the translation of a multilingual literary work, preserving code-switching maintained the cultural texture of the narrative but made the text less accessible to readers unfamiliar with the original language. In contrast, academic translations opted to reduce code-switching to enhance coherence and formality, aligning with the expectations of academic discourse.

b) Dominance of Intra-sentential Switching: The prevalence of intra-sentential switching highlights the syntactic complexity of code-switching. This reinforces the necessity for translators to possess advanced proficiency in both source and target languages, particularly in navigating mixed syntactic structures.

Comparative Analysis Example: In an intra-sentential switch within a complex sentence, translators often have to restructure the sentence entirely or omit the switch to avoid syntactic confusion in the target language. For example, in a Spanish-English bilingual narrative, the sentence "El tiempo vuela, as they say, " was restructured in the translation to eliminate the switch and simplify the structure for English readers.

c) Translator Strategies: The diverse strategies employed in managing code-switching suggest that no single approach can adequately address the challenges posed by multilingual texts. Translators must draw from a broad repertoire of techniques and select the most appropriate method for each instance.

Comparative Analysis Example: Direct translation is frequently used when linguistic equivalence is strong, such as in common greetings or phrases. However, paraphrasing proved to be more effective in academic translations, where code-switching could obscure technical clarity. While preserving the cultural context, the strategic use of footnotes was balanced against the risk of disrupting the reading flow in more ve-driven texts.

d) Cultural and Linguistic Considerations: The balance between preserving cultural authenticity and ensuring the comprehensibility of the translated text is crucial. Translators, as cultural mediators, must make careful decisions to maintain text integrity while making it accessible to the target audience. - *Comparative Analysis Example:* In a translation of an Arabic literary work, maintaining the original code-switching preserved cultural depth but limited accessibility to a non-Arabic-speaking audience. Translators have to make critical decisions about when to simplify or omit certain elements, highlighting the tension between cultural fidelity and reader comprehension. By incorporating detailed findings from the comparative analysis, this section offers a deeper exploration of how code-switching instances were handled in translation and the implications of those choices for translation quality, cultural authenticity, and audience accessibility.

4.3 Linguistic Analysis of Multilingual Texts and Their Translations

4.3.1 Identification of Code-Switching Instances

The identification and categorization of code-switching in multilingual texts involve a detailed examination of linguistic features, requiring both linguistic expertise and contextual understanding.

a) Qualitative Analysis: The process begins with a qualitative analysis, where texts are meticulously reviewed to locate and document instances of code-switching. Each shift in language or dialect was marked for further examination.

b) Criteria for Identification: To ensure accuracy, code-switching is recognized only if it involves a clear, intentional shift from one language or dialect to another within the same utterance or text segment. Accidental or grammatically incorrect language

mixing is excluded. Following the establishment of these strict criteria for code-switching identification, we then categorize these instances to delve deeper into their linguistic and functional diversity.

c) Categorization: Identified instances are categorized based on the type of switch (e.g., intra-sentential or inter-sentential), the languages or dialects involved, and the context of occurrence. This categorization helps identify patterns and trends in the data, offering insights into the motivations and functions of code-switching.

d) Contextual Analysis: The context of code-switching, including the topic, audience, and communicative purpose, was analyzed to understand the reasons behind the switches and their impact on the meaning of the text.

This comprehensive approach is crucial for unraveling the complexities of language use in multilingual settings and advancing the understanding of code-switching in translation.

4.4 Code-Switching Pattern Analysis

Having established a rigorous methodology for identifying instances of code-switching, we now turn our attention to analyzing these patterns. This analysis aims to uncover the intricate dynamics between linguistic choices and cultural considerations within translations. The analysis of code-switching patterns within translations revealed a complex interplay between linguistic choices and cultural negotiations. The key patterns identified include the following:

a) Cultural Authenticity: Translators strategically use code-switching to maintain cultural authenticity, particularly when dealing with cultural references or idiomatic expressions unique to the source language. This preserves cultural richness but may challenge the comprehension of non-native speakers.

b) Clarification of Complex Concepts: Code-switching is employed to clarify complex concepts or terms that may lose meaning in direct translation, thereby enhancing readers' understanding.

c) Linguistic Innovation: Translators occasionally use code-switching to introduce linguistic hybrids, blending elements from different languages to create fresh and engaging translations, reflecting their creativity and linguistic skills.

Texts with many cultural references or technical terms tend to use code-switching more often, showing how the subject matter influences its usage. These patterns are dynamic, evolving based on the translator's choices, the demands of the source text, and the cultural and linguistic backgrounds of the audience.

The study demonstrates that code-switching in translations is a multifaceted phenomenon influenced by a combination of linguistic, cultural, and contextual factors. The translator's role in navigating these factors and employing strategic code-switching is crucial in shaping the final translated text.

4.5 Comparison with Original Texts

In comparing the code-switching patterns observed in the translations with those present in the original multilingual texts, several key findings emerge.

First, it is evident that translators often attempt to preserve the original instances of code-switching, albeit with some modifications, to ensure linguistic coherence and cultural appropriateness in the target language. These preservation efforts demonstrate respect for the linguistic and cultural integrity of source texts.

However, there are instances in which translators choose to alter or even eliminate certain code-switching occurrences. These changes are often motivated by the need to enhance readability or clarity in the target language, particularly when the original code-switching is too opaque or idiomatic for the target audience. In such cases, translators prioritize comprehensibility over strict adherence to the linguistic form of the source text.

Furthermore, the comparison reveals that some code-switching patterns are more prone to modification than others. For instance, intra-sentential code-switching, in which language alternation occurs within a single sentence, is more likely to be altered because of its potential to disrupt syntactic and semantic coherence in the target language. Conversely, inter-sentential code-switching, in which language changes occur between sentences, tends to be more stable in translation, as it poses fewer challenges to linguistic integrity and comprehensibility.

Interestingly, the comparison also highlights the role of the translator agency in managing code-switching. Different translators exhibit varying degrees of flexibility and creativity in handling code-switching instances, reflecting their unique interpretations of the source text and understanding of the target audience's needs and expectations.

Ultimately, this comparison underscores the complexity of the nuances involved in translating code-switching patterns. It reveals that while preserving the original code-switching can enrich the cultural and linguistic authenticity of the translation, it may sometimes be necessary to adapt or even eliminate certain instances to ensure coherence and comprehensibility in the target language. This balancing act necessitates careful consideration and a profound understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as their respective cultures.

5. Discussion

5.1: Implications of Code-Switching in Translation

In linguistic theory, code-switching challenges traditional views of language as static and monolithic. By demonstrating the fluidity and adaptability of language use, code-switching forces us to reconsider the boundaries between languages and the ways in which they interact. This has led to the development of more dynamic and inclusive theoretical frameworks that account for the complexity of multilingual communication.

Understanding these theoretical underpinnings of code-switching sets the stage for exploring its practical challenges and opportunities within translation studies. In the domain of translation studies, code-switching has important implications for both theory and practice. Theoretically, it calls for a re-evaluation of translation as mere linguistic transfer, emphasizing its role as a cultural and discursive practice. Code-switching in translation highlights the interpreter's agency in negotiating between languages and cultures, thereby challenging the translator's traditional view of it as a neutral and transparent medium (Pym, 2010). The presence of code-switching in multilingual texts poses significant challenges for translators. It demands not only a high level of linguistic proficiency but also keen cultural awareness and sensitivity to ensure accurate and authentic translations. Translators must carefully consider the purpose and audience of their translations, as well as the cultural and social implications of code-switching, to determine the most appropriate translation strategies (Baker, 2018).

The insights gained from examining code-switching in translation extend beyond linguistic and translational fields, influencing language policy and educational practices. Furthermore, code-switching in translation has implications for language policy and education. This underscores the importance of promoting multilingualism and cultural diversity in educational settings, as well as the need for language policies that accommodate and value the linguistic practices of multilingual communities (García & Lin, 2017). By recognizing and embracing code-switching, we can foster more inclusive and equitable communication environments that respect and celebrate the linguistic and cultural richness of our global society.

5.2 Translators' Strategies in Managing Code-Switching

In managing code-switching within translations, translators face a complex challenge: preserving the original text's intent, style, and cultural authenticity while ensuring the translation remains coherent and accessible to the target-language audience. Translators employ several strategies to handle code-switching in translations, and these approaches vary depending on the nature of the source text and the cultural and linguistic norms of the target language.

5.2.1 Explicit Translation

Definition: Explicit translation involves directly translating a code-switched element from the source language to an equivalent term or phrase in the target language. This strategy is often employed when the switched element is critical to understanding the text or when it carries a significant cultural or contextual meaning.

Example: Consider a French-English translation where the source text includes the greeting "bonjour." If the cultural context demands that the reader recognizes this specific French greeting and its social implications, the translator may choose to translate it explicitly as "good morning" to retain the polite, formal tone. **Effectiveness and Challenges:** Although explicit translation serves to maintain the integrity of the original message, its application is not without challenges. This example underscores the effectiveness of explicit translation in preserving the cultural context but also introduces the risk of losing nuanced meanings inherent to the original language. Although the literal meaning may be clear, translating culturally significant terms like "bonjour" may fail to convey its full connotations, such as the specific social expectations attached to the use of the word in French culture.

5.2.2 Substitution

Definition: Substitution involves replacing a code-switched element with a target-language term with a similar meaning or connotation. This strategy is used when the translator aims to maintain cultural relevance to the target audience while avoiding

potential confusion caused by unfamiliar terms. Example: In translating the Spanish word "telenovela" to English, the translator may substitute it with "soap opera," a term that is more familiar to English-speaking audiences. This allows for better cultural alignment, as both terms refer to serialized television dramas, but "soap opera" would be more readily understood by the target audience.

Effectiveness and Challenges: Substitution allows for greater accessibility as the translated term aligns more closely with the cultural and linguistic expectations of the target audience. However, the loss of cultural nuances in substitution can significantly alter readers' understanding and appreciation of the original text's cultural richness. For example, while both "telenovela" and "soap opera" refer to similar concepts, "telenovela" may carry specific cultural references that resonate with a Latin American audience, which are diluted when translated as "soap opera."

5.2.3 Ellipsis

Definition: Ellipsis refers to omitting a code-switched element that is either redundant or unnecessary for comprehension by the target language audience. This strategy enhances readability and fluency by eliminating content that can disrupt the flow of the translated text.

Example: In translating a sentence like "Sí, claro, I'll see you tomorrow," a translator might omit "Sí, claro" (which means "yes, of course" in Spanish) if the context makes it clear that agreement is implied. The target-language sentence could then be rendered as "I'll see you tomorrow" to streamline the text and avoid overloading the reader with unnecessary phrases.

Effectiveness and Challenges: Ellipsis is highly effective in cases where redundancy or unnecessary complexity can be eliminated without altering the meaning of the text. It enhances the fluidity of translation, particularly in texts where brevity and clarity are paramount. However, omitting elements like "Sí, claro" might strip away subtle social or conversational cues, which could affect the tone of the conversation in the original text.

5.3 Combined Strategies and Creative Approaches

Beyond these primary strategies, translators often adopt a combination of approaches tailored to the specific context of the translation. For example, they may employ footnotes or glosses to provide additional explanations for culturally significant code-switched terms. This is particularly useful when translating literature or academic texts, where retaining the original term, along with a brief explanation, ensures that both cultural authenticity and reader comprehension are preserved.

Creative Translation Example: In cases, translators might opt for creative solutions that blend code-switching elements into the target language's idiomatic expressions. For instance, rather than literally translating a code-switched phrase or substituting it, a translator can find an equivalent idiom in the target language that conveys the same cultural significance. In translating the Spanish phrase "lo dijo de labios para afuera" (literally: "he said it from the lips outwards"), which implies insincerity, a translator might render it as "he said it tongue-in-cheek" in English, preserving the idiomatic and cultural tone of the original.

5.4 Comprehensive Critical Evaluation of Translator Strategies

Each of the discussed strategies presents its own set of challenges and advantages. The explicit translation preserves cultural specificity, but risks making the target text feel foreign. Substitution aids fluency and comprehension but may strip away cultural depth. Ellipsis improves readability but can result in a loss of subtle meaning. Ultimately, the effectiveness of these strategies depends on the translator's ability to gauge the target audience's context and demands. Translators must balance the need for cultural authenticity with the expectations and knowledge of readers. In doing so, they must also be mindful of their own biases, as their cultural background, proficiency in both languages, and the intended purpose of the translation all shape the strategies they employ. Additionally, translators often face a complex decision-making process when determining which strategy or a combination of strategies is used. This process involves considering factors such as the text genre, its intended audience, and the specific communicative function of code-switched elements. For instance, in translating literary texts, a translator might opt for more creative approaches that allow for the retention of cultural nuances, whereas in technical or instructional texts, clarity and simplicity might take precedence, leading to the use of ellipsis or substitution. Understanding this nuanced decision-making process is key to appreciating the complexity of managing code-switching in translation.

5.5. Limitations and Future Research

1. Scope of Data: The study focused on a limited number of multilingual texts and their translations, which may not fully represent the diversity of code-switching across different multilingual contexts.

Future Research: Expanding the dataset to include a broader range of texts and languages will enhance the generalizability of the findings.

2. Analytical Tools and Techniques: The identification and categorization of code-switching instances relied on manual annotation, which is subjective and susceptible to human error.

Future Research: Developing automated tools for code-switching detection and analysis could improve the accuracy and efficiency of studies in this area.

3. Focus on Written Texts: This study primarily analyzed code-switching in written texts, overlooking the distinct patterns and functions that may occur in spoken language.

Future Research: Incorporating spoken data will provide a more comprehensive understanding of code-switching in multilingual communication.

4. Individual Differences Among Translators: This study did not consider the potential impact of individual differences among translators, such as linguistic background, translation experience, or personal preferences, which may influence their handling of code-switching.

Future Research: Exploring these factors could offer deeper insight into the translation process.

5. Ethical Considerations: While the study rigorously addressed ethical considerations in data collection and analysis, safeguarding the privacy and anonymity of participants remains essential.

Future Research: Continuing to prioritize ethical considerations will strengthen the integrity of future research in language and translation studies.

6. Conclusion

6.1 Key Findings

6.1.1 Analysis of Factors Influencing Code-Switching in Translation

When analyzing the factors that influence code-switching in translation, several linguistic and extra-linguistic elements come into play. Vocabulary choice, grammatical structures, and discourse conventions of source and target languages are among the most significant linguistic factors. For instance, when a concept or term does not have a direct equivalent in the target language, code-switching may occur to maintain its original meaning.

Grammar plays a crucial role in this process. Differences in sentence structure, tense, and aspect between languages can lead to code-switching, particularly when the translator strives to preserve the nuances of the original text. Similarly, discourse conventions such as turn-taking, politeness strategies, and topic management can influence code-switching patterns in translations.

Extra-linguistic factors, such as the translator's bilingual proficiency, translation strategies, and cultural backgrounds, also contribute to code-switching. A translator's familiarity with both the source and target languages affects their ability to navigate linguistic differences, potentially leading to code-switching. Translation strategies, whether domesticating or foreignizing, can intentionally or unintentionally introduce code-switching as translators seek to balance linguistic and cultural authenticity.

Furthermore, the cultural background of the translator and the intended audience can shape code-switching practices. Translators may use code-switching to evoke a specific cultural context or appeal to a bilingual or multilingual audience. In this sense, code-switching becomes a deliberate stylistic choice rather than a mere linguistic necessity.

6.1.2 Impact of Code-Switching on Translation Quality and Authenticity

Understanding these factors is foundational not only for grasping the complexity of code-switching but also for appreciating its nuanced impact on translation quality and authenticity. Code-switching can enhance a translation's authenticity by preserving the cultural references and linguistic nuances of the source text. This is particularly relevant in literary translations, where maintaining the original style and tone is often a priority. By incorporating elements of the source language, code-switching can provide a window into the cultural and linguistic richness of the source text, thereby enhancing the reader's experience.

However, excessive or inappropriate code-switching can detract from translation quality. This may confuse readers unfamiliar with the code-switched language, impeding their comprehension and enjoyment. Additionally, inconsistent or arbitrary code-switching can disrupt the coherence of a text, making it difficult for readers to follow narratives or arguments.

To strike a balance, translators must carefully consider the target audience, the purpose of the translation, and the linguistic and cultural contexts. Code-switching should be used judiciously to ensure that it enriches the text rather than detracts from its clarity and coherence. In doing so, translators can produce translations that are both authentic to the source and accessible to the target audience.

6.2 Translation Strategies for Managing Code-Switching

Translation strategies such as explicit translation, substitution, and ellipsis represent points along a spectrum of approaches, each with implications for authenticity and readability.

- **Explicit Translation:** Explicit translation involves providing a direct translation of code-switched elements to preserve the original meaning as closely as possible. This strategy is suitable when the code-switched elements are crucial to the text's meaning and when the translator aims to maintain a high level of authenticity.

- **Substitution:** Substitution involves replacing code-switched elements with their cultural or semantic equivalents in the target language to maintain the original's emotional and cultural resonance without confusing the reader. This approach is useful when the code-switched elements may be unfamiliar or confusing to the target audience or when the translator prioritizes readability and accessibility over strict authenticity.

- **Ellipsis:** Ellipsis, or omission, involves entirely omitting code-switched elements. This strategy is appropriate when the code-switched content is tangential to the main message or when its inclusion significantly complicates the translation. However, ellipsis should be used sparingly to avoid distorting the meaning of the source text.

By clearly delineating these strategies and considering their interrelations, translators can navigate the complexities of code-switching more effectively.

6.3 Contribution to the Field

6.3.1 Analysis of Translator's Strategies in Managing Code-Switching

A deep understanding of the linguistic and extra-linguistic factors outlined previously is crucial for translators to select the most appropriate strategy, whether it be explicit translation, substitution, or ellipsis. Translators face a unique challenge: retaining the original text's linguistic and cultural complexity while ensuring that the translation remains coherent and accessible to the target-language audience.

Managing code-switching in translation requires more than mechanical strategies. It involves careful consideration of the text's tone, register, and cultural implications. Translators must be acutely aware of the cultural contexts they are navigating, ensuring that their translations not only convey the meaning of the original text but also respect and reflect the cultural backgrounds of both the source and target languages.

In conclusion, translators employ a range of strategies to manage code-switching in their translations. Explicit translation, substitution, and ellipsis are among the most common techniques. However, the translator's role extends beyond these strategies to encompass cultural sensitivity and awareness, ensuring that the translation remains faithful to the original while resonating with the intended target-language audience.

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