

"Code-switching"

Scholarly literature provides convincing evidence that in the field of bilingualism and language contact research, spoken data have always been considered superior to written data. In the focus of research, during the last forty years, there has been the mixing of language in discourse with special attention to 'conversational code-switching'. Consequently, numerous theoretical approaches have been created for spoken data, written code-switching however, has not been as thoroughly studied. The lack of interest in studying written language to gain wider knowledge on written mixed-language discourse stimulated the present research, which intends to follow the new approach suggested by Sebba (2014). According to him, visual and spatial elements of particular written language samples should also be included in the study of written mixed-language texts, since they can provide important contextualisation cues. In other words, in addition to concentrating on written text as text, i.e. sequences of words on the page, it is worth studying it in the visual context a reader would encounter it, e.g. style, colours, font sizes, etc. If newspapers in general can offer a solid basis for linguistic studies, then community newspapers of minority groups of different countries are especially suitable for this function. That is the reason why the present research uses the Australian Hungarian community's and American and Canadian Hungarian communities' weekly published newspaper as a source to study code-switchings on the basis of the approaches discussed above.

Sebba, M. 2014. Researching and Theorising Multilingual Texts. In: Sebba, M., Sh. Mahootian, C. Jonsson (eds.) *Language Mixing and Code-Switching in Writing*, pp1-26. New York-London: Routledge.