



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

English Literature

CODE-SWITCHING BETWEEN ARABIC AND ENGLISH IN SELECTED DISCOURSES

KEY WORDS: code- switching; inter-sentential; inter-sentential; intra-word switching; Arabic translation.

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ABSTRACT

Code-switching is a linguistic phenomenon that has been studied on both written and spoken discourses in the recent years. This study is an attempt to analyze code-switching in selected discourses. The data were collected from Arabic Interviews on YouTube. The first interview 'Studying in the best university ever' is a broadcast by Abdullah Al-Alawy. The second interview 'Karak session' is with the broadcaster Mohammed Al-Hinai. The methodology of this study was a mixed (quantitative as well as qualitative) method. The research tries to answer three questions: 1.How many code-switching Instincts from Arabic language to English language occurred in the selected discourses? 2. Is there any translation for the code-switching? If yes, then where the translation takes its place whether before or after the code-switching? 3. How many intra-word switching occur by using Arabic grammatical morphemes within these English code-switching?

The research's primary goal is to improve our understanding of the instinctive uses of code-switching from Arabic to English. In this study I found that there are 101 occurrences of code-switching within about forty minutes of Arabic discourses. The most frequent type of code-switching in these two discourses was intra-sentential code-switching. While the least used one was inter-sentential code-switching. Most of the code-switching Instincts occurred without any translation to Arabic.

INTRODUCTION

The basic term in the fields of communication which is known as transferring of information in various forms, speakers of communication utilize terms that come from a variety of languages. Code-switching is the term for this phenomenon which this paper intends to study. It is defined as the use of the first language as well as other languages, dialects, or locutions in statements or conversations by a person or different participants (Romaine, 1992 in Nilep, 2006). Bilinguals and multi-linguals', as a result, have this level of competence when it comes to communicating. Code-switching between different languages is a communication requirement for both bilinguals and multi-linguals to effectively and efficiently express themselves.

Researchers and linguists were intrigued by its notable feature that switching can occur within word components or across words or even sentences. The use of code –switching was justified by Crystal (2006). For starters, it allows a speaker who is not yet fluent in the other language or languages to communicate themselves effectively. Second, it is employed by an individual in order to accommodate in with a specific social group. Due to one's inability to speak constantly in one language, code-switching is employed to augment speech rather than to obstruct it, as Skiba (1997) points out. Finally, it is sometimes used to emphasize the degrees or levels of skills of persons in a discourse.

Research Questions

This study is an attempt to answer these questions:

- a) How many code-switching Instincts from Arabic language to English language occurred in the selected discourses?
- b) Are there any translations for the code-switching? If yes, then where the translations take its place whether before or after the code-switching?
- c) How many intra – word, inter-sentential and intra sentential switching by are there?

Literature Reviews

Numerous studies have discussed Code-switching from Arabic language to English language in Arabic communities, the studies have covered code switching in different Arabic television shows, Arabic written stories, in medical fields, among the students and so on.

"The Functions of Code-switching in the Interactions of the Cartoon Characters in Dora the Explorer" by Majedah Abdullah Al Aiyed, (2020) is a study on the basic pattern occurrences of code-switching from English to Arabic through qualitative and quantitative analysis techniques considering the style used. The study investigated code-switching in Dora the Explorer Arabic version from standard Arabic to English. Most important finding of the five patterns of code-switching that have been used was starting with the use of non-translated code-switching from Arabic to English. Another pattern was the Arabic vocabularies occurred, followed by English vocabularies and vice versa. The third pattern was the English vocabularies occurred first and later the Arabic vocabularies were used. The use of translation in two turns from Arabic to English is the fourth pattern and the last one is Meta discursive code-switching. Another finding is that the largest percentage of code-switching occurs when English words are used without translation. Some English units are permanent, while others are context units that change according to the episode's theme. The study also found that Vocabulary for greeting, appreciation, and evaluation are the most lexical repeated in code-switching to English in Dora the Explorer.

"Code-switching in TV Talk Show Program Entitled (Sarah Sechan) On NET TV" by Sayyid Khairunas, (2017) is a study that aimed to find out the various sorts of code-switching that take place during the talk show. Also, it explains the motive of utilizing it. The researcher used the descriptive methodology. In this study, Poplack and Hoffman's theories are applied. The data was taken from YouTube. Two videos were selected, and the transcription was completed by the writer. The writer discovered 62 data in this talk show that contain three categories of code-switching. The writer also discovered the factors that influence a user's decision to switch codes that occur to quote someone else. Nine data occur for each of interjection and expressing group identity. Five data occur for each of being emphatic about something and with the aim of explaining the content of the discourse for the interlocutor. Three data are repetitions that are used to clarify things.

"Code-Switching in Television Advertisements" by Mary Ann and Conchita Malenab-Temporal (2018) to reinstate the fact that what people see in commercials shapes the preferences.

This review investigated the prevalence of code-switching in Philippine television commercials. It also studied the code-switching syntactic structures patterns pragmatic and discourse functions, and reasons in code-switched advertising shown on the country's major television networks: GMA, ABS and CBN. Following Poplack's three main categories of code-switching, the lexical and syntactical patterns of code-switching were analyzed. The commercials' discourse functions were identified using Dayag's (1999) modified version of Searle's theory (1979). Lin revealed six reasons for code switching. The analysis reveals that intra sentential switches are more commonly used on the syntactic level in a typical Filipino-English mix. Code-switched ads are used for advising and prescribing, describing, explaining, and demonstrating, among other things. Language convenience, language economy, euphemism, stylistic objectives in communication, and the expression of different identities are all common motivations for code-switching. Audiences and consumers are persuaded, convince and influenced to accomplish the image the products transmit, with an emphasis on the consumers' desire to achieve their image of being sanitary, presentable, and attractive young men, knowledgeable, equipped as well as matured individuals.

"The Phenomenon of Arabic-English Code-Switching on Television Programs" by Abdel-Rahman Abu-Melhim (2012) attempted to explain some of the circumstances and reasons that cause speakers on television shows change their codes as well as the primary motivations for the code switching. The data for this study was gathered by watching two distinct television programs on two different networks. This paper finds that code-switched expression examples vary depending on the motivations for code-switching, as well as other factors directly relevant to interpersonal communication.

"Arabic-English Code Switching in the Egyptian Talk Show 'Shabab Beek'" May 2015 by Abdel hamid Hamouda(2015) investigated is a sociolinguistic study which probed into the many purposes of Arabic-English code switching in the Egyptian chat program 'Shabab Beek'. In addition, the syntactic categories and types of switches to English are investigated in this study. The data is made up of around four hours and forty-five minutes of YouTube videos from the talk show where the code switching to English took place. The data were taken from six episodes of the show that aired in October 2010. Speakers were divided into three categories: show hosts, guests, and callers. The data suggest that show hosts and guests produced the majority of the switches, whereas callers made very few switches, possibly due to the small number of phone calls received in the selected episodes. Tag switches were the most common kind of switching in the data, followed by intra - sentential and inter sentential switches, which were both infrequent.

METHOD

This research used mixed-method. Quantitative and qualitative methods were used to analyze the data that were found. Data was collected from Arabic YouTube channels that interest in enriching Arabic content in many different fields, starting with the first interview titled "studying in the best university ever" the broadcaster of this interview is Abdullah

Al-alawy. The interviewee is Waleed who is a graduate student at Harvard University. The second interview is from "Karak session" which is Omani podcast that discusses very interesting topics with inspirational guests, with the broadcaster Mohammed Al-Hinai. In the episode which was selected in this study he was interviewing the 'Youth Leader of the World Economic Forum' Lamia Al Hajj, Associate Professor at Sultan Qaboos University. From the second interview only the first twenty minutes was analyzed. Tables and charts were used to illustrate the results of the quantitative analysis.

The interviews will be indicated as "first interview" for studying in the best university ever, by Abdullah Al Alawy, and "second interview" for Karak - session by Mohammed Al Hinai.

RESULTS

First Discourse

For the first interview 56 occurrence of code-switching in general since the interview and discourse was about academic experience with an successful student most of the code-switching to English was in filed of education such as (zero, Supervising, Teaching Assistant, Email, Professor and so on.)

The most frequent words in the first interview were, "Teaching Assistant", Course(s) and Master which occurred four times within about eighteen minutes.

Types of code-switching in the 1st discourse: Mostly all of the occurrences of code-switching in this interview were intra-sentential where the words or phrases come in the middle of Arabic sentences. For example; ID Identity Document, June, July, August, Done, Already, supervising and so on [Table 5]

There were some words where another type of code-switching occurred in this discourse which is intra -word switching that mean the mixing of two languages was in single word. The Arabic morpheme, (al) which is a grammatical article in Arabic, denotes things that are already known for the listener.

Here an Example; (al) system ,(al)Invitation, (al) flights, (al)Professor etc, Another Arabic morpheme was used in intra-word switching in this discourse was (att) which grammatical Arabic morpheme that indicate the plural for females examples from the discourse: course(att), break (att). [Table 1]. However the third type of code-switching which inter-sentential which mean the occurrence of the code-switching out the boundaries of a sentence in another way one sentence will be in the first language and the second sentence will be in second language. This type of code-switching did not occur in the 1st discourse at all. The occurrence of code-switching with Arabic translation in the 1st discourse were categorized for three categories first the occurrence of translation before code-switching, secondl, the occurrence of translation after CS and the last category is no use of translation at all. The result of the Arabic translation categories in this discourse were as follows: 4 times the translation came before the code-switching, 9 times the translation came after the code-switching while 22 times were no Arabic translation used at all which represent the highest category among the three categories.

Table.1 Results of code-switching in the first interview

Words or phrases	Arabic Translation (Before)	Arabic Translation (After)	No Arabic Translation	Using Arabic Grammatical Morphemes within English words		Repetition of the words or phrases
				Arabic Definite article [al] Which mean the	Arabic plural morphemes [aat]	
ID Identity Document		✓				1
System			✓	✓		2
June			✓			2
July			✓			2

August			✓			1
Done			✓			1
Invitation			✓	✓		1
Already			✓			3
Supervising		✓				1
Flights		✓		✓		2
Email			✓			1
Professor			✓	✓		2
AT Teaching Assistant	✓					4
MIT			✓			1
Critical		✓				1
Course(s)			✓		✓	4
Master science clinical investigation		✓				1
Master			✓	✓		4
Course			✓			2
Zero			✓			3
Harvard material		✓				1
Teaching		✓				1
Range			✓			1
Squash			✓			1
Grant	✓					1
Biology			✓			1
Income	✓			✓		1
Break			✓	✓		1
Break			✓		✓	1
Food Truck			✓	✓		1
Train	✓			✓		1
Subway			✓	✓		1
Brake		✓		✓		1
Supermarket			✓	✓		3
One percent		✓				1

Table 2: Total Occurrences Category - wise in the First Discourse

Category	Number	Percentage
Words or phrases with translation (before)	4	8.1%
Words or phrases with translation (after)	9	18.36%
Words or phrases with no translation	22	44.89%
Words with Arabic morphemes [al]	12	24.48%
Words with Arabic morphemes [aat]	2	4.08%

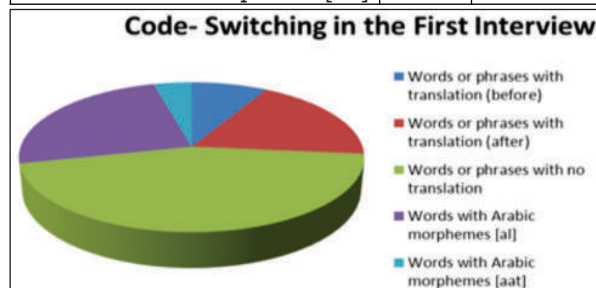


Fig.1 Percentages of Category-wise Occurrences in the First Discourse

Second Discourse

In the second interview there were 45 occurrences of code-switching. The discourse was also about education and behavior of the teachers and students. So the interview contains many code-switching from education field. The most frequent words in the second interview were, Email, 'A' (degree), 'Bonus marks'. The first word was repeated 5 times while the other two words were repeated 4 times within the first twenty minutes of interview. The types of code-switching which occurred in the second discourse were various unlike the 1st discourse where the dominant type was intra-sentential code-switching. In the first discourse there were many intra-sentential code-switching such as please, No, Average, Crave, Okay, Yes, Drama etc. [Table3]. For the

occurrence of the second type of code-switching which is intra-word switching in the second discourse there were less occurrences than in the first discourse. In the second discourse the only Arabic morpheme which occurred was (al) in word like; (Al) Email, (Al) Quiz, (al) class and (al) weekends. [Table 3] Third type of code-switching is inter-sentential which occurred for about ten times in this discourse for instance; *it's my favorite, long live learners, They are challenging me, You don't want to see it* etc. [Table 5].

he uses of translation with code-switching in this discourse was less than it was in the 1st discourse and to make it clear they were as follows : one time the translation occurred before the CS, and two times the Translation were after the CS while the results for no use of translation at all were 26 times.

Table 3 List of Code - Switching in the Second Interview

Words or Phrases	Arabic Translation			Using Arabic Grammatical Morphemes		Repetition of the word or phrase
	Before	After	No Translation	Arabic Definite article [al] Which mean the	Arabic plural morphemes [aat]	
D			✓			1
No			✓			1
Email			✓	✓		5
Please			✓			1
My favorite			✓			1
It's my favorite			✓			1
A			✓			4
Average			✓			1
Crave			✓			1
Long live learners		✓				2

Okay		✓		3
Quiz		✓	✓	3
Class		✓	✓	2
Yes		✓		1
I survived all of it		✓		1
Weekends	✓		✓	1
Drama		✓		1
B		✓		1
Exactly		✓		1
Over		✓		1
You don't want to see it		✓		1
Bonus marks		✓		4
You get what you do		✓		1
Does it make sense		✓		1
You are wrong	✓			1
I don't know		✓		1
Wow bonus marks		✓		1
They are challenging me		✓		1

This table shows the categories and percentage of that occurrence of code-switching in the second interview.

Table 4. Total Occurrences Category – wise in the Second Discourse

Category	Number	Percentage
Words or phrases with translation (before)	1	2.2
Words or phrases with translation (after)	3	6.6
Words or phrases with no translation	26	57%
Words with Arabic morphemes [al]	11	24.4%

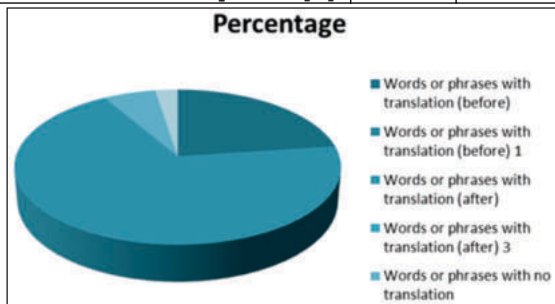


Fig.2 Percentages of Category-wise Occurrences in the First Discourse

Table 5 List of Inter Sentential, Intra-Sentential and Intra Word Code-Switching Occurrences

Discourse	Code-switching Type	Example	
Discourse 1	Inter-sentential	... (Arabic) ... (English) ...	
	Intra-sentential	... (Arabic) (English) ...	
	Intra-word	... (Arabic) ...	
	Discourse 2	Inter-sentential	... (Arabic) ... (English) ...
		Intra-sentential	... (Arabic) (English) ...
		Intra-word	... (Arabic) ...

The below given table lists the inter as well as intra sentential code mixing along with intra word code switching occurrences in both the selected discourses.

CONCLUSION

This study observed code-switching among Arabic society in two selected discourses. One discourse was about forty minutes and the other was about twenty minutes. The study focused on two main aspects. The first one was the occurrence of translation whether it was after or before the switching. Most of the code-switching Instincts appeared with no

translation to Arabic whereas some code-switching followed by the Arabic translation and there were few times where the translations take its place before the switches. The second aspect was types of code-switching. There were two types of code-switching in the first discourse. The most frequent types were intra-sentential code-switching then the second type which is intra-word switching and there was no occurrences of the third type which is inter-sentential code-switching. The results of the second discourse were almost like the first one whereas in the second discourse has less intra-word switching in the interview also unlike the first discourse the second one has more instincts of inter-sentential switching type.

Recommendation for future research:

There can be many studies of code-switching in Arabic discourses. Arabic YouTube content could be broader and more accurate, it may investigate more discourses to compare the results and come up with clearer picture about the Arabic discourses and code-switching.

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