| RESEARCH ARTICLE

Discourses on the Social Accommodations of Code-Switching in Computer-Mediated Communication

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| ABSTRACT

Code-Switching is a prevalent phenomenon that may be observed in verbal or non-verbal communication of bilinguals who shift between two languages in a conversation. This paper concentrates on the sociolinguistic factors that influence Filipino-English bilinguals to engage in Code-Switching in an online written discourse. Data were gathered by means of transcribing Facebook posts which were analyzed using Appel and Muysken's (2006) and Malik's (1994) framework. The findings revealed that the communicative functions comprised in Appel and Muysken's (2006) framework were predominant in computer-mediated communication between Filipino-English bilinguals. Specifically, 3 functions known as referential, expressive, and directive had the most number of occurrences, which generated 3 prime factors why bilinguals tend to switch between codes: (1) it provides convenience in communication; (2) bilinguals are accustomed to engaging in Code-Switching when communicating feelings, emotions, requests and words of gratitude; and (3) bilinguals switch between codes to directly address the receiver of the message.

1. Introduction

Franken (2014) claims that language is a part of a mechanism. Such a mechanism operates through interaction. In this mechanism, an individual can influence the actions of others, and an individual can also be influenced by them. Since language is a part of this mechanism, one may say that the use of language has a purpose and is intentional. An individual's choice of language includes Code-Switching (hereafter CS).

Deuchar (2012) defined CS as an activity that may be observed in the speech or writing of bilinguals who go back and forth between their two languages in the same conversation. Setiawan (2016) claims that CS is a part of an utterance, either written or spoken, in which another language is inserted into the local language used when people communicate with one another. Gulzar et al. (2013) found that CS is unavoidable and inevitable due to language contact phenomena. Hence, languages meet one another since no language cannot grow in isolation (Christopher et al. 2014). For a language to maintain its essence, it must undergo incremental changes as time passes by.

CS and borrowing have been used interchangeably to refer to one another because of the similarities each has. However, the two have differences. Borrowing refers to "the incorporation of foreign features of one language into another" (Treffers-Daller, 2007, p.1). It is especially common when there is a need to keep up with developments in science, technology, and higher learning generally. Having English as the lingua franca of the world, most of the newly-coined terminologies belong to the English language and are considered English vocabulary. Gumperz (1982) claims that borrowing occurs on lower levels (word and clause), while CS happens

on a higher level (syntax). Unlike borrowing, CS has been considered a tool for conveying social meanings. Replacing a native word or phrase with another language helps people to express and comprehend complex thoughts and concepts easier.

In due course, a number of language contact phenomena are constantly established within the speech exchanges of Filipino bilinguals in the Philippines to the extent that bilinguals can hardly maintain a conversation without shifting back and forth between Filipino and English languages. According to Kiranmayi (2010), "such mixing takes place at any level of linguistic structure, but its occurrence within the confines of a single sentence or even word has attracted most linguistic attention."

According to Dykhanova (2015), countries that treat English as a foreign language strictly require the use of the English language as the medium of instruction. Unlike other countries, English is treated as a second language in the Philippine setting. Hence, English is not just a medium of instruction but a language for everyday conversation.

The 21st century can be linked to the booming of Computer-Mediated Communication (hereafter CMC). It can be defined as human communication through the use of the computer (Higgins, 1991). The field of communications continues to show significant advancement. The gift of ease in communicating has never been this relevant. People become more willing to share ideas and feelings through a lot of mediums available for human consumption. In this situation, CS is more likely to occur for communication to be successful between speakers of various social backgrounds.

The phenomena of CS have received a great deal of interest from scholars. Hadei et al. (2016) found out that Malaysians engage in CS for the purpose of showing identity. Based on Kim's (2006) study, CS may be triggered by several factors that may influence a bilingual's choice of language alternation, such as interlocutors, emotions, attitudes, messages, and situations. Similarly, Elsaadany (2003) mentioned that Arabs in America engage in CS to facilitate understanding by replacing Arabic expressions with English which proves that setting and interlocutors must be put into consideration in discourse. Abdel-Fattah (2010) stated that bilinguals tend to engage in CS because of the feeling that the mother tongue is imperfect, specifically in science and technology. According to Muthusamy (2009), the speaker has the option to switch languages for the mere pleasure of switching.

Furthermore, several scholars have come up with frameworks to explain the functions of CS. Malik (1990) proposed a list of 10 functions in analyzing the sociolinguistic aspect of CS in the Indian context, as discussed by Choy (2011, p.25):

1. Lack of facility: When there are concepts in one language that do not have an equivalent in the other, bilingual speakers tend to switch codes to express themselves better and avoid misunderstandings and complete loss of meaning.
2. Lack of registral competence: Bilinguals may encounter difficulties in selecting appropriate vocabulary in the target language for particular topics and may choose to switch codes due to not being competent equally in the two languages.
3. Mood of the speaker: CS takes place when bilinguals are in different moods, such as angry, anxious, or nervous. Despite the availability of the intended words in both languages, fluent bilinguals may code-switch at certain times when the vocabulary in the other language appears to demand lesser time and effort when used in that moment and situation.
4. To amplify and/or emphasize a point: Bilinguals may consider to code-switch on select parts of an utterance to guarantee that the listeners may know where to focus and what to highlight in certain situations such as arguments.
5. Habitual expressions: CS also happens commonly in fixed phrases such as greetings, commands, requests, apologies, and discourse markers. This often suggests and adds strength to a speech, such as warnings and threats.
6. Semantic significance: Often used as a verbal strategy, code-switching conveys both meaningful and important linguistic and social information.
7. To show identity with a group: CS is used to signify shared values and experiences by people of the same group or culture. Hence, words and phrases are retained in their original languages to represent a sense of belongingness and familiarity to the group.
8. To address the different audiences: Parallel to Gumperz' (1982) account, different languages are used to convey messages when they are targeted to different listeners or recipients.
9. Pragmatic reasons: Sometimes, CS is dependent on the context of a conversation or other factors such as formality, participants, and location where a conversation is taking place. Hence, CS may portray a varying degree of involvement of the speakers.
10. To attract attention: When two languages or more are used, the audience is often attracted to the language that they are familiar with first.

In a more recent study, Appel and Muysken (2006) stated 6 functions of CS such as referential, directive, expressive, phatic, metalinguistic, and poetic, as discussed by Choy (2011, p.24).

1. Referential function: CS involves a lack of knowledge or facility in a language. Hence, bilingual speakers switch between codes when they do not know the word or when a certain concept is not available in that language. Also, language is chosen because it is more appropriate or suitable to be used for a particular topic.

2. Directive function: This participant-related function of CS aims to include or exclude a person from a part of a conversation, such as by using a familiar or foreign language to that person.

3. Expressive function: Speakers tend to use more than one language to express self-identity or feelings toward others in the conversation.

4. Phatic function: CS is used to show a change in tone and emphasize parts of a conversation that are of importance.

5. Metalinguistic function: Speakers switch codes in order to comment on another language.

6. Poetic function: Word plays, puns, and humor in a language are code-switched to a different language for the purpose of entertainment or amusement.

Despite the concentration of interest in this area of sociolinguistic investigation, researchers have failed to investigate the role of age and gender in the occurrences of CS. Also, the researchers found out that there are no studies that focused on CS and its integration with CMC in the Philippines.

This paper aims to identify which of the functions of CS is more frequently used in the Philippine setting with reference to Appel and Muysken's (2006) and Malik's (1994) framework for analyzing the occurrences of CS between Filipino-English bilingual speakers in CMC.

The general problem of the study is to determine the factors that contribute to the desire of a Filipino-English bilingual speaker to engage in CS within the sociolinguistic context.

Specifically, the research aims to answer the following questions:

1. What do the data gathered about the profile of the participants suggest?
2. What kinds of occurrences in CS can be observed among Filipino-English bilinguals on an online social media platform?
3. Which of the frameworks followed is more applicable in the Philippine setting?
4. What are the implications of CS for the communication process and social interaction?

2. Methods
2.1 Subjects
A total of 90 randomly-selected Filipino-English bilingual Facebook users were selected as the subjects of the study. The researchers opted to use Facebook as the source of data because, according to Statista (2017), the number of Facebook users in the Philippines has reached 36 million compared to other social media platforms making it the most popular social media site in the country. The researchers employed a convenience sampling method to adjust to the customized privacy settings of the users. The subjects in the study are equally divided according to gender. Hence, 30 males, 30 females, and 30 LGBTQ+. Furthermore, the subjects in the study were classified according to age groups (Adolescents: 13-18, Young Adults: 19-35, and Adults: 36-55).

2.2 Instruments
The study made use of the Facebook posts of the subjects dating from January-March 2021.

2.3 Data Collection and Analysis
Qualitative data from the subjects were gathered and analyzed based on the kinds of occurrences in CS that can be observed. The posts were examined through the aforementioned theoretical frameworks of the study. The frequency of occurrences of the functions of CS under each theory will be quantified through graphic representations according to age group and gender.

3. Results and Discussion
Findings have shown that almost half of the total number of subjects are young adults. Moreover, adolescents and adults almost equally comprise the other half of the total number of subjects.
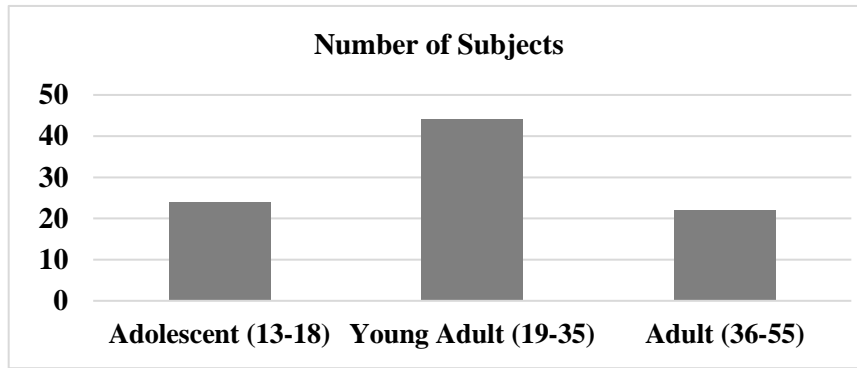
Figure 1. Frequency Distribution of Age Groups

3.1 Occurrences of CS

From the collected data, the majority, or 86 out of the 90 Facebook posts, were in Filipino with insertions of English. The remaining 4 were in English with insertions of Filipino vocabulary. Common English expressions such as *Thank you!*, *Congratulations!* and *Happy birthday!* were used along with the words *pageants* and *stress*. In contrast, Filipino words such as *sa* (preposition) and *na* (as a connector and Filipino particle equivalent to *already*) were inserted into English statements.

The data also showed an absence of a subject in the statements. Commonly, verbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and adjectives were used at the beginning of the sentences. Furthermore, discourse markers can be found at the end of Filipino sentences. These discourse markers are *ah* and *eh*.

3.2 Appel and Muysken's (2006) Six Functions of CS
3.2.1 Analysis according to gender (Males)

Table 1
Frequency and Percentage of CS Occurrences on Males Based on Appel and Muysken's (2006) Framework
The highest frequency fell under the expressive function. Participants engaged in CS when they were communicating their state of mind or feelings at the moment.

Functions of CS	Number of Occurrences	Percentage
Expressive	10	29%
Referential	9	26%
Phatic	5	15%
Poetic	4	12%
Directive	3	9%
Metalinguistic	3	9%
Total	34	100%

1. *Pati commentator, maka-Ginebra. Just saying.*
   Even the commentator is a Ginebra fan. Just saying.
2. *Ang sarap sa feeling na normal lang lahat, payapa, masaya lang.*
   It feels so good when everything is normal, peaceful, and just happy.
3. *Oh, boy! Wag ka nang lalaki! Haha*
   Oh, boy! Don't grow up! Haha

The subjects used *just saying*, *feeling,* and *oh, boy!* to convey their emotions at that very moment. Through the use of CS, the subjects were able to intensify their feelings. In the first example, the subject expressed his disappointment about the basketball game. The other two examples were used to stress the emotional state of the subjects.

3.2.2 Analysis according to gender (Females)
Table 2
Frequency and Percentage of CS Occurrences on Females Based on Appel and Muysken's (2006) Framework

Appel and Muysken (2006) reported that the directive function of CS directly involves and affects the hearer, as cited by Choy (2011). As comparable to Gumperz' (1982) account known as addressee specification, the message is directed to a specific person by switching languages as a strategy. Also, the subjects used CS to directly address the person being talked to.

Functions of CS	Number of Occurrences	Percentage
Directive	12	29%
Referential	9	22%
Expressive	6	15%
Phatic	6	15%
Poetic	5	12%
Metalinguistic	3	7%
Total	41	100%

1. *Thank you sa pag-invite samin.*
   Thank you for inviting us.
2. *Sa lahat ng kaibigan kong single, walwal tayo bukas.*
   To all my friends who are single, let us have some fun somewhere tomorrow.
3. *Welcome sa mundo, Baby Jasmin!*
   Welcome to the world, Baby Jasmin!

Most of the female subjects used CS to specify for whom the message was. Through the use of *invite*, *single,* and *baby Jasmin*, the receiver of the message was identified even though the post was read by everyone.

3.2.3 Analysis according to gender (LGBTQ+)
Table 3
Frequency and Percentage of CS Occurrences on LGBTQ+ Based on Appel and Muysken's (2006) Framework
Most of the subjects from the LGBTQ+ community made use of CS to express their state of mind. Through the use of CS, the readers of the post were able to understand the emotion being conveyed.

Functions of CS	Number of Occurrences	Percentage
Expressive	10	28%
Poetic	8	22%
Referential	6	17%
Directive	5	14%
Metalinguistic	4	11%
Phatic	3	8%
Total	36	100%

1. *Brilliant performance. Pauli- ulit kong pinanuod at paulit-ulit din akong naiyak.*
   Brilliant performance. I have watched it repeatedly, and I have cried every time.
2. *Super ganda! Watch it please.*
   It was very nice! Watch it, please.
3. *Bakit ganun? Nasayang lang effort ko.*
   Why is that so? All my efforts were wasted.

The first and the third examples were statements in Filipino inserted with English vocabulary. By expressing the statement in English, the subject in the first example was able to communicate effectively what he felt after watching the performance. In the third example, the subject switched from Filipino to English for the reason that it has become a habit of using the term *effort* instead of its equivalent in Filipino. Furthermore, it is notable that among the three examples, only the second was an English statement with the insertion of Filipino vocabulary. In the Philippine context, it has also become a habit of using the term *super* + a Filipino adjective to describe anything that is found to be exceptional.

3.2.4 Analysis according to age groups (Adolescents)
Table 4
Frequency and Percentage of CS Occurrences on Adolescents Based on Appel and Muysken's (2006) Framework
The expressive function received the highest frequency of occurrence in adolescents.

Functions of CS	Number of Occurrences	Percentage
Expressive	8	27%
Referential	7	23%
Poetic	5	17%
Metalinguistic	4	13%
Phatic	3	10%
Directive	3	10%
Total	30	100%

The following are examples of statements that belong to this function.

1. *Ang sarap sa feeling na normal lang lahat, payapa, masaya lang.*
   It feels so good when everything is normal, peaceful, and just happy.
2. *Be serious! Hindi na kasi nakakatawa.*
   Be serious! It is no longer funny.
3. *Kung ayaw, de wag. Basic!*
   If you do not like, so be it. Basic!

The subjects in the first and second examples used CS to refer to the mood both of them have at the moment. The purpose of the subject in the third example was to show that he has completely accepted the negative response of the person being talked to. The term *basic* refers to how simple a situation can be dealt with.

3.2.5 Analysis according to age groups (Young Adults)
Table 5
Frequency and Percentage of CS Occurrences on Young Adults Based on Appel and Muysken's (2006) Framework
The referential function received the highest number of occurrences in young adults. The referential function involves the lack of knowledge of the bilingual in a language, as defined by Appel and Muysken (2006). This happens when the speaker does not know a word in any of the two languages but knows the other, or a particular concept is not available in that language. This can be observed in the samples provided below:

Functions of CS	Number of Occurrences	Percentage
Referential	12	23%
Expressive	11	21%
Poetic	10	19%
Directive	10	19%
Phatic	7	13%
Metalinguistic	3	5%
Total	53	100%

1. *At dagdagan pa natin ng hyperacidity.*
   And let us add hyperacidity.
2. *Nanghihingi ako ng pic ng apartment e.*
   I am asking for a picture of the apartment, eh?
3. *Bakit parang hindi naman ako sweswertihin sa mga hairstyles na 'to?*
   Why does it seem that I will not be lucky with these hairstyles?

The word *hyperacidity* has no translation in the Filipino language, which is why the speaker has to code-switch when referring to such a condition. While the terms *apartment* and *hairstyles* have its counterpart in the Filipino language, which are *paupahang-bahay* and *ayos ng buhok,* respectively, these terms take more time to utter because of their length.

3.2.6 Analysis according to age groups (Adults)
Table 6
Frequency and Percentage of CS Occurrences on Adults Based on Appel and Muysken's (2006) Framework
Out of the 6 functions, the directive function received the highest number of occurrences out of the 28 total occurrences. Although the distinguishing feature of the directive function is to include or exclude a person in a conversation through the use of a familiar

or foreign language, it also includes mentioning the recipients of the messages in any part of the sentences. All of the examples below made use of addressing the specific receiver of the message.

Functions of CS	Number of Occurrences	Percentage
Directive	8	29%
Expressive	6	21%
Referential	5	18%
Phatic	4	14%
Metalinguistic	3	11%
Poetic	2	7%
Total	28	100%

1. *Happy birthday sa aming super bait, super sipag na supervisor. We love you ma'am!*
   Happy birthday to our very kind and very industrious supervisor. We love you, ma'am!
2. *Sana birthday mo na ang katapusan ng paghihirap ng lahat.*
   I wish your birthday would be the end of everyone's agony.
3. *Happy lang kapatid ko!*
   Just be happy, my sister!

3.3 Malik's (1994) Ten Reasons for CS
3.3.1 Analysis according to gender (Males)
Table 7
Frequency and Percentage of CS Occurrences on Males Based on Malik's (1994) Framework
Malik (1994) stated that bilinguals tend to engage in CS when they are not equally competent in both languages. Switching to another language happens when speakers cannot find suitable words in the other language. Moreover, certain words sound better if stated in another language.

Functions of CS	Number of Occurrences	Percentage
Lack of registral competence	11	24%
Lack of facility	10	22%
Habitual expressions	7	17%
The mood of the speaker	7	17%
To amplify and emphasize a point	6	13%
Pragmatic reasons	4	9%
Semantic significance	1	2%
To show identity with a group	0	0%
To address different audience	0	0%
To attract attention	0	0%
Total	46	100%

Table 7 shows that lack of registral competence received the most number of occurrences in males. The following are samples under lack of registral competence.

1. *Nakarating pa ko ng Sta. Rita para lang sa breast part.*
   I had reached Sta. Rita just to buy chicken breast.
2. *Yung magpapasko tapos ang sasaya ng mga love life nila.*
   It is almost Christmas, and they are happy with their romantic relationships.
3. *Pwede siguro akong maging salesman.*
   Maybe I can be a salesman.

In the first example, the subject preferred to use the *breast part* to refer to *pitso* in Filipino. This could be because the subject was not knowledgeable of such a term in his mother tongue. In the second and third examples, the subjects engaged in CS because what is being conveyed sounds better if stated in English. The term salesman conveys that the subject was referring to a person working in a mall on *Tindero*; the Filipino term for a salesman would have sounded odd and may refer to the person who sells in the public market, which is lower in the social strata. Although synonymous, the use makes the difference in meaning.

3.3.2 Analysis according to gender (Females)
Table 8
Frequency and percentage of CS occurrences in females based on Malik's (1994) Framework
The same with the males; the finding has shown that lack of registral competence has the highest number of occurrences in females.

Functions of CS	Number of Occurrences	Percentage
Lack of registral competence	11	24%
Lack of facility	10	22%
Habitual expressions	7	17%
Mood of the speaker	7	17%
To amplify and emphasize a point	6	13%
Pragmatic reasons	4	9%
Semantic significance	1	2%
To show identity with a group	0	0%
To address different audience	0	0%
To attract attention	0	0%
Total	46	100%

1. *Congratulations sayo anak pati na rin sa iyong mga trainers sa larangang ito.*
   Congratulations to you, my child, and to your trainers in this craft as well.
2. *March na! Special mention Ma'am Lorisa Haha*
   It's already March! Special mention Ma'am Lorisa. Haha!
3. *Wala man akong boyfriend, spoiled naman ako sa mga kaibigan ko.*
   Although I do not have a boyfriend, at least I am spoiled by my friends.

The first and the third examples show that the subject switched to English to avoid the unusual use of Filipino terms. *Tagapagsanay*, the Filipino translation for the trainer, and *kasintahan,* for the boyfriend, could have conveyed a more formal approach to a conversation. The subjects opted to use the terms in English to exhibit a casual conversation. Also, both Filipino terms are not usually used in ordinary situations. In the second example, a single Filipino word was inserted into an English statement. The word *na*, which translates to *already,* made the statement shorter compared to its translation in English.

3.3.3 Analysis according to gender (LGBTQ+)
Table 9
Frequency and Percentage of CS Occurrences on LGBTQ+ Based on Malik's (1994) Framework
Most of the purposes in CS of the LGBTQ+ subjects fell under habitual expressions. Malik (1990) stated that CS happens in apologies, greetings, requests, and commands. In the following examples, the subjects inserted English expressions into Filipino statements.

Functions of CS	Number of Occurrences	Percentage
Habitual expressions	8	21%
Lack of registral competence	6	16%
Mood of the speaker	6	16%
Lack of facility	6	16%
Semantic significance	6	16%
To amplify and emphasize a point	4	11%
Pragmatic reasons	1	2%
To show identity with a group	1	2%
To address different audience	0	0%
To attract attention	0	0%
Total	38	100%

1. *Maraming thank you Lord sa walang sawang pagbibigay ng blessings.*
   Thank You very much, Lord, for Your countless blessings.
2. *Congratulations sa bagong motor, Sissy Andrea!*
   Congratulations for having your new motorbike, Sissy Andrea!
3. *Happy birthday, Mark! Wish ko na pumayat ka na para makasali ka na sa mga pageants.*
   Happy birthday, Mark! I wish you will be slim so you can join pageants.

Choy (2011) found out that bilinguals insert greetings and words of gratitude in the mother tongue to express a sincerer attitude in conversing. On the contrary, the subjects in the present study used English expressions in congratulating, acknowledging, and greeting the person being talked to, possibly because of too much familiarity with the English language. Filipino-English bilinguals have been using English expressions most of the time, if not always.

3.3.4 Analysis according to age groups (Adolescents)
Table 10
Frequency and Percentage of CS Occurrences on Adolescents Based on Malik's (1994) Framework
Lack of facility accounted for the most number of occurrences among adolescents. According to Malik (1990), lack of facility occurs when certain concepts in a variety are not available in the other; bilingual speakers switch between codes to express themselves and, at the same time, avoid unnecessary misunderstanding and loss of intended meaning.

Functions of CS	Number of Occurrences	Percentage
Lack of facility	7	22%
Lack of registral competence	6	17%
Mood of the speaker	6	17%
Pragmatic reasons	6	17%
Habitual expressions	3	9%
Semantic significance	3	9%
To amplify and emphasize a point	3	9%
To show identity with a group	0	0%
To address different audience	0	0%
To attract attention	0	0%
Total	34	100%

The following examples fell under the lack of facility.

1. *Di makatulog dahil sa stress.*
   I cannot sleep because of stress.
2. *Selfie muna bago mabaliw sa research paper. haha*
   Let me have a selfie before I get crazy doing my research paper. Haha
3. *Di complete ang pageant pag walang Venezuela!*
   Pageants will not be complete without Venezuela!

Stress, *selfie*, *research paper,* and *pageant* are concepts that are not available in Filipino. Hence, the speakers are unable to find suitable vocabulary.

3.3.5 Analysis according to age groups (Young Adults)
Table 11
Frequency and Percentage of CS Occurrences on Young Adults Based on Malik's (1994) Framework
Out of the 60 occurrences of young adults, lack of registral competence received the largest share.

Functions of CS	Number of Occurrences	Percentage
Lack of registral competence	17	28%
Lack of facility	12	20%
Habitual expressions	8	13%
Mood of the speaker	7	12%
To amplify and emphasize a point	6	10%
Pragmatic reasons	2	3%
Semantic significance	5	8%
To show identity with a group	3	6%
To address different audience	0	0%
To attract attention	0	0%
Total	60	100%

The following are examples of posts of young adults under lack of registral competence.
1. *Daming broken kanina sa Super 8.*

A lot of people are broken-hearted at Super 8.
2. *Sa lahat ng kaibigan kong single, walwal tayo bukas.*
    To all my friends who are single, let's have some fun somewhere.
3. *May hidden talent pala ko nung bata, maghugas ng pinagkainan*
    I used to have a hidden talent when I was young, washing the dishes.

The terms *broken*, *single* and *hidden talent* are all easier to say in an oral discourse compared to their translations in Filipino. Unconsciously, the subjects have applied such practice even in non-verbal communication, specifically in CMC.

3.3.6 Analysis according to age groups (Adults)
Table 12
Frequency and Percentage of CS Occurrences in Adults Based on Malik's (1994) Framework
In the case of adults, habitual expression received the highest number of occurrences.

Functions of CS	Number of Occurrences	Percentage
Habitual expressions	9	31%
Lack of registral competence	6	20%
Mood of the speaker	5	17%
Lack of facility	3	11%
Semantic significance	2	7%
To amplify and emphasize a point	2	7%
Pragmatic reasons	2	7%
To show identity with a group	0	0%
To address different audience	0	0%
To attract attention	0	0%
Total	29	100%

The following are samples of posts made by adults.

1. *Thank you sa pag-invite samin.*
    Thank you for inviting us.
2. *Thank you, Nanay sa paghatid sundo mo sa mga apo mo sa school gamit ang iyong magic e-bike. Next school year ulit 'nay!*
    Thank you, mother, for bringing your grandchildren to school using your magic e-bike. Next school year again, mother!
3. *First come, first serve po tayo ngayon!*
    We are implementing a first come, first serve basis today!

Examples 1 and 2 both use the expression *Thank you!* Such expression of gratitude has been commonly used both in verbal and non-verbal communication. In addition, the third example made use of an expression that is English in nature. Such policy has been habitually stated in English.

3.4 Analysis regardless of the subjects' age and gender
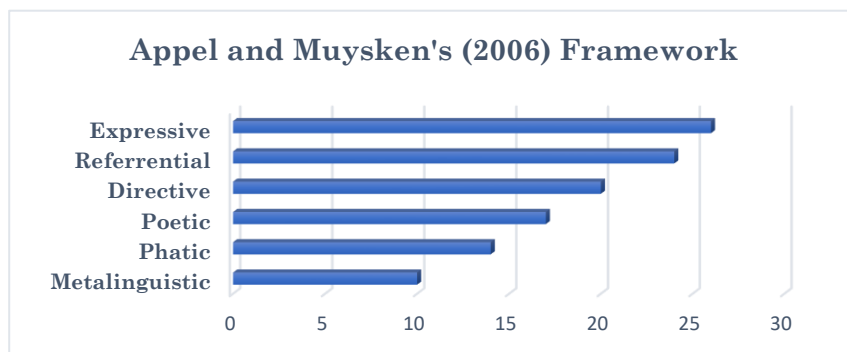

Appel and Muysken's (2006) Framework

Figure 2. Frequency of CS Occurrences on the Subject Regardless of their Age and Gender Based on Appel and Muysken's (2006) Framework

Out of the 6 functions, the expressive function has the highest frequency of occurrence, which shows that the subjects, as a whole, engaged in CS to exhibit their state of mind and to highlight their emotional being when communicating.
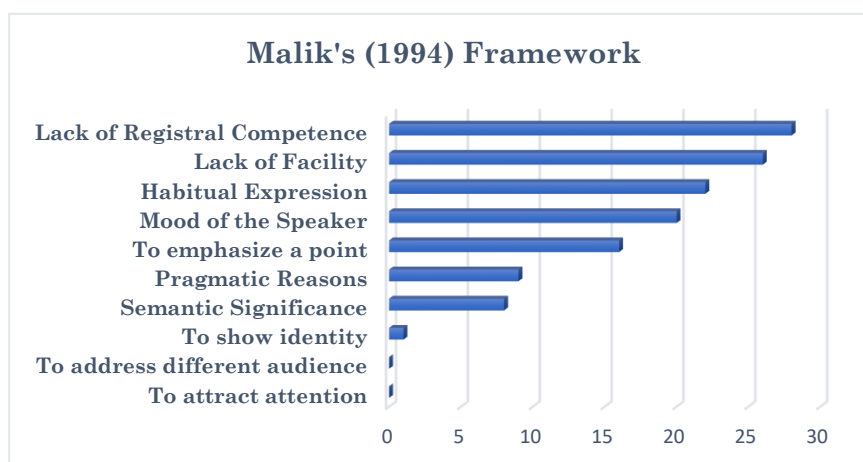

Figure 3. Frequency of CS Occurrences on the Subject Regardless of their Age and Gender Based on Malik's (1994) Framework

Out of the 10 functions, the lack of registral competence has the highest frequency of occurrence, which shows that the subjects, as a whole, engaged in CS when they could not find suitable words in the other language resulting in the usage of the words that are better if stated in another language. Moreover, the subjects found it more convenient to engage in CS, especially if the equivalent words in Filipino are not frequently used.

5. Conclusion

Based on the analyzed data, the purpose of the informants in CS varies in terms of their gender and age. On the first hand, following Appel and Muysken's (2006) framework, it was found that males and LGBTQ+ subjects engage in CS for its expressive function, which means both groups use CS to express their identity and feelings to others in CMC. Moreover, the purpose of the females fell under the directive function, which means such gender use CS to address the person being talked to in a Facebook post. Concerning the age groups, it was found that adolescents use CS for its expressive function. In the case of young adults, they use CS for its referential function and adults for its directive function. On the other hand, following Malik's (1990) framework, males and females use CS because of a lack of registral competence, while LGBTQ+ subjects use CS to express words of gratitude and greetings.

Contrary to Chen's (2007) account that expressive, referential, and metalinguistic functions are the most commonly used CS functions in online forum discussions, the researchers' empirical basis shows that there are 3 common occurrences among the Filipino-English bilingual subjects. First, CS is used as an aid in a speaker's lack of competence in any of the 2 languages and the absence of concepts in the L1. This corroborates Bautista's (1999) account that the reason for the subjects can be generated from the concept of *communicative efficiency* - that is, switching between codes provides convenience in saying something. Second, a large number of subjects use CS in communicating feelings, emotions, requests, and words of gratitude. Lastly, subjects use CS to directly address the receiver of the message.

The result of the study shows similarity with another study conducted; Shizuka (2006) claims that Japanese bilinguals often insert English terms in Japanese statements because the use of English is found to be easier on many occasions. In parallel to that, Filipino bilinguals switch from Filipino to English because of the difficulty of selecting the appropriate terms in Filipino, and numerous terms sound better in English. On the other hand, the conclusion of the study contrasts with the study of Sumartono et al. (2018), which argues that code-switching is not an indication of linguistic incompetence; rather, it is a communication tactic used by bilingual speakers during talks with particular functions and regular frequency.

The findings particularly highlighted Appel and Muysken's (2006) framework. Although Malik's (1990) framework provides more functions, only 7 are applicable in categorizing the occurrences of CS in CMC in the Philippine setting. On the contrary, all of the 6 functions of CS provided by Appel and Muysken were observed in the analysis of the data.

The study provided an analysis of the reasons why Filipino Facebook users engage in CS. According to the results, CS provides options for a bilingual speaker to communicate effectively in an online written discourse. Also, CS helps in assisting the lack of concept and

vocabulary in a particular language and adds a layer of meaning to the discourse. Its use provides the level of language register and tone of the language user.

The study involved a limited number of subjects. The challenge for further research is to increase the number of subjects to consequently increase the reliability of the study. Future researchers may also select a different social media platform to test the generalization of the study and to compare the purposes of its users in code-switching.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.
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