

Code-Switching

In the middle of the 20th century, Haugen firstly coined the term "code switching" in 1954. The study of code switching as a language phenomena piqued the interest of academics and linguists from various disciplines, including psychology, sociology, and sociolinguistics. The phenomena is the subject of this sociolinguistic investigation. The course provides a summary of code switching. . Following academics and researchers like Poplack (1980) and Myers Scotton (1993), it then discusses the significance of code switching in bi/multilingual communities by offering various definitions, categories, and models as well as perspectives toward this linguistic phenomenon.

1.The Definition of Code-Switching

In a more general sense, linguistic contact and bilingualism lead to Code Switching (CS). It is regarded as one of the most significant sociolinguistic phenomena. When considering language from an interactive perspective, people who are bilingual or multilingual switch between codes in the same context. CS is defined as "the juxtaposition within the same speech exchange of passages of speech belonging to different grammatical systems or subsystems"(Gumperz; 1982, p. 59). This latter definition defines CS as the existence of distinct words, phrases, or sentences in the same context with distinct grammatical systems; that is, from one code to another within the same language, such as MSA/AA, or from one language to another, such as French/Arabic CS.

According to Wardhaugh (1986,p.102), a code is a system of communication between two or more groups and a particular dialect or language that one chooses to employ in

any circumstance. According to Romaine (1995), the term is used broadly to refer not just to distinct languages but also to variations of the same language as well as linguistic styles (p. 121). Switching between two or more languages is known as "code switching." People may incorporate various words and utterances from other languages into their everyday speech. The blending of phonological components into a single speech is one example of this phenomenon. Moreover, Poplack (1980) describes code switching as "the alternation of two languages within a single discourse, sentence, or constituent in balanced bilinguals, which is governed by both extra-linguistic and linguistic factors." (p.224).

Code -Switching, on the other hand, is viewed from various perspectives. One that is concerned with the social meaning, how it is communicated, and what function it serves. The second focuses on structure, specifically grammar, morphology, syntax, and semantics. These two distinct CS views have opposing objectives, but they are interconnected and serve each other. CS frequently opens the door for borrowing because once a group of people become acclimated to certain words or phrases, they will eventually adapt them to their own language. Examples of loanwords in the Algerian context:

/déjà, OK, neflexilek/ already, ok I will charge your phone credit.

Code- Switching can occur deliberately or involuntarily, between languages, varieties, or styles.

2.Types of Code-Switching:

Several linguists and scholars have sought to categorize Code-Switching (CS) phenomena. Each linguist identified and dealt with CS from a unique standpoint. Poplack (1980) classifies CS based on sentence structure.

2.1.Code-Switching according to Poplack(1980)

Poplack (1980) identifies several forms of CS. She created a type called Grammatical CS, which has three sub-types. It was analyzed from a linguistic and structural perspective. It demonstrates that switching between two genetically unrelated kinds is not random, but rather rule-governed and necessitates knowledge of the target language. Grammatical CS has the following subtypes:

2.1.1.Intra-sentential code switching

Myers Scotton (1993) referred to intra-sentential as classic CS, while Muysken (2000) referred to it as alternation CS. It is the alternative uses of two languages in the same sentence boundaries. Furthermore, this sort of CS is about shifting from one variety to another at any point during the utterance. Bhatia and Ritchie (2004) stated a good example of intrasentential CS: "This morning mi hermano y yo fuimos a comprar some milk" (This morning, my brother and I went to buy some milk)(p.284).

2.1.2. Inter-sentential Code-Switching

This type of switching occurs at the clause or sentence boundary, where the two sentences or clauses have different languages. Poplack (1980, pp. 581-618) gives an example of a Puerto Rican bilingual Spanish/English speech. Sometimes I'll start a sentence in English y termino in espanol. (I sometimes start a sentence in English and finish it in Spanish.). Inter-sentential CS demands proficiency in both languages.

2.1.3.Tag Code-Switching

It is also known as extra-sentential CS. It is the introduction of an extra word different from the language of the phrase, such as /OK, dʊk nfu:f / (ok, I will see). Because of the grammatical nature of tag switching, they can be used in a variety of contexts without disrupting the syntactical order. This type of CS is overly easy and does not necessitate a strong mastery of both languages.

Bloom and Gumperz identified two distinct type of CS; Situational Code Switching and Metaphorical Code Switching .

2.2. Situational & Metaphorical Model CS (Blom and Gumperz, 1972)

2.2.1. Situational Code Switching

This sort of CS occurs when someone switches from one language to another based on the situation, participants, topic, and setting. This also happens when someone has to explain something highly precise that only exists in one language. According to Wardhaugh and Fuller (2015, p. 98), speakers shift languages based on the situation; each is utilized in a distinct context. In the same vein, Hudson (1996, p. 52) claims that situational CS matches with external changes, implying that the language is entirely bound by the rules.

2.2.2. Metaphorical Code-Switching

It is also referred to as conversational CS. It occurs in the same situation with the same interlocutors in order to give significance to various components; it usually needs to be expressed and has a specific purpose, such as showing solidarity, making an effect, or emphasizing; and it may occasionally shift from formal to informal and vice versa, as in EFL classrooms. According to Auer (1998, p. 156), metaphorical CS refers to the alternation in language choice, even when the situation stays unchanged. Similarly, Garder-Chrolos (2009, p. 58) says that metaphorical CS is "when a particular linguistic variety is introduced into a conversation with the intention of

evoking its associated connotations and creating a metaphorical 'world' associated with that variety".

3. Reason of Code Switching

Holmes (2013, p. 35-44) listed many reasons behind the use of CS. These reasons are presented as follows:

- To include or exclude someone from the conversation;
- To show solidarity;
- To make a change in the situation;
- To adopt a positive perspective regarding the inclusion of a new participant;
- To identify a group membership;
- To construct ethnic identity;
- To indicate the status of relations between people;
- To show the formality of people's interactions;
- To express emotions and feelings;
- To reflect lexical borrowing (when the person does not find words in the language);
- To persuade the audience.

In the same range, Hoffman (1991) has summarized some reasons why the speakers change from one language to another. For bilinguals shifting from one language to another is related to :

- Quoting; people quote by using the original language;
- Talking about a specific topic to express group identity;
- Emphasizing and insisting on something;
- Making an interjection or showing astonishment or surprise;
- Repeat in order to clarify, soften, or strengthen a request;
- A lack of facility in a given language;
- Exclude others when a comment is intended for an exclusive audience.

4. Code-Switching vs Code-Mixing

Code-switching (CS) and code-mixing (CM) are two linguistic phenomena that characterize the usage of multiple languages or dialects in a conversation or sentence. CS and CM are frequently used interchangeably, but have distinct meanings. Wardhaugh (1992,p.107) defines conversational code mixing as "the deliberate mixing of two languages without an associated topic change," which means that speakers utilize more than one code in the same setting without changing the topic. Similarly, Hudson (1996,p. 53) characterizes CM as a circumstance "where a fluent bilingual talking to another fluent bilingual changes language without any change at all in the situation". That is, CM is the process by which bilingual speakers transfer linguistic components from one language to another while having a conversation without changing the subject or the overall context. Additionally, CM is described by Hudson (1999,p. 53) as a type of linguistic cocktail in which a bilingual uses a few words from the first language, followed by a few words from the second, and so on. Eastman (1992) believes that there is no distinction between the two notions, and they utilize them interchangeably. The fundamental distinction between CS and CM is that CS is done consciously to show personal style, whereas CM is done unintentionally due to a lack of appropriate words or phrases.

In conclusion, based on the explanations provided by the two researchers, it can be concluded that people utilize this phenomena in everyday talks when they wish to express a specific meaning in a particular context and for a particular goal.

