Nguyen, T. P. (2012). English-Vietnamese bilingual code-

headed by a Complementizer position" and "generally has a finite verb" (Jacobson, 2001, p. 63).

Regarding the grammar used in code-switching, Heredia and Brown (in press) asserted that the dominant language plays a crucial role in code-switching. An example of Spanish-English bilinguals was provided to illustrate in which context these bilinguals code-switched more when communicating in Spanish (L1) than in English (L2 as the dominant language). Heredia and Brown claimed that after a certain degree of fluency and frequent use of L2 as the dominant language in their communication, the bilinguals' L2 was more readily accessible and more reliable for them. That is to say, when these bilinguals spoke Spanish, they tended to code-

switching is a purposeful process, Ben-Rafael (2001) contended:

> Code-switching structures the conversation through discursive markers; it signals ends of sequences, subordinate topics, or the boosting of new subjects. It allows reformulation and is a means of insistences. It also opens the way to instructions into a discussion and the interruption of its flow… Code-switching is often a form of subjective support. It may convey personal assertions and feelings and signify a turn toward the speaker him/herself or toward the other. (p. 306)

Indeed, Li Wei (1998), using Cantonese-English data, demonstrated that code-switching can be utilized as a device to acquire social meanings. For example, in a conversation among three English-Cantonese girls, A, B, and C, about buying a studying guide, C's accidental speech overlap to A (which also coincided with B's overlap of A) contained a code-switch to English, which contributed to attracting A's attention and claiming the floor effectively. Moreover, Li Wei (1998) drew attention to "extra-linguistic factors such as topic, setting, relationships between participants, community norms and values, and societal, political and ideological

dorm in Honolulu. The participants were all bilingual speakers of Vietnamese and English. Each participant's length of English study was different, varying from 10 years to 19 years, but, in general, these participants had an advanced level of English. The data for this study came from the audio-recordings of these subjects' speech during their daily conversations in dormitory rooms and in the communal kitchen from February to April, 2012. During the time of the recording, most of the participants were not aware that they were being recorded. Two subjects knew about the recording process, but they did not know about the purpose of the research.

first language Vietnamese, they tended to have more intra-sentential code-switching into English than that number of intra-sentential code-switches into Vietnamese when they spoke in their L2, English. It is possible that the L2 is more accessible in the code-switching speech than the L1, as Heredia and Brown (in press) mentioned.

winter breaks, as she never experienced a   winter break in her country.

Excerpt 5
```
12     H1: T! lúc h-t  winter break $-n gi/   là  h-t  bao nhiêu   ngày hè?
           from when end winter break  to   now  be end  how many   day QuesM?
           How many days has it been since we had winter break?

13         Hai tháng ch%a? Two months? No?
           two month yet    two month   no
           Two months yet? Two months? No?
```

Similarly, Excerpt 6 shows that people code-switched to terms that exist in one language, but not the other. In Excerpt 6, T used the word *lounge* in the middle of her Vietnamese sentence because this term refers to a common kind of shared public space in

naive. In this case, for L to use the Vietnamese *d$ d)* was the best choice for joking and effect, with the implication along the lines of *Don't play a trick on me.* This example shows that language expressions in two languages are almost never exactly the same, as one may convey meanings that the other does not. Code-switching allows bilinguals to select the connotation in the language that achieves their interactional purposes.

presented earlier, as they escalated with the sexual joke to make fun of N's presents, the bananas, H1 and H2 switched from Vietnamese in line 1 to line 3 to English in line 2 to line 4, respectively.

Also for a humorous purpose, in Excerpt 15, line 51, H1 code-switched to Vietnamese to joke that H3 had put too much sugar in the cake. This excerpt clearly illustrates the metaphorical functions of code-switching for conversational purposes, in this case, changing the situation from serious to humorous (see Wardhaugh, 2010,

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55    H1: Con    ch@ nó  $ã   $ính hôn  r9i,     engage    r9i      mà.
           Child she  it  Perf. engage    already  engage   already  StaM
           Her daughter has already been engaged, engaged already.
```

In addition, code-switching is used to exert power on the listener or to replicate what the other conversation participant has just spoken in the other language for the purpose of exerting more power on the listener. In the following excerpt, Excerpt 18, H1 switched to Vietnamese to request L to take a photo. In Vietnamese, they can use a system of address terms that reflects and reconstitutes the hierarchy in people's relationships. Therefore, the code-switching to Vietnamese here can invoke this power relationship among the participants. As can be seen from the data in this excerpt, H1 specially used the pronoun *ch*, [older sister] to show L that H1 was older than L, and L should obey H1's request. In line 58, N recycled

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