

**GENDER-BASED ANALYSIS ON THE USE OF
CODE-SWITCHING ON 'X' SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORM**

THESIS

Submitted by

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FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

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**GENDER-BASED ANALYSIS ON THE USE OF CODE-SWITCHING ON
'X' SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORM**

THESIS

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as One of the Requirements to Obtain a Bachelor's Degree
in the Field of Education in English Language Teaching

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ABSTRACT

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Although code-switching on social media has been widely studied, limited attention has been given to gender-based differences in the frequency and types of Indonesian–English code-switching within online sports communities. This study addressed this gap by comparing code-switching instances produced by male and female users in replies to @BadmintonTalk posts on X and identifying the most frequently used type. The study employed a non-experimental descriptive quantitative design using content analysis. A total of 160 replies were purposively selected from two posts and classified according to Poplack’s three types of code-switching. The analysis identified 162 instances, with female users accounting for 101 instances (62.35%) and male users accounting for 61 instances (37.65%). The analysis also identified three types of code-switching, namely inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, and tag switching, with intra-sentential switching being the most frequently used type by both gender with total 105 instances (64.8%), followed by inter-sentential switching with 43 instances (26.5%) and tag-switching with 14 instances (8.6%). These findings indicate that female users contributed more code-switching instances and that intra-sentential switching was dominant within the selected data.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Code-switching, the practice of alternating between two or more languages in a conversation, has gained attention in different contexts, particularly in bilingual communities. Code-switching has garnered attention for its complexity and potential challenges. While it allows speakers to reflect their diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds, it can also create misunderstandings among listeners who may not fully grasp all the languages involved. Myers-Scotton (2006) described code-switching as a hallmark of multilingual communication in modern media, where speakers often switch between languages based on their audience, context, or topic.

Code-switching normally occurs in verbal communication, where speakers alternate between languages in conversation. However, in written contexts, such as social media posts and comments, where communication is primarily text-based, it provides new opportunities for multilingual practices. Gumperz (1982, as cited in Aulia, 2025) argued that written code-switching can emphasize shifts in tone or topic and is often employed to convey social or emotional meaning. On social media, users may deliberately switch languages to signal alignment with particular social groups or to make their posts resonate with different audiences. Additionally, Crystal (2006) pointed out that in the written form, language choice is often more intentional, reflecting the user's effort to craft a particular persona or make their communication more inclusive and impactful. Furthermore, Harris and Brown's

study on gendered communication styles in online forums revealed that women often use code-switching to promote inclusivity, adding another layer of strategic language use to social media interactions.

Social media platforms like X, Instagram, Facebook, and TikTok have become interactive spaces where users engage with diverse communities through various forms of content, including text, audio, and visuals (Heinz, 2012). Unlike traditional media, where content is carefully edited, social media allows users to communicate more casually and naturally, often leading to more frequent code-switching (Karlsen, 2022), making it a rich area for linguistic studies (Bratcher and Cabosky, 2022). In these platforms, comment sections are highly interactive, where users can reply, engage in debates, and share insights. They can choose between formal language, casual slang, or switching languages to match the tone and impact of their messages (Androutsopoulos, 2011).

Communication is influenced by various individual and social factors. According to DeVito (2024), age, culture, personality, self-concept, emotions, relationships, situational context, and gender all shape the way individuals communicate. Among these variables, gender has been widely examined because it is closely associated with differences in language use. In multilingual settings, these differences may also be reflected in language choice, including code-switching. Lakoff (1975, as cited in Fung et al., 2023) suggested that men and women tend to use language differently, with women often being more expressive and attentive to social cues, whereas men tend to use more direct and assertive language. Cameron (2005) noted that gendered communication styles are context-dependent, which

may explain why women's code-switching often reflects relational goals, such as building intimacy or aligning with others, while men's code-switching may be more functional or pragmatic.

Holmes (2006) suggested that women's language use tends to focus on the relational aspect of communication, which may lead them to use code-switching as a way to strengthen social bonds or create inclusivity. On the other hand, men might engage in code-switching to achieve specific rhetorical effects or assert dominance in conversations. Harris and Brown's (2024) study on gendered communication styles in student forums supports this finding that women frequently use collaborative strategies, while men engage in more argumentative or directive communication styles.

Several studies have examined code-switching across different gender and communication contexts. Almoaily (2023) found that female Saudi influencers produced more Arabic-English code-switching than male influencers in Snapchat advertisements, although the difference was not statistically significant. Anwaar et al. (2025) analysed gendered Urdu-English code-switching on Facebook, Instagram, and X and found that intra-sentential switching was the most frequent type. In contrast, Alsamhan and Almutrafi (2022) reported that male Saudi Twitter users showed a greater preference for code-switching, while education and discussion topic also influenced their language choices. Panhwar (2018) examined face-to-face interactions among students in Pakistan and found that educated Sindhi women used English to negotiate gender identity and express authority. These different findings indicate that gendered code-switching patterns may vary

depending on the language, platform, topic, and social context. Therefore, the present study examines the frequency and types of Indonesian–English code-switching among male and female users in @BadmintonTalk replies on X using Poplack’s framework.

Building on these insights, PBI students have also studied sociolinguistic phenomena on different social media platforms, each focusing on unique aspects of language use. For example, Berliana (2024) examined lexical changes on TikTok, highlighting how students creatively use language forms such as borrowing and compounding to express social identity. Qalqasyandi (2024) investigated the use of pejorative terms on Instagram, showing how terms like "toxic" and "ghosting" have evolved to carry more negative connotations in online communication. Maghfirah (2024) focused on code-switching in the *Speak English Today* podcast, identifying various types like tag and inter-sentential switching. While these studies cover different topics, they all contribute to understanding language use in the digital world, especially when it comes to code-switching, which is the focus of the current research.

While existing studies conducted by students of Department of English Language Education have provided valuable insights into various sociolinguistic phenomena on social media, none have explicitly examined how gender influences the use of code-switching, especially on X. This gap in research highlights the need for a deeper understanding of the gendered aspects of language use, particularly in relation to code-switching. Furthermore, unlike studies like Almoaily (2023), Kandiawan (2023), and Panhwar (2018), which focused on various different

platforms, this study used data from X (formerly Twitter) to explore how gender-based code-switching occurs within this particular social media environment.

This study aims to fill this gap by exploring how frequently men and women switch languages on the comment sections and identifying the most common types of code-switching used by each gender. Understanding these patterns is important as it reveals how social media influences communication and reflects broader ideas about gender and language. This study is essential to conduct since the Department of English Language Education is concerned with exploring language use in sociolinguistic contexts, such as code-switching. Furthermore, this research fills the void due to the lack of studies on gender and code-switching in digital contexts.

B. Research Question

Based on the background above, the research questions of the study are:

1. How frequently do male and female users engage in code-switching in their social media interactions, particularly on the comment sections?
2. What are the most frequent types of code-switching used by male and female users on social media comments?

C. Research Aim

Based on the problems mentioned above, this study is intended to present the description of research questions. The aims of research are as follow:

1. To investigate how frequently male and female users engage in code-switching in their social media interactions, particularly on the comment sections.

2. To identify the most common types of code-switching used by male and female users on social media comments.

D. Significance of Study

This research is expected to provide valuable insights for various stakeholders within the academic environment, including students, educators, and researchers. For students, understanding code-switching on social media comments enhances EFL students' ability to navigate and participate in informal online discussions. This knowledge can improve their language proficiency by helping them recognize and adapt to diverse linguistic contexts, thereby increasing their confidence in using English alongside other languages in digital communication.

For educators, the findings of this study are valuable, particularly for those teaching English language learners, as exploring how gender influences code-switching on social media can help them develop tailored strategies to address the unique linguistic needs of their students. Focusing on the relevance of these skills in real-life communication allows educators to create more engaging and relatable learning experiences for their students.

For researchers, this study contributes to the understanding of gender and code-switching in digital communication, offering a new perspective on how language use varies across genders in social media contexts and filling a gap in existing sociolinguistic research.

E. Research Terminologies

a. Gender-Based Analysis

According to Holmes (2008), gender-based analysis examines how language choices and communication styles are influenced by gender identity. Women often use language that emphasizes connection, while men tend to use language that conveys power. This can affect code-switching practices, with women switching languages to build rapport and men to assert authority (Eckert & McConnell-Ginet, 2013). In this study, gender-based analysis is used to explore how gender influences code-switching on X (formerly Twitter).

b. Code-Switching

According to Poplack (1980, as cited in Sinaga et al., 2025), code-switching is the practice of alternating between two or more languages during a conversation, often to communicate more effectively based on the audience and context. Myers-Scotton (2006) further explained that code-switching can occur at different levels, such as between or within sentences, or even at the word level. This study focuses on gender-based analysis of code-switching on X (formerly Twitter), specifically examining how Indonesian speakers switch to English and how gender influences these linguistic choices.

c. 'X' Platform

According to Boyd (2014), social media refers to online platforms that enable users to interact, create, and share content within virtual communities. X, formerly known as Twitter, allows global communication through brief posts and multimedia sharing. Its real-time features support instant exchanges of ideas and

community engagement, while retweets and trending topics encourage broader participation (Kaplan & Haenlein, 2010). This study used data from X's comment sections to explore how gender influences code-switching on this platform.



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Code-Switching

1. The Concept of Code Switching

In sociolinguistics, the term “code” refers to the variety of language systems that individuals use when communicating, whether within a community or between multiple people. According to Wardaugh (1986), this encompasses the different forms of language people employ based on the context and the people they’re interacting with. Ayeomoni (2006) offered a broader definition, saying code is a linguistic component that could range from something as small as a morpheme to the entire language system, which includes vocabulary, syntax, and grammatical rules. Essentially, “code” reflects a variety of language elements that speakers use to convey meaning in various social settings.

Code-switching is the practice of switching between two or more languages during a conversation, a common occurrence among multilingual speakers. Myers-Scotton (2006, p.239) defined it as the transition between languages in a conversation, with speakers being fully capable of understanding the languages they are using. This may occur within one sentence or even across multiple sentences. For instance, a speaker might begin in Indonesian (Code A) and switch to English (Code B) in the course of the discussion. The shift is usually influenced by the situation, topic, or the participants' social identities.

Code-switching, therefore, is often a seamless and natural part of multilingual communication, as speakers may alternate languages to express

themselves more clearly or align with particular social or cultural contexts. Heredia and Brown (2006) add that code-switching can also occur between dialects or language registers and is often used to make communication clearer, especially when one language helps explain ideas expressed in another.

While often confused, code-switching has been defined and classified in different ways by linguists. Muysken (2000) distinguished code-switching by explaining that code-switching generally occurs between clauses or sentences and any language alternation that occurs within a sentence is code-mixing. However, this distinction is not universal. Clyne (2000, as cited in Kim, 2006, p. 45) defined code-switching as the alternative use of two languages either within a sentence or between sentences.

More importantly, Poplack (1980, as cited in Sinaga et al., 2025) uses code-switching as an umbrella term for language alternation occurring at different structural locations. Under this umbrella, she differentiates between *inter-sentential* switching, which occurs between sentences, *intra-sentential* switching, which happens within a single sentence, and *tag-switching*, where a tag phrase or word, is inserted from one language into another. Therefore, within-sentence alternation is not treated as a separate phenomenon outside code-switching in Poplack's framework, it is one of its main types. It should be noted that the term code-switching in this study is used as a generic or umbrella term covering the three types mentioned above. The current study follows Poplack's (1980, as cited in Sinaga et al., 2025) classification. Hence, any identified alternation between Indonesian and

English within the same reply is treated as code-switching and classified as inter-sentential, intra-sentential, or tag-switching according to where the switch occurs.

The use of language reveals the speaker's social identity, and through these shifts, the speaker highlights their position in social relations, reflecting issues like inequality and gender boundaries (Schmidt, 2016; Garcia, 2010). Speakers often switch to prestigious languages as a way to project power, affluence, and social status, thereby shaping their identity and reinforcing social distinctions. This shift of language is not just a personal choice but also a social act, influencing both the individual's identity and the larger social structure (Wei, 2008). Thus, understanding why a speaker switches codes requires considering the broader context and social dynamics at play, as the choice of language is often a reflection of deeper social processes and power structures.

2. Types of Code-Switching

According to Poplack (1980, as cited in Sinaga et al., 2025), code-switching can be categorized into three main types: inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, and tag-switching. These types are distinguished based on where the switch occurs within an utterance or discourse.

1. *Inter-sentential Switching*

Inter-sentential code-switching refers to the alternation between languages at the boundary of two sentences or clauses. Each sentence is fully expressed in one language before a switch to another language occurs at the beginning of the next sentence. Bandia (2007) described this type of switching as taking place after a clause or sentence is completed in one

language, with the following sentence starting in another. It provides a clear transition between distinct linguistic units, which is why it's often more noticeable and deliberate.

Poplack (1980, as cited in Sinaga et al., 2025), further clarified that inter-sentential switching typically occurs after the completion of one sentence, with the next sentence beginning in a different language. This type of switching is different from intra-sentential code-switching, where the shift happens within a single sentence.

For example:

"*Semoga kalian semua tetap semangat!* I can't wait to see you all again once the semester is over."

The underlined sentence above falls under the category of inter-sentential switching. This type of code-switching is less commonly used because it demands a high level of flexibility from speakers, as it involves alternating between two languages within complex structures, such as clauses or sentences.

2. ***Intra-sentential Switching***

Intra-sentential code-switching, as described by Sari et al. (2021), happens when the language alternation occurs within a single sentence, without crossing the boundaries of separate sentences. Intra-sentential switching happens when a speaker changes languages within the same sentence. Poplack (1980, as cited in Sinaga et al., 2025), further clarified that the switched part may be a single word, a phrase, or a longer clause, as

long as the change occurs before the sentence ends. This type of switching typically involves the blending or insertion of elements from different languages within the same sentence, offering speakers a way to express themselves more flexibly in multilingual contexts.

For example:

“*Dia actually mainnya udah bagus banget.*”

“I think we should start the project early, *karena tenggat waktunya sudah dekat*”

Intra-sentential switching typically happens when a speaker is proficient in their second language (L2). This type of code-switching arises because the individual has acquired fluency in multiple languages, allowing them to seamlessly incorporate elements of another language into their speech. The switch occurs within sentences from the first language, often manifesting as a word or phrase in the second language.

3. **Tag-switching**

Ansar (2018) defined tag-switching as the process where tags or specific set phrases from one language are inserted into an utterance that is primarily in another language. Arrizki et al. (2020) explained that the tag may appear at the beginning, middle, or end of the utterance without changing its grammatical structure or main meaning. Simply put, a tag works like a small detachable “tail” added to the main utterance. Tags may include expressions such as “isn’t it?” and “you know,” as well as interjections or exclamations (Senaratne, 2009).

For example:

“Kita pergi besok, okay?”

“Aku gagal dapat tiket konsernya, it's so sad.”

The English expressions “okay” and “so sad” are categorized as tag-switching. A tag functions like a small detachable tail attached to the main utterance. Although it is called a “tail,” it may be placed either at the beginning or at the end. It can also be removed without changing the main meaning or grammatical completeness of the Indonesian sentence. Therefore, tag-switching can be inserted without disrupting the sentence’s grammatical structure or flow.

3. Reasons of Code-Switching

Bouchard (2026) found that bilingual speakers code-switched for three main reasons: lexical, conversational, and social. Lexical reasons included filling vocabulary gaps, translating expressions, and expressing ideas more effectively. Conversational reasons included commenting on an activity, changing the topic, and responding to others, while social reasons included creating metaphorical effects and expressing humour or playfulness. These findings show that code-switching can function as a purposeful communicative resource rather than simply indicating a lack of language ability.

In addition to these reasons, speakers may also code-switch to display their bilingual competence or project a particular social identity. In contexts where English has social prestige, using English may help speakers present themselves as educated, knowledgeable, or modern. In everyday terms, this behavior may be

perceived as ‘showing off.’ This social function can be understood through Myers-Scotton’s (1993) Markedness Model, which explains that speakers may select a particular language to communicate a desired social position or identity. Hoffman (1991, as cited in Risweni et al., 2021), also identified there are seven reasons why a bilingual or multilingual person switches their language. These reasons include:

1. Discussing a Specific Topic

When discussing a particular topic, individuals may choose to switch from one language to another. This often happens when expressing emotions such as happiness or frustration, as speakers might feel more at ease using a different language to convey their feelings, apart from their everyday language.

2. Quoting Someone's Words

People often switch languages when quoting someone else's words or expressions, especially when the quoted phrase comes from a well-known individual who typically speaks a language different from the speaker's native tongue. This can be a way to maintain the authenticity of the quote or to reflect the original speaker's language.

3. Being Emphatic About Something (Expressing Solidarity)

When speakers want to emphasize their feelings or express solidarity, they may switch from their second language to their native language, or vice versa. This language shift helps convey their emotions more strongly, as certain expressions or nuances might be more effectively communicated in one language over the other.

4. *Interjections (Interesting Sentence Fillers or Connectors)*

Interjections are words or phrases inserted into sentences to capture attention, express surprise, or convey strong emotions. These are often short exclamations like "Wow!", "Hey!", "Well", "Damn!", or "Look!". In modern communication, code-switching involving interjections is commonly used in everyday conversations for various emotional expressions, including affirmations, negations, or surprise.

5. *Repetition for clarification*

Repetition for clarification occurs when bilingual speakers repeat their statements in both languages, they know to ensure the listener understands. According to Hoffman, this technique helps make the message clearer, as repeating the same idea in different languages can assist in reinforcing the meaning for the listener. By doing so, speakers use their mastery of both languages to ensure better comprehension.

6. *The intention of clarifying speech content for the interlocutor*

When bilingual or multilingual individuals communicate, code-switching often takes place. This is typically done to ensure smooth communication and mutual understanding. According to Rini (2020), a speaker may switch languages at certain points in their speech to emphasize key ideas and guide the listener's focus on the most important aspects of the conversation.

7. *Expressing group identity*

Expressing group identity through code-switching has been explored by various scholars. Kira and Chad (2015) discussed how bilingual practices, such as code-

switching, reflect the distinction between local and non-local identities. This shows that language use varies across different groups, helping individuals to recognize their shared identity and understand the differences between groups or communities. By switching languages, speakers actively demonstrate their belonging to a specific group, creating a sense of connection and distinction from others.

4. Code-Switching on Social Media

Code-switching on social media platforms is increasingly prevalent among bilingual and multilingual speakers. This linguistic practice allows individuals to alternate between languages based on contextual needs, often reflecting emotional tone, emphasis, or cultural reference (Holmes, 2013). On platforms like X, speakers might switch from one language to another to make their message clearer or more impactful, such as switching from Indonesian to English to express a globalized identity or to use terms that resonate better in English (Kandiawan, 2023). This flexibility not only facilitates effective communication but also reflects the dynamic nature of social media as a space where users from diverse backgrounds interact.

Furthermore, code-switching on social media serves as a means for speakers to negotiate their social and cultural identities. According to Heller (2007), bilinguals often code-switch to align with specific communities, signaling group membership or solidarity. On social media, this practice is enhanced by the global reach of these platforms, where speakers can choose to switch languages to cater to broader audiences or maintain connections within particular linguistic communities (Sharma, 2017). For example, young people may use a blend of local languages and

English to connect with peers, signaling their identity as part of a younger, digitally connected demographic (Panhwar, 2018). By strategically switching languages, speakers can emphasize particular emotions, assert their social status, or align with global trends, showcasing the multifaceted role of language in the digital age.

The prevalence of code-switching on social media also reflects broader trends in language use and social interaction. As platforms like X become central to daily communication, code-switching has become a tool for users to navigate different social norms, identities, and expectations within their digital environments (Kandiawan, 2023; Sharma, 2017). This linguistic behavior is not just about filling gaps in language but also about creating a communicative space where users can express themselves more authentically and accessibly, without being bound by one language or identity. Social media, as a site of constant negotiation of identity and power, further highlights how language practices like code-switching reflect the fluidity and flexibility of contemporary social interactions (Heller, 2007).

B. Gender and Language

1. Gendered Communication and Language Use

Gendered communication and language use are central to sociolinguistic studies, as they reflect the ways in which language can express, reinforce, or challenge gender identities. According to Holmes (2013), gendered language use often manifests in the way men and women employ different communication styles, which can be observed in their choice of vocabulary, speech patterns, and conversational strategies. For example, women are often found to use more collaborative, polite, and affiliative language, while men might prioritize

assertiveness and directness in their speech. These differences are influenced by socialization processes, where individuals are taught to perform gender roles through language from an early age (Hellinger & Bußmann, 2001).

In addition to communication styles, gender also plays a significant role in how language is used in different social contexts. Cameron (2007) argued that gendered communication is not just about individual speech habits but also about the broader social expectations tied to masculinity and femininity. For instance, certain linguistic forms, such as the use of standard vs. non-standard dialects, can signal one's gender identity. Studies show that women tend to use more standardized forms of language, which are associated with prestige, while men are more likely to use colloquial forms (Trudgill, 2000). This demonstrates how language is not only a tool for personal expression but also for aligning with societal gender norms.

With the rise of digital communication, gendered language use has expanded into new domains, such as social media platforms, where gender identities are constantly being negotiated. According to Kandiawan (2023), young women, in particular, often use code-switching in their online interactions, blending local languages with English to navigate between cultural expectations and global communication trends. This practice allows them to maintain their gendered identity while also participating in the broader digital conversation. Furthermore, research by Panhwar (2018) showed that gendered language use on platforms like Instagram and X can reinforce traditional gender roles or, alternatively, challenge them by allowing individuals to express more fluid and non-binary identities.

Gendered language use also intersects with power dynamics and social hierarchies Lakoff (1975, as cited in Fung et al., 2023) famously highlighted how women's speech tends to be characterized by a "lack of authority," with features like hedging, tag questions, and indirectness being more common in women's language. These features, while often dismissed as signs of weakness, can serve strategic purposes in communication, such as maintaining social harmony or avoiding confrontation. However, in some contexts, such as in online interactions, women may subvert these linguistic features to assert authority and empowerment (Sharma, 2017). This demonstrates the complex relationship between gender and language, where the same linguistic behaviors can carry different meanings depending on the context.

2. Gender Differences in Communication Styles

Gender differences in communication styles have long been a subject of interest in sociolinguistics and gender studies. Research consistently shows that men and women tend to employ different strategies in their speech, with distinct patterns in how they express themselves, structure their language, and convey meaning. One key difference lies in the use of language for relationship-building versus assertion. Holmes (2013) explained that women are often socialized to use language as a tool for maintaining harmony and building connections, which results in more collaborative and affiliative speech. This contrasts with men, who are more likely to use language to assert dominance, establish authority, and compete for status, which is often reflected in more direct and confrontational speech styles

(Tannen, 1990). These differences are not absolute but are shaped by societal expectations and cultural norms surrounding gender roles.

In terms of conversational style, women are generally more likely to use politeness strategies, such as hedging and minimizing their statements. Holmes (1995) highlighted that women often use phrases like "*I'm not sure, but...*" or "*I could be wrong, but...*" to soften their assertions. This is done to avoid confrontation and preserve social relationships, even when expressing an opinion. Men, on the other hand, are more likely to be direct and decisive in their speech, employing fewer hedging strategies and focusing on clarity and efficiency (Trudgill, 2000). These distinctions are not limited to speech acts but also extend to the ways in which men and women interrupt each other during conversations. Research by West and Zimmerman (1983) found that men are more likely to interrupt women, reflecting a power dynamic where men's speech is often positioned as more authoritative.

Additionally, the use of non-verbal communication differs between genders, with women generally being more expressive in their use of body language, facial expressions, and tone of voice. For instance, women tend to employ more eye contact, smiling, and gestures to show empathy and engage with their conversation partners (Bucholtz, 1999). Men, by contrast, are often less demonstrative in their non-verbal communication and may use fewer facial expressions or gestures in their interactions (Eckert & McConnell-Ginet, 2003). These differences in non-verbal cues can affect how messages are received and interpreted, as women's communication often conveys warmth and openness, while men's communication can be seen as more reserved or even aloof.

The linguistic features of men's and women's language also reflect these communication style differences. Lakoff (1975, as cited in Fung et al., 2023) identified features such as the use of empty adjectives "*cute*," "*adorable*", intensifiers "*so*," "*really*", and tag questions "*isn't it?*" as common in women's speech. These linguistic markers are used to soften statements, show uncertainty, or invite confirmation, which aligns with the more relational and cooperative role that women often occupy in conversation. Men's language, by contrast, is more likely to be characterized by straightforward statements and a focus on factual or instrumental language, reflecting their tendency to prioritize clarity and authority (Coates, 1993). However, these features are not inherently tied to gender; rather, they are socially constructed and vary based on context and cultural expectations.

The cultural context in which communication takes place plays a significant role in shaping gendered communication styles. In many cultures, women are encouraged to use language to nurture and maintain relationships, while men are taught to use language as a tool for gaining power and establishing control (Maltz & Borker, 1982). This division often leads to miscommunication between men and women, as the strategies that each uses to achieve their goals in conversation are different. For example, women may view men's directness as rude or dismissive, while men may interpret women's politeness strategies as lacking confidence. Understanding these gendered differences in communication can help foster more effective and empathetic communication between individuals of different genders.

C. Gendered Code-Switching

Gendered code-switching refers to the ways in which individuals switch between languages or dialects in social interactions based on gendered expectations, roles, and identities. Research on gendered code-switching explores how men and women engage in switching between languages differently, often reflecting broader social and cultural norms. Women, for example, may be more likely to engage in code-switching when they are performing relational roles, using language to foster connection and solidarity. Men, on the other hand, may use code-switching as a way to assert authority, position themselves as experts, or mark group affiliation (Holmes, 2013). This distinction is shaped by how language is perceived as a tool for expressing gendered identities in different contexts.

One significant aspect of gendered code-switching is the way that women and men both adjust their language use to navigate social expectations. Women often switch codes to align with cultural norms of politeness, cooperation, and emotional expression. Coates (1993) highlighted that women's use of code-switching is often intended to soften their statements, show empathy, or build rapport. In contrast, men may switch languages to assert power or dominance, often aligning their speech with more direct forms of communication. This contrast can be seen in both formal and informal settings, where women may code-switch to express inclusivity or solidarity, while men might use code-switching to highlight expertise or to distance themselves from group norms (Panhwar, 2018).

Research has shown that gender differences in code-switching are not merely the result of individual preferences but are deeply influenced by social

norms and expectations. According to Heller (2007), the use of multiple languages within communication is often gendered in many communities, with women more likely to use code-switching to signal solidarity and affiliation, whereas men are more inclined to use it to mark distinction and maintain a sense of superiority. This dynamic can be seen in the ways bilingual speakers choose their language and the specific contexts in which they switch languages. For instance, studies have highlighted that women may use code-switching in intimate or informal settings to strengthen personal bonds, whereas men may engage in code-switching in more formal or competitive environments to reinforce social hierarchies (Coates, 1993).

Moreover, the frequency of code-switching also varies according to gender, with women generally engaging in more frequent switches within informal settings. According to the work of Kandiawan (2023), women tend to use code-switching in casual conversations as a means to adjust their speech for clarity or emotional resonance, which aligns with their greater focus on connection and social bonding. Men, conversely, may code-switch more selectively, often within formal or professional contexts where their aim is to align with the social norms of authority and status (Tannen, 1990). This distinction in frequency and context underscores how gendered communication styles influence the way code-switching is employed in everyday interactions.

In conclusion, gendered code-switching offers valuable insights into how language operates as a social tool for constructing gendered identities. The different ways in which men and women use language to navigate their social worlds highlight the intersection between language and societal norms. By examining the

patterns of code-switching among different genders, scholars have demonstrated how these practices are not only about linguistic preferences but are deeply connected to power dynamics, identity construction, and social roles (Sharma, 2017). Understanding gendered code-switching can therefore shed light on the broader social forces that shape how we use language to communicate and relate to others.

D. Social Media (X)

Individuals interact by talking to each other, relying on language to communicate effectively. Language serves not only as a means of communication but also plays a crucial role in forming and nurturing relationships within society. According to Akmal (2017), language is a practical tool in communication that signifies actions and helps interpret the true meaning of speech in everyday situations. Moreover, social media has revolutionized communication by providing online platforms and websites where users can create, share, and interact with content. These platforms facilitate communication, collaboration, and information exchange among individuals and groups. Social media also helps us to express the expressions we want to express to other people, especially digitally. Students very often use various types of social media platforms to communicate with each other, for example TikTok, Instagram, Facebook, X and so on.

X (formerly known as Twitter) has become one of the most influential social media platforms in recent years, enabling millions of people to share opinions, news, and personal experiences. Initially designed for brief text-based communication, the platform has evolved to support multimedia content, including

images, videos, and polls, making it a dynamic space for interaction (Marwick & Boyd, 2011). The use of hashtags and trending topics allows users to engage in global conversations, not just on current events but also in areas like politics, entertainment, and sports. For example, sports fans use hashtags to discuss game strategies, share highlights, and debate outcomes, creating spaces for vibrant discussion on a range of topics (Bruns & Burgess, 2011). This engagement makes X a powerful tool for both personal expression and collective discussion, shaping public discourse across various sectors.

Moreover, X has become a significant platform for brands, influencers, and sports figures looking to connect with audiences. Research has shown that the platform's real-time nature allows for immediate engagement with consumers, leading to more authentic and spontaneous interactions (Smith, 2020). This is especially true for athletes and teams, who use the platform to share behind-the-scenes moments or engage in fan conversations, fostering a closer connection with their followers.

Sports media outlets also use X to provide live updates and build excitement around major events, allowing users to contribute their opinions and predictions. The platform's ability to facilitate direct communication between celebrities, businesses, and users has redefined the relationship between public figures and their followers (Keller, 2016). As the platform continues to grow, X remains a critical tool for marketing, social activism, sports discussions, and public relations, solidifying its place as a dominant force in the digital landscape.

For the present study, X was selected because its platform features are particularly suitable for examining written online interactions. Unlike more visually focused platforms such as Instagram and TikTok, X is primarily text-based, making users' original language choices easier to observe and analyze. X also displays the publication time of posts and replies clearly, allowing the researcher to arrange the data chronologically and follow the development of a discussion. Each reply remains connected to the original post and other replies within the same thread, so the context of the interaction can be clearly traced. In addition, public replies can be accessed, revisited, and documented during the data collection process. These features make X a useful platform for systematically identifying and classifying Indonesian–English code-switching in real-time sports discussions.

E. Previous Studies

In a previous study conducted by Almoaily (2023), the focus was on whether gender influenced the frequency of Arabic–English code-switching in Snapchat advertisements produced by Saudi influencers. The study examined the first 100 words spoken by 40 influencers, consisting of 20 men and 20 women. The findings showed that female influencers produced 60 instances of code-switching, while male influencers produced 42 instances. However, the difference was not statistically significant, meaning that gender could not be considered a significant factor in the frequency of code-switching in this sample. While Almoaily's study focused on spoken advertisements on Snapchat and examined the overall frequency of code-switching, the present study focuses on written replies from an Indonesian badminton community on X. It also examines the frequency of inter-sentential,

intra-sentential, and tag-switching among male and female users based on Poplack's (1980, as cited in Sinaga et al., 2025) framework. This approach provides a fresh perspective on how language is used in everyday digital interactions, specifically in online sport community.

Similarly, Anwaar et al. (2025) investigated gendered Urdu–English code-switching in Pakistani digital communication. The researchers analysed 5,000 publicly available posts and comments from Facebook, Instagram, and X, consisting of 2,500 male-authored and 2,500 female-authored texts. They found that 1,620 posts contained code-switching, including 820 male-authored posts and 800 female-authored posts. Intra-sentential switching was the most frequent type, accounting for approximately 62% of the identified switches. Female users were reported to use more intra-sentential switching for relational and expressive purposes, whereas male users used more inter-sentential and tag-switching to express authority, knowledge, and expertise. While their study examined Urdu–English code-switching across three platforms with a focus on digital identity, the present study examines Indonesian–English code-switching in the replies to selected @BadmintonTalk posts on X.

Alsamhan and Almutrafi (2022) investigated the sociolinguistic functions of Arabic–English code-switching among Saudi Twitter users and examined the effects of gender, education, and discussion topic on language choice. The study involved 126 Saudi Arabic–English bilingual participants, consisting of 34 men and 92 women, who completed an online questionnaire. The researchers also analysed 250 tweets collected from five trending hashtags related to religion, education,

social issues, politics, and sports. The findings showed that female users preferred writing entirely in Arabic, whereas male users showed a greater preference for code-switching. Educational level and topic also influenced language choice: religious topics were mainly written in Arabic, educational topics were associated with English, and social topics contained the highest number of code-switched tweets. Unlike their study, which focused on the functions of code-switching and the effects of several social variables, the present study uses Poplack's (1980, as cited in Sinaga et al., 2025) framework to examine the frequency and distribution of Indonesian-English code-switching types among male and female users in the replies to selected @BadmintonTalk posts on X.

Additionally, Panhwar (2018) explored the relationship between code-switching and gender identity among students at the University of Sindh, Pakistan. She specifically wants to know the social motivations behind why the students code-switch. This research revealed how gender dynamics shape communication in everyday interactions, contributing to the broader understanding of how gender affects language choices. In her study, Panhwar (2018) found that educated Sindhi women overwhelmingly prefer English as their primary code-switching language. They bypass neighboring languages like Urdu or Punjabi when they want to establish authority. However, while Panhwar's study concentrated on face-to-face interactions, this study shifts the focus to digital communication. It investigates how gender influences code-switching in online environments, specifically in the comment sections of X, thus offering insights into how gendered language practices manifest in digital spaces.

Building on previous research, Berliana (2024) explored lexical changes on TikTok, while Qalqasyandi (2024) focused on pejorative terms on Instagram. Both studies highlight language use on different platforms, with Berliana examining TikTok's video-based interactions and Qalqasyandi analyzing Instagram's text-driven communication. In contrast, this study shifts focus to X (formerly Twitter), a text-based platform, and investigates how gender influences code-switching in comment sections, offering a unique perspective on gendered language practices across digital spaces.

Additionally, Maghfirah (2024) focused on code-switching in the "Speak English Today" podcast, identifying various types such as tag and inter-sentential switching. While Maghfirah's study focused on podcasting as an audio platform, this study differs in that it focuses on the comment sections of X, a textual, real-time digital environment. Moreover, this study will specifically investigate how gender influences the frequency and types of code-switching within X's comment sections. This shift from a podcasting platform to a social media environment offers a distinct approach to examining how gender-based language practices differ across various types of digital media.

While previous studies have contributed valuable insights into the study of sociolinguistic phenomena on social media, none have specifically examined how gender influences the use of code-switching in online platforms. This gap in the literature underscores the need for further investigation into the gendered aspects of code-switching. Therefore, this study aims to fill that gap by exploring how

gender-based code-switching occurs in the comment sections of X, offering valuable insights into how gender impacts language use in digital communication.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

Research design is the framework for the methodologies and procedures used to conduct the research. Research design is the framework that guides the methods and procedures used to conduct a study. This study employed a non-experimental descriptive quantitative research design. Following Creswell (2009), it was non-experimental because the researcher examined existing data without introducing any treatment or manipulating variables. It was quantitative because the findings were presented using frequencies and percentages. It was descriptive because the study aimed to describe the distribution of code-switching types among male and female users as they naturally occurred on social media rather than examine causal relationships (Springer, 2010).

This study examined gendered language use in social media communication, focusing on code-switching by male and female users. Gender was used as a category for comparing the frequency of code-switching, not as a variable for establishing causation. The data were collected from replies to two selected posts on the BadmintonTalk account. The replies were grouped according to the users' identified gender and analyzed based on the types and frequencies of code-switching found in them.

Content analysis was used as the research method. Content analysis involves systematically examining textual data to identify, classify, and count particular categories or patterns (Krippendorff, 2004; Neuendorf, 2017). This method was

appropriate because the study examined naturally occurring written interactions on X. It allowed the researcher to classify the data using Poplack's (1980) framework and calculate the frequency and percentage of each code-switching type among male and female users.

B. Data Source and Sample

The data source of this study consisted of public replies to two posts published by the @BadmintonTalk account on X, formerly known as Twitter. @BadmintonTalk is an Indonesia-based sports media account that regularly shares badminton news, tournament updates, match results, and other badminton-related information. The account was selected because its posts generate active written discussions among Indonesian badminton fans, making it a relevant source for examining code-switching in natural social media interactions.

According to SDNA (2019), badminton has a relatively balanced fanbase, consisting of approximately 51% male fans and 49% female fans. This relatively balanced audience made badminton discussions relevant to a gender-based study because both male and female fans actively participate in the badminton community. Therefore, the @BadmintonTalk account provided a suitable setting for comparing the distribution of code-switching in replies posted by male and female users.

The researcher purposively selected two posts published in December 2024 and January 2025. These posts were selected because they received the highest numbers of replies during the selected period and discussed events that attracted considerable attention from badminton fans. December 2024 was selected because

the BWF World Tour Finals took place during that month, while January 2025 included the announcement of Herry Iman Pierngadi's appointment as the head coach of Malaysia's men's doubles team. Both events generated active discussions involving Indonesian and Malaysian badminton.

The first post was published on 14 December 2024 and received 676 replies at the time the data were documented. It discussed the semifinal defeat of Fajar Alfian and Muhammad Rian Ardianto against Malaysia's Goh Sze Fei and Nur Izzuddin at the 2024 BWF World Tour Finals. Fajar Alfian and Muhammad Rian Ardianto were one of Indonesia's leading men's doubles pairs at that time. They reached the BWF World No. 1 ranking on 27 December 2022 following their successful 2022 season and remained at the top of the rankings for approximately five months. When the post was published in December 2024, they were ranked World No. 4. Their defeat attracted considerable attention because they failed to convert several match-point opportunities, leading to extensive discussion among badminton fans.

The second post was published on 11 January 2025 and received 925 replies at the time the data were documented. It announced the appointment of Herry Iman Pierngadi as the head coach of Malaysia's men's doubles team. Herry Iman Pierngadi, widely known as Herry IP, is one of Indonesia's most accomplished badminton coaches. He served as a men's doubles coach for the Indonesian national team for more than two decades and coached several world-class pairs, including Candra Wijaya and Sigit Budiarto, Hendra Setiawan and Mohammad Ahsan, Marcus Fernaldi Gideon and Kevin Sanjaya Sukamuljo, as well as Fajar Alfian and

Muhammad Rian Ardianto. His appointment by the Badminton Association of Malaysia attracted considerable attention from both Indonesian and Malaysian badminton fans and resulted in extensive discussion on X.

Together, the two selected posts produced a total population of 1,601 replies. The population consisted of 676 replies to the post published on 14 December 2024 and 925 replies to the post published on 11 January 2025. From this population, 160 eligible replies were selected using purposive sampling. To be included in the sample, a reply had to contain Indonesian–English code-switching, and the user’s gender had to be identifiable through publicly available account information. Replies that did not meet both criteria were excluded.

Based on the source of the data, 61 eligible replies were selected from the post published on 14 December 2024, while 99 eligible replies were selected from the post published on 11 January 2025. Based on the users’ publicly presented gender information, the final sample consisted of 99 replies posted by accounts identified as female and 61 replies posted by accounts identified as male. These numbers were the results of applying the predetermined sampling criteria.

C. Data Collection Technique

The data were collected using a documentation technique because this study examined existing written replies that were publicly available on X. No interviews, questionnaires, or direct contact with the users were involved. The data collection was conducted manually from 8 May 2025 to 16 June 2025. A researcher-developed codebook was used to support the data collection process by providing clear criteria for screening and recording eligible replies. The codebook was developed based on

the objectives of the study to helped the researcher apply the same definitions and criteria consistently throughout the coding process.

At the beginning of the data collection process, the researcher used X Advanced Search to locate posts published by the @BadmintonTalk account during December 2024 and January 2025. X Advanced Search is a built-in search feature that allows users to narrow search results based on specific accounts, words, and date ranges. The search was limited to posts published by @BadmintonTalk from 1 to 31 December 2024 and from 1 to 31 January 2025.

After obtaining the search results, the researcher manually reviewed the posts and compared the numbers of replies displayed on them. X Advanced Search was used to locate the posts within the selected periods, but it did not automatically determine which post had the highest number of replies. Based on the manual comparison, the researcher selected one post with the highest number of replies from each month. The selected post from December was published on 14 December 2024 and had 676 replies, while the selected post from January was published on 11 January 2025 and had 925 replies. Together, the two selected posts produced a total population of 1,601 replies at the time the data were documented.

The publication timestamps provided by X were used to arrange the replies chronologically, from the earlier replies to the later ones. This allowed the researcher to follow the timeline and development of the discussions under the selected posts. Potentially relevant replies were documented using screenshots to preserve their original wording, spelling, punctuation, emojis, publication time, and conversational context.

After the documentation process, the replies were screened using the predetermined purposive sampling criteria. First, the researcher checked whether each reply belonged to one of the two selected posts and was relevant to the badminton topic being discussed. Spam, advertisements, and unrelated replies were excluded. Second, the researcher examined whether the reply contained at least one instance of Indonesian–English code-switching. Replies written entirely in Indonesian, entirely in English, or in languages outside the scope of the study were excluded.

Third, the researcher examined the users' publicly available account information to identify their presented gender. Explicit information in account biographies, such as pronouns, family roles, and other self-references, was used as the main indicator. Usernames, profile photographs, linked accounts, and other consistent public information were used as supporting indicators. Gender was recorded only when the available information provided a clear and consistent indication. If the user's gender could not be identified with sufficient clarity, the reply was excluded from the sample.

After the screening process, 160 replies met all the inclusion criteria. The final sample consisted of 99 replies posted by accounts identified as female and 61 replies posted by accounts identified as male. Each eligible reply was assigned an anonymous data code. Replies from female accounts were represented using codes such as F01, F02, and F03, while replies from male accounts were represented using codes such as M01, M02, and M03. The users' original account names were not presented in the research report.

D. Data Analysis Procedure

After the data collection and screening processes were completed, the 160 eligible replies were analysed manually using content analysis. The analysis procedures were adapted from Krippendorff's (2019) content analysis framework, particularly the processes of unitising, recording and coding, reducing the data, making inferences, and reporting the results. The analysis focused on the explicit language found in the replies, especially the location and frequency of Indonesian–English code-switching. Below is a brief explanation of how each step will be conducted in this study's data analysis process.

1. Selecting the Unit of Analysis. The unit of analysis was the 160 eligible replies collected from the two selected @BadmintonTalk posts.
2. Defining the Categories, at this stage the researcher established the categories that were used to classify the data. Based on Poplack's (1980, as cited in Sinaga et al., 2025) framework, the code-switching instances were divided into three categories: intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, and tag-switching.
3. Developing a Codebook. A codebook was created to ensure consistent application of categories, including definitions, examples for each type of code-switching according to Poplack's theory, These clear categories make it suitable for identifying and counting each type of code-switching and determining which type is used most frequently by male and female users.
4. Training the Coder. The researcher acted as the sole coder in this study. Therefore, formal training involving multiple coders was not conducted.

Before coding the complete dataset, the researcher reviewed the definitions, criteria, and examples provided in the codebook. The same operational criteria were used throughout the coding process to reduce ambiguity and maintain consistency. After the initial coding was completed, the data were rechecked using the same codebook.

5. Coding the Data. The researcher read each of the 160 eligible replies and identified every instance of Indonesian–English code-switching. Each instance was then classified as intra-sentential, inter-sentential, or tag-switching according to Poplack's (1980, as cited in Sinaga et al., 2025) framework. When one reply contained more than one code-switching instance or type, each instance was coded separately. Therefore, the analysis of 160 replies produced 162 code-switching instances.
6. Analyzing the Data. After all instances were coded, the researcher grouped the data according to the type of code-switching and gender category. The frequency of each category was counted and presented in tables. Percentages were then calculated using the following formula:

$$P = \frac{f}{N} \times 100 \%$$

P = Percentage

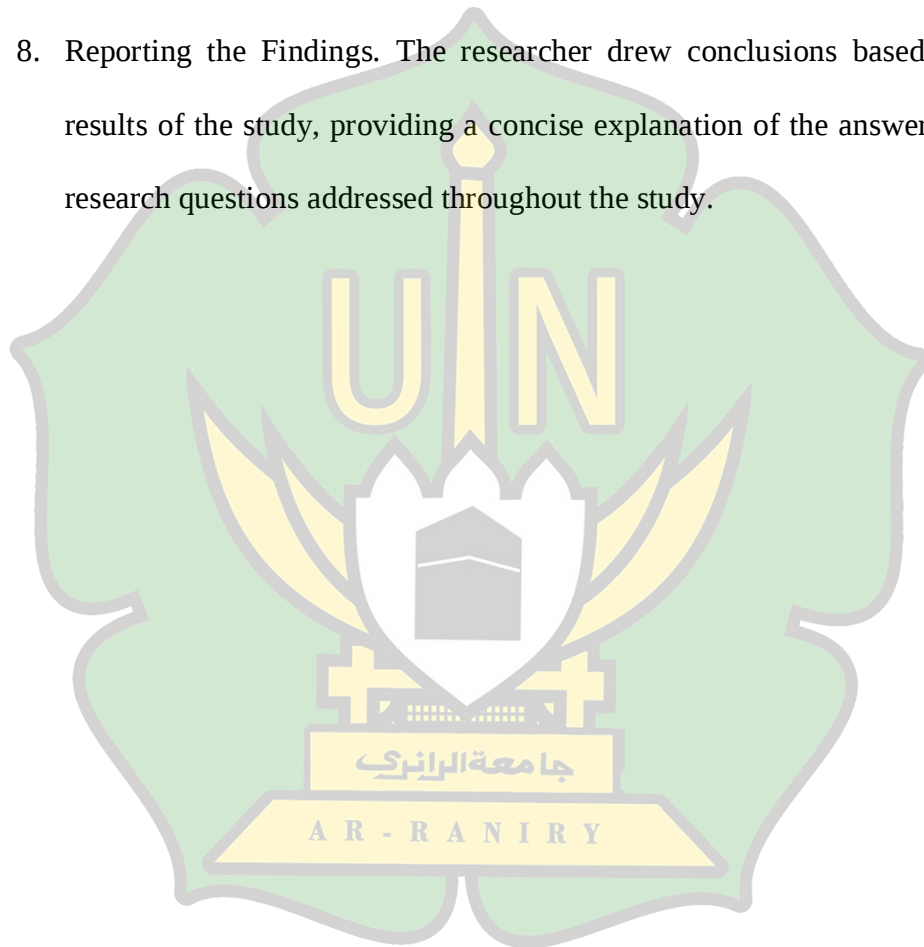
F = Frequency of the category being calculated

N = Total number

7. Interpreting the Results. The frequencies and percentages were interpreted to answer the research questions. The researcher identified the most

frequently occurring type of code-switching and described how the code-switching instances were distributed between male and female users. The interpretation was limited to the selected dataset and did not attempt to establish that gender caused the observed differences or determine the users' personal reasons for code-switching.

8. Reporting the Findings. The researcher drew conclusions based on the results of the study, providing a concise explanation of the answers to the research questions addressed throughout the study.



CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter describe the finding and discussion of the research. The findings address the research questions regarding how frequently each gender switch language on the comment sections and identifying the most common types used by each gender.

A. Findings

The data used in this research were collected from two tweets that received the highest number of replies from December and January. The first tweet posted on 14 December 2024, discussed the defeat of Fajar Alfian and Rian Ardianto in the World Tour Finals with 676 replies. The second tweet from 11 January 2025, announced Coach Herry Imam Pierngadi's appointment as the head coach of Malaysia's Men's Doubles team, which drew a massive discussion with 925 replies. The two selected tweets generated a total of 1,601 replies.

Using purposive sampling, all replies were screened based on predetermined inclusion criteria. Only replies that contained code-switching and whose authors' gender could be clearly identified were included in the analysis. After the screening process, 160 replies met the inclusion criteria, comprising 67 replies from the December tweet and 93 replies from the January tweet.

Table 4.1 Sample of the Research

Month	Total Replies (Population)	Sample Size
December	676	67
January	925	93
Total	1601	160

1. The Frequency of Code-Switching among Male and Female Users

After analyzing all the 160 replies, the researcher categorized the data based on the gender of the users who engaged in code-switching. This was done to see how often male and female users engaged in code-switching throughout the dataset. The details are presented in the table below.

Table 4.2 Frequency of Code-Switching Instances

Gender	Frequency of Code-Switching Instances	Percentage (%)
Female	101	62.35%
Male	61	37.65%
Total	162	100%

As shown in the Table 4.2, after analyzing the data, it shows a total of 162 instances of code-switching were found from 160 replies. Out of 99 replies made by female users, two of them included two instances of code-switching, bringing the total of 101 instances (62.35%). Meanwhile, all 61 replies from male users each had one instance, resulting 61 instances (37.65%). This indicates that female users not only contributed more replies, but they also tended to use code-switching more frequently within a single reply.

This finding aligns Lakoff (1975, as cited in Fung et al., 2023) perspective on gender and language, which suggests that women tend to be more expressive and detailed in communication. In this case, the higher frequency of code-

switching among female users may reflect a more expressive or emotionally engaged communication style, particularly in discussions they feel strongly about.

2. Types of Code-Switching Used by Male and Female Users

Table 4.3 Frequency and Percentage of Code-Switching Types by Gender

Type of Code-Switching	Male	% Within Types	Female	% Within Types	Total
Intra-sentential	47	44.76%	58	55.24%	105
Inter-sentential	14	32.56%	29	67.44%	43
Tag-Switching	0	0%	14	100%	14
Total	61	-	101	-	162

The table above display the frequency and percentage of code-switching type used by male and female users. From that table, it can be concluded that intra-sentential switching is the most frequently used form among both male and female users. Intra-sentential switching emerged as the most commonly used type, with 105 instances in total, with 47 were produced by male users (44.76%), while the remaining 58 (55.24%) came from female users.

For inter-sentential switching, there were 43 instances in total, with 14 (32.56%) produced by males and 29 (67.44%) by females. This again reflects a higher tendency among female users to employ this type of switching. Unlike the other types, tag-switching occurred only in responses from female users, contributing 100% of the 14 recorded instances.

From the data presented, it can be observed that female users not only produced a higher number of code-switching instances but also demonstrated a

wider range of switching types compared to male users. While male users primarily engaged in intra-sentential and inter-sentential code-switching, female users were the sole contributors to tag-switching and exhibited a more balanced distribution across all types. This pattern suggests that female users may adopt more flexible or varied linguistic strategies when communicating in informal online contexts, possibly reflecting greater engagement or emotional expression in their responses.

a. Intra-Sentential Switching

Intra-sentential code-switching, as described by Sari et al. (2021), happens when the language alternation occurs within a single sentence, without crossing the boundaries of separate sentences. The researcher found that the intra-sentential switching is the most frequently used form among both male and female users. Intra-sentential switching emerged as the most commonly used type, with 105 instances in total, with 47 were produced by male users (44.76%), while the remaining 58 (55.24%) came from female users. Here are a few examples of intra-sentential code-switching taken from the data, which help illustrate how users switch between English and Indonesian within a single sentence:

(F2/D2-IN1) the never ending match point *tapi susah banget untuk menangnya*.

In this example, the user begins with the English phrase “the never ending match point” and then switches to Indonesian through “*tapi susah banget untuk menangnya*” within the same sentence. This demonstrates intra-sentential code-switching because the language changes inside a single sentence rather

than between separate sentences. The English phrase describes a match with seemingly endless match-point opportunities, while the Indonesian clause means “but it was very difficult to win,” expressing the user’s frustration with how difficult it was to finish the match.

(F23/D43-IN32) *Yaampuuuunnnn* what a crazy matchhh, *seandainya Rian bisa lebih calm di critical point.*

This example demonstrates intra-sentential code-switching because the user alternates between Indonesian and English within the same sentence. The user begins with the Indonesian exclamation “Yaampuuuunnnn,” switches to the English expression “what a crazy matchhh,” returns to Indonesian through “seandainya Rian bisa lebih,” and then inserts the English words “calm” and “critical point.” The sentence expresses amazement at the intense match while suggesting that Rian could have remained calmer during its decisive moments.

b. Inter-Sentential Switching

Inter-sentential switching happens when each sentence is fully expressed in one language before a switch to another language occurs at the beginning of the next sentence. The researcher found there were 43 instances of inter-sentential switching in total, with 14 (32.56%) produced by males and 29 (67.44%) by females. For example:

(M1/D3-IT2) *Mending kata gue tahun depan pasangan ini dipecah aja, pasangin sama pemain muda buat ngorbitin bibit-bibit baru, tohh kalo tetap dipasangin juga tjuan mereka ap? LA 2028? They failed in Paris, let alone*

in 4 years, PBSI should follow CBA's bold move in reshuffling its top doubles pairs.

In this case, the speaker completes the first sentence in Bahasa Indonesia “*Mending kata gue tahun depan pasangan ini dipecah aja, pasangin sama pemain muda buat ngorbitin bibit-bibit baru, tohh kalo tetap dipasangin juga tjuan mereka apa?*”), and then switches to English in the following sentence “They failed in Paris, let alone in 4 years, PBSI should follow CBA's bold move in reshuffling its top doubles pairs.”. This type of switching, where the language shift happens between two separate sentence boundaries, is referred to as inter-sentential switching.

(F75/D135-IT33) *nahhhhhh kaaaann, apa juga gue bilang, Malaysia mah ga bakal nyia-nyiain kesempatan. Beda sama kita, wkwkwkwkwkwk. We all know it's not about the coach, it's the shitty system that keeps repeating. Yok ganti itu jajaran kepengurusan.*

In this example, the speaker begins with a sentence in Bahasa Indonesia, switches to English in the second sentence, and then returns to Indonesian in the third. The switch happens between complete sentence boundaries, without disrupting grammatical structure in either language. As defined by Poplack, who explains that this type of code-switching occurs between sentences and tends to require a relatively high level of bilingual proficiency, since the speaker must be able to complete one sentence in one language before continuing in another language. This kind of language behavior is commonly

observed in informal or digital communication contexts, where speakers feel free to move between languages depending on mood, context, or audience.

c. Tag-Switching

The tag functions like a small detachable “tail” because it can be removed without changing the grammatical structure or main meaning of the utterance. Although it is described as a tail, it may appear at either the beginning or the end of an utterance. The researcher identified 14 instances of tag-switching, all of which were produced by female users. For example:

(F26/D46-TG5) *bubar aja udh kalah mulu*, okay?.

In this example, the user produces a complete Indonesian utterance, “*Bubar aja udh kalah mulu*,” and adds the English tag “okay?” at the end. Here, “okay?” functions as a short confirmation-seeking tag, similar to “right?” or “isn’t it?” It invites other users to agree with the suggestion that the pair should be separated because they keep losing. The tag is grammatically independent and can be removed without making the Indonesian utterance incomplete, although removing it would reduce its interactional function of seeking agreement.

In digital or conversational contexts, tag-switching like this is common and often goes unnoticed by the speaker. Its frequent occurrence also suggests that certain English discourse markers (such as sorry, okay, anyway, you know) have become integrated into the informal speech habits of bilingual Indonesian speakers, functioning more as conversational tools than conscious switches between languages.

B. Discussion

This part presented the data analysis results of the research findings mentioned above. The findings of this research showed that badminton fans on X engaged in code-switching frequently when responding to emotionally charged topics, and that gender played a significant role in shaping these patterns. Analysis of replies to two highly discussed tweets, one on the defeat of Fajar Alfian and Rian Ardianto in December 2024, and another on Coach Herry's move to Malaysia in January 2025, confirmed that switching between languages was deeply embedded in the way fans expressed themselves online.

The analysis identified 162 code-switching instances from 160 eligible replies. Female users produced 101 instances (62.35%), while male users produced 61 instances (37.65%). This shows that female-authored replies contributed a larger proportion of the code-switching found in the selected dataset. However, the final sample already contained more female-authored replies than male-authored replies, with 99 female replies and 61 male replies. Therefore, this result describes the distribution of code-switching in the selected data and should not be interpreted as proof that women generally code-switch more frequently than men.

This descriptive pattern is similar to Almoaily's (2023) finding. In his study of Saudi Snapchat advertisements, female influencers produced 60 code-switching instances, while male influencers produced 42. However, Almoaily found that the difference was not statistically significant. Thus, both studies recorded more code-switching instances from female users, but neither result should be used to claim that gender alone determines code-switching. In the

present study, no inferential statistical test was conducted, and the finding is limited to the replies selected from the two @BadmintonTalk posts.

Regarding the types of code-switching, intra-sentential switching was the most frequent, with 105 instances (64.81%), followed by 43 inter-sentential instances (26.54%) and 14 tag-switching instances (8.64%). Intra-sentential switching was also the dominant type among both genders. Of the 61 instances produced by male users, 47 were intra-sentential, while 58 of the 101 female instances belonged to this type. This finding is consistent with Anwaar et al. (2025), who reported that intra-sentential switching represented approximately 62% of the Urdu–English switches in their social media corpus.

The dominance of intra-sentential switching can be seen in expressions such as “the never ending match point, *tapi susah banget untuk menangnya*” and “what a crazy matchhh, *seandainya Rian bisa lebih calm di critical point.*” In these examples, English badminton terms and evaluative expressions were inserted into sentences that were mainly expressed in Indonesian. Terms such as “match point,” “crazy match,” and “critical point” are familiar in international badminton discussions and can be placed easily within Indonesian sentences. This may explain why switching within a sentence occurred more frequently than switching between complete sentences.

Female users also produced more inter-sentential instances than male users, with 29 and 14 instances respectively. In addition, all 14 tag-switching instances were found in female-authored replies. This differs from Anwaar et al. (2025), who reported that male users employed more inter-sentential and tag-

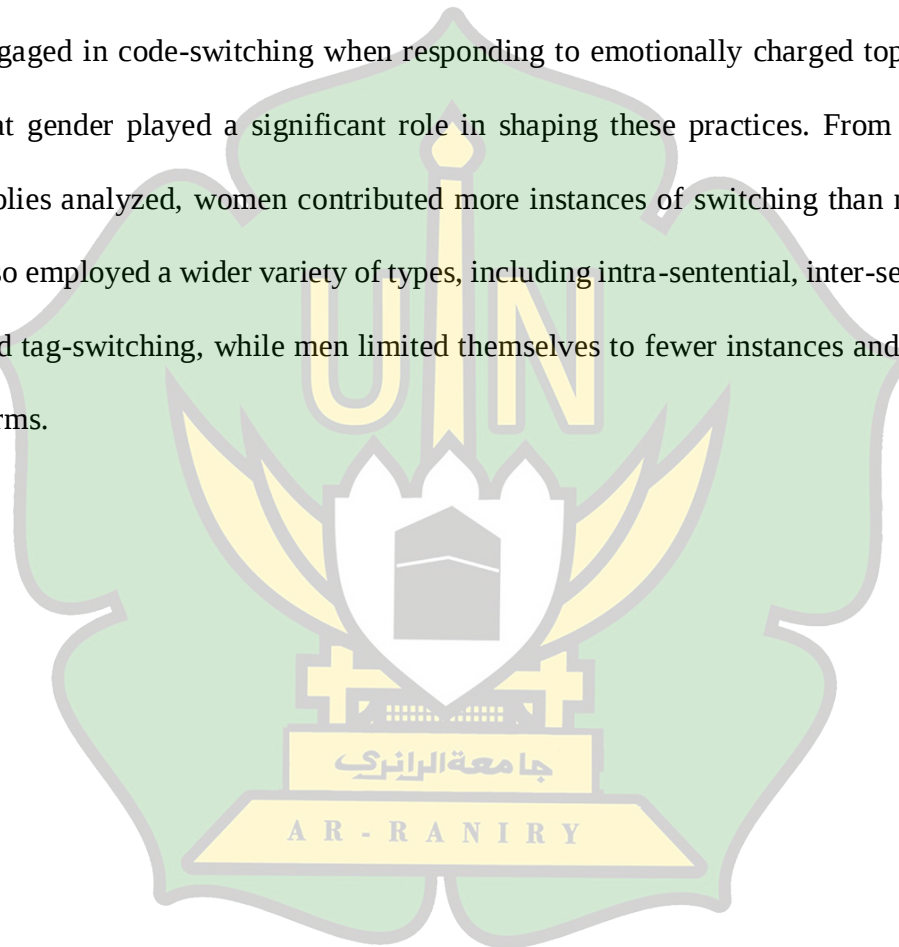
switching, particularly when expressing authority, evaluation, and expertise. The difference indicates that the relationship between gender and code-switching types may not follow the same pattern in every online community. In the present dataset, female users employed all three types, whereas male users employed only intra-sentential and inter-sentential switching. Nevertheless, the small number of tag-switching instances means that it cannot be concluded that tag-switching is an exclusively female language practice.

The present finding also contrasts with Alsamhan and Almutrafi (2022), who found that male Saudi Twitter users preferred code-switching more than female users. Their study also showed that language choice was influenced by the discussion topic: religious topics were mainly written in Arabic, educational topics were associated with English, and social topics contained the highest number of code-switched tweets. This supports the view that code-switching patterns may be connected not only to gender but also to the topic and context of the interaction. In the present study, both selected posts involved controversial badminton events that generated disappointment, criticism, national rivalry, and emotional reactions. These circumstances may have encouraged users to express their responses through combinations of Indonesian and English.

Overall, the findings show that female-authored replies contributed more code-switching instances and displayed all three types within this dataset. However, intra-sentential switching remained the most frequent type among both male and female users. The similarity with Anwaar et al. (2025) supports the dominance of intra-sentential switching in informal digital communication, while

the different gender patterns reported by Almoaily (2023) and Alsamhan and Almutrafi (2022) demonstrate that code-switching cannot be explained by gender alone. Language background, platform, topic, community, and the purpose of the interaction may also be related to how bilingual users switch between languages.

In conclusion, this study showed that badminton fans on X frequently engaged in code-switching when responding to emotionally charged topics, and that gender played a significant role in shaping these practices. From the 160 replies analyzed, women contributed more instances of switching than men and also employed a wider variety of types, including intra-sentential, inter-sentential, and tag-switching, while men limited themselves to fewer instances and simpler forms.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter, the researcher will present conclusions and recommendations for further research, based on the findings that have been discovered and discussed.

A. Conclusion

Based on the findings presented in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that code-switching was used by both male and female users in the comment sections of @BadmintonTalk on X. The analysis showed that the frequency of code-switching differed between the two groups, indicating that female users produced more code-switching instances than male users. Even though the frequency was not the same, the findings suggest that code-switching has become a common part of communication among bilingual users in online badminton discussions. Users naturally combined Indonesian and English when expressing opinions, reacting to match results, and interacting with other badminton fans.

The analysis also revealed differences in the types of code-switching used in the comments. Among the three types proposed by Poplack, intra-sentential switching appeared the most frequently used form among both male and female users, while inter-sentential and tag switching occurred less often. This finding suggests that users were more likely to insert English words or phrases into Indonesian sentences rather than switch between complete sentences. Such language use reflects the way users communicate naturally in online conversations, especially when discussing badminton, where many terms and expressions are commonly used in English.

The findings also indicate that code-switching is not limited to one gender. Although female users produced a higher number of code-switching instances, both male and female users demonstrated similar language behavior by combining Indonesian and English in their comments. This suggests that the use of code-switching is influenced not only by gender but also by the context of the discussion, users' familiarity with English vocabulary, and the informal nature of communication on social media. As a result, code-switching appears to function as a natural communication strategy that helps users express their ideas more effectively during online interactions.

In addition, this study shows that social media provides authentic data since the comments were written voluntarily without any intervention from the researcher, they reflect how people naturally communicate in everyday online interactions. Through these comments, it can be seen that users switch between Indonesian and English not only to discuss badminton but also to express emotions, emphasize opinions, and interact with other members of the online community. Therefore, social media offers valuable data for understanding how code-switching occurs in real communication rather than in controlled research settings.

Overall, the findings of this study provide a better understanding of code-switching from a gender perspective in social media comment sections. The differences in the frequency of code-switching and the dominance of intra-sentential switching show that language use in online communication is dynamic and flexible. It is hoped that this study can contribute to the development of sociolinguistic research, particularly studies related to code-switching in digital

communication. Furthermore, future researchers are encouraged to investigate other social media platforms, include larger datasets, or examine additional aspects of code-switching, such as its functions, motivations, or other sociolinguistic variables, in order to provide a broader understanding of bilingual language use in online communities.

B. Suggestions

Based on the findings of this study, the researcher would like to offer several suggestions for students, lecturers, and future researchers. It is hoped that the findings of this study can provide useful information about the use of code-switching in social media, particularly in online interactions involving bilingual speakers.

For English Language Education students, this study may serve as an additional reference for learning about sociolinguistics, especially topics related to bilingualism and code-switching. It is expected that students will gain a better understanding of how code-switching occurs naturally in digital communication and how language use can vary depending on the context and the people involved. In addition, this study may encourage students to explore other language phenomena found on social media as potential topics for future research.

For lecturers, the findings of this study may be used as supplementary material in sociolinguistics courses, particularly when discussing bilingualism, code-switching, and language variation in digital communication. Since social media has become part of everyday communication, using authentic examples from

online platforms may help students understand how sociolinguistic concepts are reflected in real-life language use.

For future researchers, this study focused only on the frequency and types of code-switching used by male and female users in the comment sections of two selected tweets posted by @BadmintonTalk on X. During the data screening process, the researcher found that many comments contained code-switching; however, not all of them could be included in the analysis because the users' gender could not be identified through publicly available profile information. Since gender identification was one of the predetermined criteria for selecting the data, those comments were excluded from the study. Therefore, future researchers are encouraged to consider alternative ethical approaches to identifying users' gender or to use data sources where demographic information is more accessible. Therefore, future studies are encouraged to analyze larger datasets, collect data over a longer period, or investigate different social media platforms such as Instagram, TikTok, Facebook, or Reddit. Comparing code-switching across different online communities may provide a broader understanding of bilingual language use in digital communication.

Furthermore, future researchers may examine other aspects of code-switching that were not discussed in this study, such as its functions, motivations, communicative purposes, or the influence of other sociolinguistic variables, including age. Future researchers may also compare code-switching across different online communities, such as sports, entertainment, or lifestyle communities, to identify whether different discussion topics influence the frequency and patterns of

code-switching. Exploring these aspects may provide deeper insights into why bilingual speakers switch between languages and how different social factors influence their language choices.

Finally, it is hoped that this study can be used as a reference for researchers who are interested in sociolinguistics, bilingualism, and digital communication. As the use of social media continues to grow, further studies on code-switching are expected to provide a broader understanding of language use in online environments and contribute to the development of sociolinguistic research.



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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Appointment Letter of Supervisor



KEPUTUSAN DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-RANIRY BANDA ACEH
NOMOR: 183 TAHUN 2025

TENTANG:
PENGANGKATAN PEMBIMBING SKRIPSI MAHASISWA
DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA

DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-RANIRY BANDA ACEH

Menimbang :

- bahwa untuk kelancaran bimbingan skripsi mahasiswa pada Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh maka dipandang perlu menunjuk pembimbing skripsi;
- bahwa yang namanya tersebut dalam Surat Keputusan ini dianggap cakap dan mampu untuk diangkat dalam jabatan sebagai pembimbing skripsi mahasiswa;
- bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam huruf a dan huruf b, perlu menetapkan Keputusan Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh.

Mengingat :

- Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003, tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional;
- Undang-Undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2005, tentang Guru dan Dosen;
- Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2012, tentang Pendidikan Tinggi;
- Peraturan Presiden Nomor 74 Tahun 2012, tentang perubahan atas peraturan pemerintah RI Nomor 23 Tahun 2005 tentang pengelolaan keuangan Badan Layanan Umum;
- Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 4 Tahun 2014, tentang penyelenggaraan Pendidikan Tinggi dan Pengelolaan Perguruan Tinggi;
- Peraturan Presiden Nomor 64 Tahun 2013, tentang perubahan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh Menjadi Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
- Peraturan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 44 Tahun 2022, tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
- Peraturan Menteri Agama Nomor 14 Tahun 2022, tentang Statuta UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
- Keputusan Menteri Agama Nomor 492 Tahun 2003, tentang Pendelegasian Wewenang Pengangkatan, Pemindahan dan Pemberhentian PNS di Lingkungan Depag RI;
- Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 293/Kmk.05/2011, tentang penetapan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh pada Kementerian Agama sebagai Instansi Pemerintah yang menerapkan Pengelolaan Badan Layanan Umum;
- Surat Keputusan Rektor UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh Nomor 01 Tahun 2015, Tentang Pendelegasian Wewenang kepada Dekan dan Direktur Pascasarjana di Lingkungan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh.

MEMUTUSKAN

Menetapkan : Keputusan Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh tentang Pembimbing Skripsi Mahasiswa.

KESATU : Menunjuk Saudara : **Dr. Nashriyah, M.A**

Untuk membimbing Skripsi

Nama : **Rizka Luckyana**
NIM : **200203052**
Program Studi : **Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris**
Judul Skripsi : **Gender-Based Analysis on The Use of Code-Switching on "X" Social Media Platform**

KEDUA : Kepada pembimbing yang tercantum namanya diatas diberikan honorarium sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku;

KETIGA : Pembiayaan akibat keputusan ini dibebankan pada DIPA UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh Nomor SP DIPA-025.04.2.423925/2025 Tanggal 02 Desember 2024 Tahun Anggaran 2025;

KEEMPAT : Keputusan ini berlaku selama enam bulan sejak tanggal ditetapkan;

KELIMA : Keputusan ini berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan dengan ketentuan bahwa segala sesuatu akan dirubah dan diperbaiki kembali sebagaimana mestinya, apabila kemudian hari ternyata terdapat kekeliruan dalam Surat Keputusan ini.

Ditetapkan di : Banda Aceh
Pada tanggal : 05 Februari 2025
Dekan

Saiful Muluk

Tembusan

- Salinan Kementerian Agama RI di Jakarta;
- Salinan Pendidikan Islam Kementerian Agama RI di Jakarta;
- Direktur Perguruan Tinggi Keagamaan Islam Kementerian Agama RI di Jakarta;
- Kantor Pelayanan Perbendaharaan Negara (KPPN), di Banda Aceh;
- Rektor UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh di Banda Aceh;
- Kepala Bagian Keuangan dan Administrasi UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh di Banda Aceh;
- Yang bersangkutan;
- Arsp.



Appendix B: Codebook

CODEBOOK

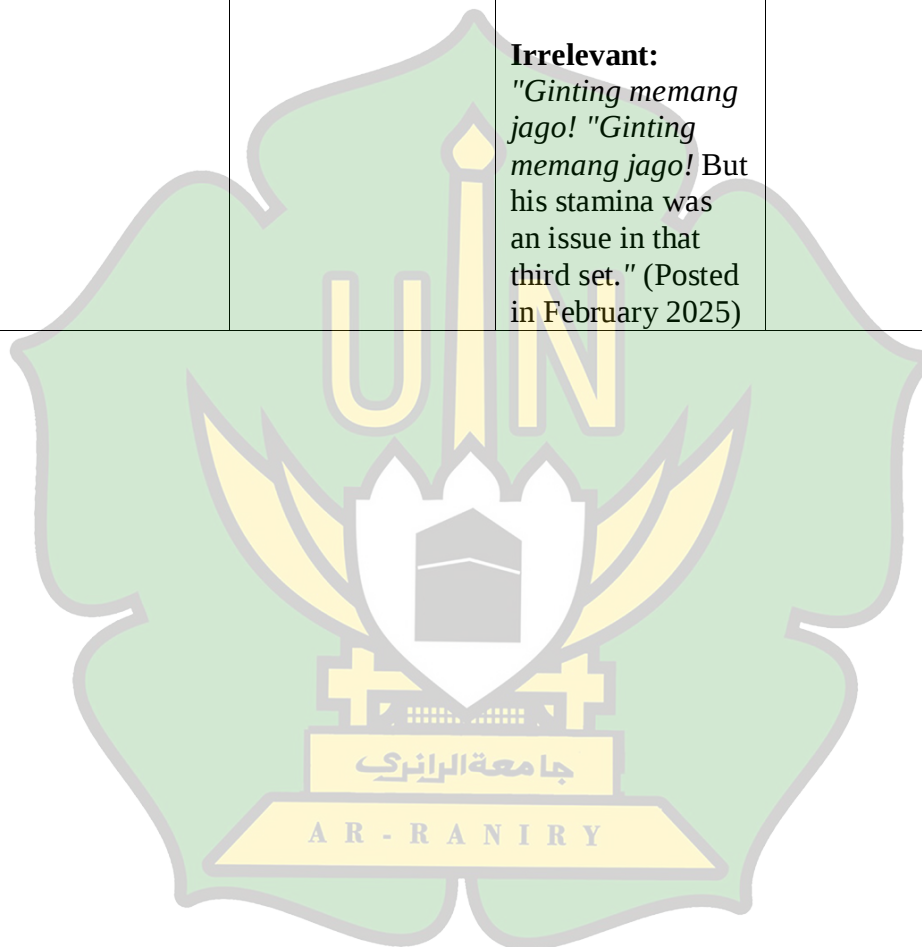
Table 1: User Identification Criteria

Variable	Description	Criteria for Inclusion	Criteria for Exclusion	Example
Profile Picture	Used as the primary basis for gender identification	Real photos of individuals or profile picture of an athlete + bio confirms gender	Non-human images (athletes, celebrities, cartoons, symbols) with lacks of gender information in the bio.	Included: <i>Selfie of a woman</i> → <i>Female (F)</i> Included: Profile picture: <i>Badminton player</i> + Bio: "Proud badminton dad" → Male (M) Excluded: Profile picture: <i>Badminton player</i> + No bio info → Excluded
Username & Bio	Secondary basis if profile picture is unclear	Bio with gender indicators (e.g., "She/her," "Badminton dad", etc.)	No gender indicators in the bio	Included: Username: <i>@ShuttleQueen</i>, Bio: "She/her" → <i>Female (F)</i>
Exclusion Criteria	Comments excluded due to unclear gender identification	No real photo, no gender markers in bio	If gender cannot be determined	Excluded: <i>Profile pic: athlete + No bio info</i>

Table 2: Code-Switching & Linguistic Features

Variable	Description	Example	Notes
Use of Code-Switching	The comment should include a switch between Indonesian and English	Relevant: <i>"Servisnya kurang konsisten, that's why dia kalah cepet."</i> Irrelevant: <i>"Ginting mainnya bagus banget!"</i> (entirely in Indonesian)	Contains at least one instance of code-switching between Indonesian and English
Type of Code-Switching	Classified based on Poplack's (1980) theory	Intra-sentential, Inter-sentential, Tag-switching	Refer to definitions below
Intra-sentential	Switching within a single sentence	<i>"Gila, that match was so intense!"</i>	Most complex type
Inter-sentential	Switching between sentences	<i>"Dia mainnya bagus. I think he's improving a lot."</i>	Happens between separate sentences
Tag-switching	Inserting a word/phrase from another language	<i>"Serius? No way!"</i>	Often discourse markers
Topic Relevance	Whether the comment discusses badminton	Will exclude off-topic comments unrelated to badminton, such as personal stories, or spam Relevant: <i>"Kok bisa ya Ginting kalah? That third set was so intense!"</i> Irrelevant: <i>"Follow me for daily motivation!"</i>	Helps filter unrelated data

Replies from December - January	The replies must be posted within the study's time frame (December to January)	Relevant: "<i>Loh kok kalah? Padahal kemarin dia main bagus banget!</i> That was unexpected." (Posted in December 2024 - January 2025) Irrelevant: "<i>Ginting memang jago! "Ginting memang jago!</i> But his stamina was an issue in that third set." (Posted in February 2025)	Comments outside the selected time frame will be excluded
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Appendix C: Sample of Analyzed Comments Used in This Study

The following appendix presents selected samples of the comments analyzed in this study. These examples are provided to illustrate the coding and classification process:

D : Data

F : Female

M : Male

IT : Inter-Sentential Switching

IN : Intra-Sentential Switching

TG : Tag-Switching

No	Code	Screenshot of Reply	Tag-Switching	Intra-Sentential Switching	Inter-Sentential Switching
1.	F1/D1-IT1	Pertandingan sinting bisaaa menang cepet kalo main kayak d set 1. Jgn ngangkat bola mulu, udh tau goh izzudin 22nya smashnya mantep. Nevertheless, thank you for your efforts FajRi, let's kill the court for the next tournament. Translate post 18.52 · 14/12/24 · 200 Views			✓
2.	F2/D2-IN1	Huaaaa menangis lagi especially the last set, the never-ending match point, tapi susah banget untuk menang nya. Terima kasih FajRi buat perjuangannya sejauh ini, ditambah kondisi kaki Ajay yg gk oke. Ngeri kali tiap dia terbang2, takut salah mendarat. Translate post 18.54 · 14/12/24 · 3.6K Views		✓	
3.	M1/D3-IT2	Mending kata gua thn dpn pasangan ini dipecah aja, pasangin sama pemain muda buat ngorbitin bibit2 baru, toh kalo tetep dipasangin juga tujuan mereka ap? LA 2028? They failed in Paris, let alone in 4 years, PBSI should follow CBA's bold move in reshuffling its top doubles pairs. Translate post 18.55 · 14/12/24 · 474 Views			✓
4.	F3/D4-IN2	Cpek banget nontonnya, padahal the potential to win tuh ada bangetttt. tapi yaudahlah, emang belum rejeki kayaknya Translate post 19.15 · 14/12/24 · 25 Views		✓	
5.	F4/D5-IN3	Sekalinya match point Malaysia langsung took the advantage Translate post 18.52 · 14/12/24 · 236 Views		✓	

6.	M2/D6-IN4	Sebuah tontonan yg tidak ramah buat jantung. Sedih banget lead 5 point bisa kekejar. Dah match point berkali-kali bisa aja kesalip. Apapun itu perlu untuk dievaluasi. Soalnya lagi-lagi the problem is always the same. Mental. 🔥 Translate post 18.56 · 14/12/24 · 310 Views		✓	
7.	M3/D7-IT3	Fajri lebih baik dipisah aja. Mereka udah disitu2 doang soalnya, mentalnya jg sama2 payah. It's like they've lost their chemistry, one of them gets frustrated quickly, and the other one can't control the pace of the game. Belajar dari bakri dan leoniel, siapa tau kann yaaaa Translate post 18.58 · 14/12/24 · 4.5K Views			✓
8.	F5/D8-TG1	Anyway sudah ketebak 🤔 Translate post 18.51 · 14/12/24 · 213 Views	✓		
9.	M4/D9-IN5	This is the reasons why badminton ga seru lagi. Pemain jagonya pada pensiun dan penerusnya pada masuk angin Translate post 19.08 · 14/12/24 · 204 Views		✓	
10.	F6/D10-TG2	Okay, gpp FAJRI,, kalian kereeen Translate post 18.52 · 14/12/24 · 72 Views	✓		
11.	F7/D11-TG3	well, selamat untuk malaysia karena udah dapat berlian. gue udah capek banget liat federasi sini Translate post 14.22 · 11/01/25 · 815 Views	✓		
12.	M5/D12-IN9	Harry IP udah di bulutangkis. Mungkin selanjutnya FAM will hire STV, makin seru nih perseteruan Indonesia Malaysia di olahraga Translate post 14.06 · 11/01/25 · 20K Views		✓	
13.	F8/D13-IN10	Ganda Putra Malaysia currently on their peak performance, animo masyarakatnya juga lagi naik dan sekarang mereka kedatangan koh hary. beuuuuh siap sih kata gw HAHAHA Translate post 20.42 · 11/01/25 · 158 Views		✓	
14.	M6/D14-IN11	Keren Malaysia langsung ambil Harry IP sebagai kepala pelatih. It's such a shame PBSI ga berani jadiin beliau as Kabidbinpres Translate post 13.36 · 11/01/25 · 2.7K Views		✓	
15.	F10/D15-IN12	Sedih tapi sadar diri, maybe it is the right time for PBSI untuk intropeksi. Sukses terus koh 🙏 Translate post 12.53 · 11/01/25 · 4.7K Views		✓	