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CODE-SWITCHING PATTERNS ACROSS SASAK DIALECT ZONES: A CORPUS-BASED SOCIOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS

POLA ALIH KODE DI BERBAGAI ZONA DIALEK SASAK: ANALISIS SOSIOLINGUISTIK BERBASIS KORPUS

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Abstract

This study investigates code-switching patterns across different Sasak dialect zones in Lombok Island, employing a corpus-based sociolinguistic approach. The Sasak language, spoken by approximately 3.5 million people in Lombok, exhibits significant dialectal variation distributed across five recognized dialect zones: Ngeno-Ngene, Meno-Mene, Ngeto-Ngete, Kuto-Kute, and Meriak-Meriku. Despite increasing scholarly attention to Sasak dialectology, the phenomenon of code-switching between Sasak dialects and Indonesian—particularly across different dialect zones—remains underexplored. This research addresses two main questions: (1) what are the dominant code-switching patterns in each Sasak dialect zone, and (2) what sociolinguistic factors influence the variation in code-switching behavior across these zones. Data were collected from a geographically-tagged digital corpus comprising 12,480 utterances gathered from 156 speakers across 26 observation points in Lombok. The analysis employed Poplack's (1980) typology of code-switching (tag-switching, inter-sentential, and intra-sentential) combined with Myers-Scotton's (1993) Markedness Model. The findings reveal that inter-sentential switching is the most prevalent type across all dialect zones (48.3%), followed by intra-sentential (34.7%) and tag-switching (17.0%). Significant variation was found across dialect zones, with urban-adjacent zones (Ngeno-Ngene) exhibiting higher rates of intra-sentential switching, while peripheral zones (Meriak-Meriku) showed greater preference for tag-switching. The results suggest that geographical proximity to urban centers, speaker age, and education level are the primary sociolinguistic factors driving code-switching variation across Sasak dialect zones.

Keywords: code-switching; Sasak language; dialect zones; corpus-based; sociolinguistics; Lombok

Abstrak

Penelitian ini mengkaji pola alih kode di berbagai zona dialek Sasak di Pulau Lombok dengan menggunakan pendekatan sosiolinguistik berbasis korpus. Bahasa Sasak yang dituturkan oleh sekitar 3,5 juta penutur di Lombok menunjukkan variasi dialektal yang

signifikan, tersebar di lima zona dialek yang diakui: Ngeno-Ngene, Meno-Mene, Ngeto-Ngete, Kuto-Kute, dan Meriak-Meriku. Meskipun perhatian akademis terhadap dialektologi Sasak semakin meningkat, fenomena alih kode antara dialek Sasak dan bahasa Indonesia—khususnya lintas zona dialek—masih kurang dieksplorasi. Penelitian ini menjawab dua pertanyaan utama: (1) apa pola alih kode dominan di setiap zona dialek Sasak, dan (2) faktor sosiolinguistik apa yang memengaruhi variasi perilaku alih kode lintas zona tersebut. Data dikumpulkan dari korpus digital bertag geografis yang terdiri atas 12.480 ujaran dari 156 penutur di 26 titik pengamatan di Lombok. Analisis menggunakan tipologi alih kode Poplack (1980) (tag-switching, inter-sentential, dan intra-sentential) yang dikombinasikan dengan Model Markedness Myers-Scotton (1993). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa alih kode inter-sentential merupakan tipe paling dominan di seluruh zona dialek (48,3%), diikuti oleh intra-sentential (34,7%) dan tag-switching (17,0%). Variasi signifikan ditemukan lintas zona dialek: zona yang berbatasan dengan perkotaan (Ngeno-Ngene) menunjukkan tingkat intra-sentential switching yang lebih tinggi, sementara zona periferal (Meriak-Meriku) menunjukkan preferensi yang lebih besar terhadap tag-switching. Hasil ini menunjukkan bahwa kedekatan geografis dengan pusat kota, usia penutur, dan tingkat pendidikan merupakan faktor sosiolinguistik utama yang mendorong variasi alih kode lintas zona dialek Sasak.

Kata kunci: *alih kode; bahasa Sasak; zona dialek; berbasis korpus; sosiolinguistik; Lombok*

1. Introduction

The Sasak language is an Austronesian language spoken by approximately 3.5 million people on the island of Lombok in West Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia (Chan, 2019). As a regional language with a considerable speaker population, Sasak occupies a significant position in the Indonesian linguistic landscape. The language exhibits rich dialectal variation, traditionally classified into five major dialect zones: Ngeno-Ngene (spoken predominantly in Central and East Lombok), Meno-Mene (Central Lombok), Ngeto-Ngete (North Lombok), Kuto-Kute (Northwest Lombok), and Meriak-Meriku (South Lombok) (Mahsun, 2006; Syarifaturrahman et al., 2017). These dialect zones are not merely linguistic categories but reflect deeper socio-historical and geographical realities that continue to shape language use in contemporary Lombok.

In the context of increasing modernization and urbanization in Lombok, particularly following the development of tourism infrastructure and the expansion of educational institutions, Sasak speakers increasingly find themselves in multilingual situations where code-switching between Sasak dialects and Indonesian becomes a daily communicative strategy (Budiarsa & Wijana, 2021). Code-switching, defined as the alternation between two or more languages or language varieties within a single

conversation or utterance (Myers-Scotton, 1993, 2006), has been extensively studied in various multilingual communities worldwide. However, research on code-switching patterns specifically across different dialect zones of a single language such as Sasak remains relatively scarce in the Indonesian sociolinguistic literature.

Previous studies on Sasak linguistics have primarily focused on dialectological classification (Mahsun, 2006), phonological description (Austin, 2000), and language vitality assessment (Arafiq, 2022). A foundational spatial dialectological analysis of Sasak using geographically-tagged digital corpus data, the sociolinguistic dimension of code-switching behaviour across these dialect zones has not been systematically examined (Wei, 2018). This gap is significant because code-switching patterns can reveal important insights about dialect contact, language attitudes, and the sociolinguistic dynamics operating across different Sasak-speaking communities in Lombok.

This study addresses two main research questions: (1) What are the dominant code-switching patterns (tag-switching, inter-sentential, and intra-sentential) in each of the five Sasak dialect zones? (2) What sociolinguistic factors, including geographical proximity to urban centres, speaker age, and education level, significantly influence code-switching variation across these zones? By answering these questions, this research aims to contribute to both the documentation of Sasak sociolinguistic behaviour and the broader understanding of code-switching dynamics in dialectally diverse language communities.

2. Theoretical Basis

2.1 Code-Switching Typology

The theoretical framework of this study draws primarily on an influential typology of code-switching, which distinguishes three fundamental types (Poplack, 1980). Tag-switching involves the insertion of a tag phrase from one language into an utterance entirely in another language (e.g., inserting Indonesian discourse markers such as 'kan' or 'ya' into Sasak utterances). Inter-sentential switching occurs at clause or sentence boundaries, where the speaker alternates languages between complete sentences. Intra-sentential switching, considered the most complex type, involves switching languages within a single clause or sentence boundary and requires the speaker to have considerable proficiency in both languages (Bullock & Toribio, 2009; Poplack, 1980).

This typology has been widely applied in Southeast Asian multilingual contexts and has proven effective in capturing the structural patterns of language alternation in diglossic and polyglossic communities (Muysken, 2000). In the Sasak context, where speakers regularly navigate between their local dialect, other Sasak dialects, and Indonesian, Poplack's framework provides a systematic basis for categorising and comparing switching behaviour across dialect zones.

2.2 The Markedness Model

To complement the structural analysis, this study employs Myers-Scotton' Markedness Model, which posits that speakers make rational choices about code-switching based on the social implications of their language choices (Myers-Scotton, 1993, 2006). According to this model, in any given interaction type, there exists an expected or 'unmarked' language choice, and deviation from this expectation is the 'marked' choice that carries social meaning. The model identifies four types of code-switching: (1) sequential unmarked switching, where the situational context changes during conversation; (2) unmarked switching itself as a communicative strategy; (3) marked switching for deliberate social effect; and (4) exploratory switching when speakers are uncertain about the appropriate language choice.

2.3 Corpus-Based Sociolinguistics

The corpus-based approach to sociolinguistic analysis has gained significant traction in recent years, offering researchers the ability to examine large datasets systematically while maintaining the sociolinguistic variables necessary for meaningful interpretation (Baker, 2010; Friginal & Hardy, 2020). Geographically-tagged corpora, in particular, enable researchers to map linguistic phenomena onto spatial dimensions, facilitating the identification of geographical patterns in language variation and change. This methodological approach is particularly suited for investigating code-switching across dialect zones, as it allows for the systematic comparison of switching patterns while controlling for geographical variables.

3. Research Method

This research employed a mixed-methods approach combining quantitative corpus analysis with qualitative sociolinguistic interpretation. The study is descriptive-

analytical in nature, aiming to identify, classify, and explain code-switching patterns across the five Sasak dialect zones in Lombok Island.

3.1 Data and Data Sources

The primary data source was a geographically-tagged digital corpus initially developed for dialectological research on Sasak(Szmrecsanyi, 2019). The corpus comprises 12,480 utterances collected from 156 speakers across 26 observation points distributed throughout Lombok Island. The observation points were selected to ensure representative coverage of all five Sasak dialect zones: Ngeno-Ngene (7 points, 42 speakers), Meno-Mene (5 points, 30 speakers), Ngeto-Ngete (5 points, 30 speakers), Kuto-Kute (4 points, 24 speakers), and Meriak-Meriku (5 points, 30 speakers). Each utterance in the corpus is tagged with metadata including the speaker's geographical location, age group (18–30, 31–50, 51+), education level (primary, secondary, tertiary), gender, and the communicative context (formal, semi-formal, informal).

3.2 Data Collection Techniques

Data collection was conducted between March and August 2025 through three primary techniques: (1) recorded natural conversations in community settings such as markets, village meetings, and family gatherings; (2) semi-structured sociolinguistic interviews designed to elicit code-switching behavior in various topical domains; and (3) participatory observation in multilingual interactions. All recordings were transcribed orthographically and coded for code-switching instances. The transcription and coding process involved two trained research assistants who are native Sasak speakers from different dialect zones, ensuring accuracy in dialect identification and switching point determination.

3.4 Data Analysis Methods

The analysis proceeded in three stages. First, all instances of code-switching in the corpus were identified and classified according to Poplack's typology into tag-switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. Second, the frequency distribution of each switching type was calculated for each dialect zone and cross-tabulated with sociolinguistic variables (age, education, geographical proximity to urban centers). Statistical significance of variation across zones was tested using chi-square tests, with post-hoc pairwise comparisons using Bonferroni correction. Third,

qualitative analysis of representative examples from each dialect zone was conducted using Myers-Scotton's Markedness Model to interpret the social motivations underlying observed switching patterns.

4. Discussion

The analysis of 12,480 utterances in the corpus identified a total of 4,326 instances of code-switching across all five Sasak dialect zones. The following sections present the findings organized by the two research questions.

4.1 Distribution of Code-Switching Patterns Across Dialect Zones

The overall distribution of code-switching types across all dialect zones reveals that inter-sentential switching constitutes the most prevalent pattern (48.3%, n=2,089), followed by intra-sentential switching (34.7%, n=1,501), and tag-switching (17.0%, n=736). This finding aligns with previous studies on Indonesian multilingual communities, where inter-sentential switching has been consistently identified as the dominant pattern in Sasak-Indonesian bilingual interactions (Wilian, 2021; Rosyidi, 2022). Table 1 presents the detailed distribution across dialect zones.

Table 1 Distribution of Code-Switching Types Across Sasak Dialect Zones

Dialect Zone	Tag-Switching (%)	Inter-sentential (%)	Intra-sentential (%)	Total (n)
Ngeno-Ngene	12.1	44.6	43.3	1,284
Meno-Mene	15.8	49.2	35.0	892
Ngeto-Ngete	18.4	50.1	31.5	746
Kuto-Kute	20.6	51.3	28.1	583
Meriak-Meriku	24.3	49.7	26.0	821
Total	**17.0**	**48.3**	**34.7**	**4,326**

As shown in Table 1, a clear gradient emerges across the dialect zones. The Ngeno-Ngene zone, which encompasses the urban center of Mataram and its surrounding areas, displays the highest rate of intra-sentential switching (43.3%) and the lowest rate of tag-switching (12.1%). This pattern progressively reverses as we move to more peripheral dialect zones: the Meriak-Meriku zone in southern Lombok shows the highest tag-switching rate (24.3%) and the lowest intra-sentential switching rate (26.0%). A chi-square test confirms that the distribution of code-switching types differs significantly across dialect zones ($\chi^2 = 87.42$, $df = 8$, $p < .001$).

The quantitative evidence is provided by the statistical data in Table 1, while the qualitative examples illuminate the pragmatic and sociolinguistic dimensions of each

type. Specifically, the intra-sentential switching example is drawn from the Ngeno-Ngene zone (highest IAS frequency: 43.3%) and the tag-switching example from the Meriak-Meriku zone (highest TS frequency: 24.3%), ensuring that each example represents the prototypical context of that type at its peak occurrence in the corpus. Brief comparative examples from other zones are provided inline where qualitatively distinct patterns emerge. The corpus annotation followed an explicit coding scheme developed prior to analysis to ensure consistency and replicability across all five dialect zones. Each utterance was assigned one of three mutually exclusive code-switching labels based on the following operational definitions derived from Poplack's (1980) typology: **Tag-Switching (TS):** insertion of a tag, interjection, filler word, or formulaic expression from Language B (Indonesian) into an utterance that is otherwise entirely in Language A (Sasak dialect). The inserted element is syntactically unintegrated with the surrounding clause. Typical tag phrases in this corpus include Indonesian discourse markers *'kan', 'ya', 'memang', 'nggih', 'ya sudah'* inserted into Sasak utterances. **Inter-Sentential Switching (IS):** a language alternation occurring at a complete sentence or clause boundary, where one full sentence is in Language A and the next is in Language B. No morphosyntactic integration occurs across the boundary; each sentence or clause is internally monolingual. **Intra-Sentential Switching (IAS):** a language alternation occurring within a single clause or sentence, requiring the simultaneous integration of grammatical rules from both languages. This type involves the morphosyntactic embedding of Language B elements within a Language A clause frame and demands high bilingual competence. It is considered structurally the most complex form of code-switching.

Codes were assigned at the utterance level. Where an utterance contained multiple switching types, it was labelled according to the most structurally complex type present, following the hierarchy: IAS > IS > TS. Utterances containing no code-switching were labelled [NS - No Switching] and retained in the corpus as baseline data for frequency calculations.

To establish inter-rater reliability, both trained research assistants independently coded a stratified random sample of 500 utterances (approximately 4.0% of the total corpus, proportionally drawn from all five dialect zones) using the coding scheme described above. Both raters received a three-hour training session covering the

operational definitions and worked through 50 practice utterances with feedback before independent coding began. The level of agreement was calculated using Cohen's Kappa (kappa), a standard statistic for inter-rater agreement that adjusts for chance agreement (Cohen, 1960). The resulting Cohen's Kappa value was kappa = .87 (95% CI [.83, .91]), indicating *almost perfect agreement* between the two raters--well above the threshold of kappa >= .80 generally considered acceptable for linguistic annotation tasks (Landis & Koch, 1977; Artstein & Poesio, 2008). Agreement by category: TS kappa = .91, IS kappa = .89, IAS kappa = .84. The lower agreement for IAS reflects the difficulty of distinguishing IAS from IS at sentence-final single-word insertions, also documented in the annotation literature (Gardner-Chloros, 2009).

All disagreements (n = 32 utterances, 6.4% of the reliability sample) were resolved through consensus discussion between the two raters and the lead researcher. The resolved dataset was used for all subsequent analyses. The complete coding scheme, rater training materials, and the 500-utterance reliability sample are available upon request from the corresponding author.

The higher prevalence of intra-sentential switching in the Ngeno-Ngene zone can be interpreted through Myers-Scotton's Markedness Model as reflecting the unmarked nature of Sasak-Indonesian bilingual communication in urban-adjacent areas. In these zones, speakers frequently engage in mixed-code discourse as the default communicative mode, particularly among younger and more educated speakers. For instance, the following utterance from a 25-year-old female speaker in Mataram illustrates typical intra-sentential switching: 'Aku mau bedait kance side tapi jadwalku padet pisan minggu ini' (I want to meet with you but my schedule is really packed this week), where Indonesian lexical items are seamlessly integrated into a Sasak grammatical frame.

Each utterance record in the corpus carries a structured metadata header encoding key speaker and contextual variables. The following example illustrates the metadata format for a single utterance record:

Utterance ID	: NG-MAT-025-0412
Dialect Zone	: Ngeno-Ngene
Observation Point	: Mataram Urban Centre (NG-MAT-025)
Speaker Code	: SP042

Age Group	: 18-30
Education Level	: Tertiary
Gender	: Female
Context	: Informal (family gathering)
Recording Date	: 14 April 2025
CS-Type Label	: IAS (Intra-Sentential Switching)

The following example illustrates how a code-switching utterance is annotated in the corpus. Each token is tagged with its language of origin ([SAK] = Sasak, [IND] = Indonesian), and the utterance-level code-switching type is labelled: Utterance: *"Aku[SAK] mau[IND] bedait[SAK] kance[SAK] side[SAK] tapi[IND] jadwalku[IND] padet[IND] pisan[SAK] minggu[IND] ini[IND]"*

Gloss (EN): *"I[SAK] want[IND] to-meet[SAK] with[SAK] you[SAK] but[IND] my-schedule[IND] packed[IND] really[SAK] this[IND] week[IND]"*

CS-Type label: [IAS - intra-sentential switching; Sasak matrix frame + Indonesian lexical insertions]

This annotation reveals that Indonesian lexical items (*mau, tapi, jadwalku, padet, minggu, ini*) are integrated into a Sasak grammatical frame--a hallmark of intra-sentential switching. The Sasak pronoun *aku* and verb stem *bedait* anchor the matrix Sasak frame, while Indonesian elements fill lexical slots, consistent with Myers-Scotton's (1993) Matrix Language Frame model.

The following excerpt presents three consecutive utterances from a recorded conversation in Mataram (Ngeno-Ngene zone), illustrating the sequential application of the annotation scheme to naturalistic conversational data:

[NG-MAT-025-0410] SP040 | M, 22 yrs, Tertiary, Informal

Utterance: *"Arak acara ape malam niki?"*

Gloss: *"Is there any event tonight?"*

Label: [NS - No Switching; fully Sasak]

[NG-MAT-025-0411] SP041 | F, 19 yrs, Tertiary, Informal

Utterance: *"Ada sih, tapi aku masih mikir mau ke sono ape nggak."*

Gloss: *"There is, but I am still thinking whether to go there or not."*

Label: [NS - No Switching; fully Indonesian]

[NG-MAT-025-0412] SP042 | F, 25 yrs, Tertiary, Informal

Utterance: *"Aku mau bedait kance side tapi jadwalku padet pisan minggu ini."*

Gloss: *"I want to meet with you but my schedule is really packed this week."*

Label: [IAS - Intra-Sentential Switching; SAK matrix + IND lexical insertions]

This excerpt illustrates the naturalistic sequential structure of the corpus and the three-way annotation scheme applied to consecutive conversational turns. Utterances without code-switching (labelled [NS]) are retained as baseline data for overall frequency calculations.

Comparable intra-sentential instances, though less frequent, also appear in other zones. In the Meno-Mene zone, a 27-year-old male speaker produced: *"Endah pisan tempatne, recommended pisan lek aku"* (Very beautiful the place, I strongly recommend it), where the loanword *recommended* is lexically embedded in an otherwise Sasak utterance. Across all zones, intra-sentential switching predominantly involves Indonesian content words inserted into Sasak grammatical frames, consistent with the Matrix Language Frame model (Myers-Scotton, 1993).

In contrast, code-switching in peripheral zones such as Meriak-Meriku and Kuto-Kute tends to occur at sentence boundaries or as tag insertions. This pattern suggests that speakers in these zones maintain stronger monolingual norms in Sasak, with Indonesian being activated only for specific communicative functions such as quoting official information, expressing modern concepts, or signaling formality shifts. A representative example from a 55-year-old male speaker in the Meriak-Meriku zone demonstrates this tag-switching pattern: 'Nggih, memang begitu aturannya, doang ite tetep jage adat' (Yes, indeed those are the rules, but we still maintain tradition), where only the Indonesian tag phrase 'memang begitu aturannya' is inserted into otherwise fully Sasak discourse.

A structurally parallel tag-switching pattern is observed in the Kuto-Kute zone. A 62-year-old male speaker from Tanjung produced: *"Ya sudah, ite pade pade jage diri"* (All right then, let us all take care of ourselves), where the Indonesian tag phrase *ya sudah* functions as a discourse-closing marker prefixed to an otherwise fully Sasak clause. This illustrates how tag-switching serves a pragmatic boundary-signalling function among older speakers with limited intra-sentential mixing capacity.

4.2 Sociolinguistic Factors Influencing Code-Switching Variation

The second research question concerns the sociolinguistic factors driving the observed variation in code-switching patterns across dialect zones. Three primary factors emerged from the analysis: geographical proximity to urban centers, speaker age, and education level.

Geographical Proximity to Urban Centers

Geographical proximity to the urban center of Mataram emerged as the strongest predictor of code-switching type distribution. Observation points within 15 km of Mataram consistently showed higher rates of intra-sentential switching (mean = 41.2%) compared to points beyond 30 km (mean = 27.8%). This urban proximity effect operates independently of dialect zone membership, as demonstrated by the fact that observation points in the Meno-Mene zone closer to Mataram displayed switching patterns more similar to the Ngeno-Ngene zone than to other Meno-Mene observation points further from the city. This finding corroborates the spatial diffusion patterns documented in earlier dialectological research on Sasak (Titik et al., 2025) and supports the broader sociolinguistic observation that urban centers function as innovation hubs for linguistic change (Trudgill, 2011; Hernández-Campoy, 2020).

Table 2 Code-Switching Types by Age Group Across All Dialect Zones

Age Group	Tag-Switching (%)	Inter-sentential (%)	Intra-sentential (%)	Total (n)
18–30 years	11.4	42.8	45.8	1,687
31–50 years	16.9	50.3	32.8	1,544
51+ years	23.7	52.1	24.2	1,095

Speaker Age

As presented in Table 2, speaker age significantly correlates with code-switching patterns. Younger speakers (18–30 years) exhibit markedly higher rates of intra-sentential switching (45.8%) compared to older speakers (51+ years, 24.2%). Conversely, older speakers demonstrate a stronger preference for tag-switching (23.7% vs. 11.4% for younger speakers). This age-graded pattern is consistent across all dialect zones, although the effect is more pronounced in urban-adjacent zones. The generational difference in switching patterns likely reflects the increasing Indonesian-Sasak bilingual proficiency among younger generations due to expanded access to formal education and Indonesian-language media (Sari & Wilian, 2023). The finding

also aligns with apparent-time studies of language change in island Southeast Asian contexts (Florey, 2010; Smith-Hefner, 2021).

Education Level

Education level shows a statistically significant association with code-switching type across all dialect zones ($\chi^2 = 54.18$, df = 4, $p < .001$). Speakers with tertiary education demonstrate the highest proportion of intra-sentential switching (47.3%), while speakers with only primary education show the highest proportion of tag-switching (26.1%). This pattern can be explained by the fact that higher education levels typically correspond to greater proficiency in Indonesian, which facilitates more complex intra-sentential code-switching that requires high competence in both languages (Poplack, 1980). Furthermore, educated speakers are more likely to engage in professional and academic discourse domains where Indonesian vocabulary is regularly integrated into Sasak discourse frames, making intra-sentential switching a natural and unmarked communicative strategy.

The Interplay of Geographical, Age, and Educational Factors

A multinomial logistic regression analysis was conducted to examine the relative contributions of the three sociolinguistic factors. The results indicate that geographical proximity to urban centers accounts for the largest proportion of variance in code-switching type distribution (Nagelkerke $R^2 = .182$), followed by speaker age ($\Delta R^2 = .094$) and education level ($\Delta R^2 = .067$). Importantly, significant interaction effects were found between dialect zone and age ($p = .003$) and between dialect zone and education ($p = .012$), indicating that the influence of age and education on code-switching patterns is moderated by the dialect zone in which the speaker is located. Specifically, the age effect on intra-sentential switching is strongest in the Ngeno-Ngene zone and weakest in the Meriak-Meriku zone, suggesting that the urbanization-driven shift toward more integrated code-switching is a sociolinguistic change currently radiating outward from the urban center.

These findings collectively paint a picture of code-switching as a sociolinguistically stratified phenomenon in Sasak communities. The gradient from tag-switching dominance in peripheral zones to intra-sentential switching dominance in urban-adjacent zones reflects an ongoing process of sociolinguistic change driven by urbanization, educational expansion, and increased contact with Indonesian. This

pattern is consistent with wave models of linguistic diffusion, where innovations originate in urban centers and gradually spread to surrounding areas (Chambers & Trudgill, 2016; Hernández-Campoy, 2020; Trudgill, 1983).

5. Closing

This corpus-based sociolinguistic study has demonstrated that code-switching patterns across Sasak dialect zones in Lombok exhibit systematic and socially meaningful variation. Inter-sentential switching constitutes the dominant pattern across all zones (48.3%), but significant differences emerge in the distribution of switching types: urban-adjacent zones (particularly Ngeno-Ngene) show substantially higher rates of intra-sentential switching (43.3%), while peripheral zones (notably Meriak-Meriku) display greater preference for tag-switching (24.3%). These patterns are significantly influenced by geographical proximity to urban centers, speaker age, and education level, with geographical factors emerging as the strongest predictor of switching behavior variation.

These findings carry implications for both Sasak language documentation and language planning in Lombok. The increasing prevalence of intra-sentential switching among younger, educated, urban-adjacent speakers suggests a trajectory toward deeper structural integration of Indonesian into Sasak discourse, which may accelerate lexical and grammatical change in the Sasak language over time. Future studies should examine the longitudinal development of these switching patterns to determine whether the observed age-graded variation represents stable sociolinguistic stratification or an ongoing language change in progress. Additionally, extending the corpus to include digital communication data (social media, messaging) would provide insights into code-switching patterns in emerging communicative domains among Sasak speakers.

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