

Hybridization of Urdu and English Languages in Mphil Whatsapp Chat Group: An Analysis of Code-Mixing and Code-Switching at the Level of Morphology and Syntax

Ijaz Ali Khan

*Lecturer in English
Govt Degree College Lahor, Swabi
ijazswabi@yahoo.com*

Ibad Ullah

*Lecturer in English Department
National University of Modern Languages, Peshawar campus
ibadpak92@hotmail.com*

Dr. Muhammad Yousaf

*Lecturer in English
National University of Modern Languages,, Islamabad
usaf_pak@yahoo.com*

Mr. Syed Sajjad Ali

*Head of English Departmen
National University of Modern Languages, Peshawar campus
ssali@numl.edu.pk*

Abstract

This study investigates the linguistics hybridization of code-mixing and code-switching at the level of words, phrases, and sentence. Code-switching and code mixing are the shifts amongst bilinguals during their formal and informal conversations. This phenomena of code-switching and code-mixing have been also analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively between English and Urdu languages. The present study also deals with intra-sentential, inter-sentential code-switching amongst the users of bilinguals in WhatsApp Chat group of MPhil class at NUML. Code switching and code-mixing among these subjects showed that they are quite fluent in both the languages but mostly they give prior importance to use Urdu language as compare to English because the statistic results showed that 66.37 % of the subjects of the population use Urdu language while 33.63 % of the subjects use English language in their code-switching and code-mixing phenomena. The qualitative analysis of the selected portion of the chat reached to its conclusion that the use various forms in the form of nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverb, conjunctions, phrases, clauses vary

from speaker to speaker at different levels such as intra-sentential and inter-sentential levels.

Keys Words: *Code-mixing, Code-switching, Bilinguals, Inter-sentential, Intra-sentential.*

Introduction

Code-mixing and code-switching are bilingual or multilingual phenomena in this globalized world where speakers from diverse community speak different languages. Bilinguals, consciously and unconsciously, switches from one language to another languages due to various factors such as culture difference, prestige, religion, status, and affiliation towards various languages. Pakistan is a multilingual country where many bilingual and multilingual speakers are living such as speakers of Urdu, Pashtu, Sindhi, Balochi, Panjabi, Chitrali, Sraiki. Due this multilingual environment, various words are borrowed from other languages in the shape of code-switching and mixing to communicate with each other to convey the desired message. Before partition of sub-continent, English speakers stayed here for a longer which affected our language at various level. Three dominant languages were spoken were Urdu, English, and Hindi. English was the language of colonizer which was far superior to the other two languages, Urdu and Hindi. Britishers were ruling here and dominated this area for several decades which affected our language. As a colonized nation it was of prime importance to learn English language for both the speakers of Hindi and Urdu in order to compete with each other in multiple domain of life to get power and survive which has resulted into bilingualism/multilingualism phenomena. This phenomena of bilingualism which is still privileged in Pakistan and India as result English became a language of interaction and education not only within these two countries but also practice across the world. Slowly and gradually English language emerged into Urdu language through code-switching and code-mixing at various levels which are at level of word, phrase, clause, inter-sentential and inter-sentential.

This research searched out these various types of hybridizations in color code-switching and code-mixing at word, phrases, clauses, inter-sentential, intra-sentential levels which available in the data analysis section both qualitatively and quantitatively. It showed that the bilinguals shift from one language to another language at various linguistics levels. Quantitative analysis reached to its conclusion that the selected chat for this research of the bilingual group in English and Urdu languages were of 1372 words. Out these 1372 words, 1026 words were used from Urdu language and 364 words were used from English language. Then the researcher also find out the grand percentage of Urdu words used by the subjects in the chat was 66.37 % and grand percentage of English words used by them is 33.63%.

Literature Review

According to Ruusel (2013) that code-mixing and borrowing became a usual routine. She is of the opinion that code-mixing occurs when a bilingual speaker cannot convey his or her message in a proper way. Sometimes, it also happens that when a speaker wants to avoid lengthy linguistic efforts as a result the speaker switches to lesser linguistic efforts in shape of code-mixing. Social Media always reflects what is happening in the society and current status of the world. It also reflects our past literature and history. When it is reflecting all these past practices in the form literature or narration, the media adopts words which are according to current stance to avoid confusion. For this purpose sometime media is going through process of code-switching to another languages. Various writers have defined the term code from various angle such as one of them was Woolard(1989). He says that a code is system through which people can communicate. It can be in a form of dialect, it can be in the shape of pidgins and creoles, all of them are codes. Furthermore, he adds that when this spoken form in converted into written form then it is known as codification. Then he throws light on the word switching which means a movement from one linguistic item to another form of linguistic item or items. So it shows that a bilingual moves from one code of language to another code of language to impart the meaning.

According to Iqbal (2011) that the code-switching is not an artificial process that bilinguals switch across languages deliberately but code-switching is a natural and creative process among bilinguals to cover gaps between or among languages. It also used to facilities those speakers who facing difficulty in educational, social, cultural and commercial institutions to get clarity in their communication so they switches from one language to another language. In Pakistan, Teachers at University levels also shift between Urdu and English language to convey knowledge to students but they try to avoid blind use code-switching.

There are various approaches that can view code-switching phenomena from micro-sociolinguistic approach and macro-sociolinguistic approach. Macro-sociolinguists were of the opinion that code-switching is a collective speech phenomena which is displayed by members of particular community (Wei, 1994). This approach pointed that such type of behavior of language is outcome of social needs which unconsciously or intentionally compelled the speaker to shift from other language. Languages are the representations of community. Each language can be used in different tenor and mood and entertain distinct status, for example, prestige variety and low prestige variety (Fishman, 1972). Then according to their mood and tenor of their discourse they shift at various phases while conversations with each other.

Research Objectives

- 1) To identify Code switching and Code mixing of English Language and Urdu language in MphillWhatsApp Chat group.
- 2) To search out code-mixing and code-switching at various levels such as words, phrases, clauses, inter-sentential, intra-sentential.

- 3) To analyze the phenomena of code-switching and code-mixing both qualitatively and quantitatively.
- 4) To describe the categories of words used in the form of noun, verb, adverb, conjunction etc.

Research Questions

- 1) What are the code-switching and code-mixing used in Urdu and English languages in MPhillWhatsApp Chat group?
- 2) What are the various levels such as words, phrases, clauses, inter-sentential and intra-sentential used in the code-switching and code-mixing in MPhillWhatsApp Chat group?
- 3) What types of categories are used in code-mixing and code-switching of Urdu and English languages such as whether these are nouns, verbs, and adverb, adjectives, and conjunctions?

Research Methodology

The data of the present study is based on MPhillWhatsApp Chat group. The size of the population are twenty four students. Due to time constrain, the researcher selects six samples from the population through random sampling. These six samples will be analyzed at various levels.

Qualitative and quantitative analysis methods will be used in this study to get answers to questions posed by this research. After the completion of data analyses and interpretation the results will generalized to the population of the group.

Morphological and syntactical analysis of the MPhill WhatsApp Chat among selected subjects of the group

In this research the subjects are assigned with coded names in order to maintain their confidentiality which are the ethics of research. The subjects are quit fluent at both English and Urdu languages, therefore, they switch in their chat in both languages. Sometime they switch over to Urdu from English language and sometime they switch over to English from Urdu language. The original chat of samples are written in italicized form and enclosed in inverted commas.

Analysis of chat of Ib at level of word, phrase clause, inter-sentential, and intra-sentential

“Only... Cold drinks..aora small cute cake for 26...etnitakalufatkikeyazaroorat... aorbeyanii...choro...”

In the chat of Ib, there are code-switching at various levels. “Aor” is code mixing at word level which is an intra-sentential code mixing which is conjunction in its category. Then *etnitakalufatkikeyazaroorat... aorbeyanii...choro...* is an example of inter-sentential code mixing. In this chat the bilingual begins with English language and then switches into Urdu language.

“I m collecting literature Review.....butunfortunately ourneibor passed away.... udar b janahoga.... ekmosibat say nekla hi nahitayy...k dosriinydastak dii”

Here the chatter again begins, as bilingual, in English language and then comes up with inter-sentential code-switching by inserting whole clauses in the form of “*udar b janahoga.... ekmosibat say nekla hi nahitayy...k dosriinydastak dii*” which is an Urdu language.

“*Etna studyy b mat keyakaru....*”

“Study” is an example of inter-sentential code mixing at word level which is noun in its category.

“*Aor stylisticsassignmentcomplthowa...?*”

Here the subject using English words as code mixing at inter-sentential level. “*Stylistic assignment*” as noun phrase and “*complete*” is used as verb in this question of the Ib.

“*Q bar bar jot pi jot bolti ho.... ap nay complete keyahoga....*”

In these line of Urdu language, the bilingual use an inter-sentential code-mixing in form of a verb which “*complete*”

“*Bilaal...liftkidr ho...lift b nahiidetayy..*”

The above sentence went inter-sentential code mixing from English language which is noun in nature. The word is “*lift*”

“*I selected poem....and inshallahat12o'clock I will start...analysis*”

This time, the chatter begin with English language and uses the word “*inshallah*” which is actually borrowed from Arabic language and became vocabulary of many language including Urdu language which is an example of situational code-mixing.

“*Ye...Twlft Night....ki story*”

In this sentence of Urdu, TwlftNught has been used a noun at inter-sentential level.

“*Ye.....Jasmine wali....story ismy life*”

This sentence begin in Urdu language and ends in English language which is inter-sentential mixing at phrase level such as “*story is my life*”

“*Hahaha....use mask to avoid it... be careful it is spring season.... pollen elergeykakhadsha b hyyy.....*”

“*Seriously.merry muse...par b asarhowa*”

It shows that sentence begins with English language and switches into Urdu language at inter-sentential level but the beginning word of the sentence is an English word at noun level “*seriously*”

“*Yarr.... ye stylistics...tubohatbariipara..... keyakaru..... analysis. ..bohat difficult hhy....*”

“*assignment complete keya*”

The chatter chats in Urdu language then as bilingual he uses codes of English language in the form of “*analysis*”, “*difficult*” “*assignment*” and “*complete*”. Here he used intra-sentential codes of English language at the level of Nouns and verb.

“*Aj... 11 59..pa start karunga....*”

A short Urdu sentence with Intra-sentential mixing in form a single verb “*start*”

“*Lekin...(name)...kitarha...main b depression kashekarhowa...hoo....*”

Again the subject begins with Urdu language and uses a code of English language at intra-sentential level in the a noun “depression”

“*Ye tu..hyy...keyakaro....here...it raining....lovely but assignmt*”

These sentence are in the form of inter-sentential level. First clause is in Urdu language then in his second clause he takes support of English language such as “*it raining....lovely but assignmt*”.

“*Ye...raaz...university main bataonga...abiinahii....Aora assignmt complt*”

In this last sentence, he uses a word university which actually borrowed English but in Urdu we rarely use the word “jamia” for University. He ends his sentence with intra-sentential level by using “*assignmt complete*” which clause with hidden subject “I have completed my assignmrnt.”

Analysis of chat of Ha at level of word, phrase clause, inter-sentential, and intra-sentential

“*Achaybachonkitarha Sab bata do . Learn something from Mustaghfir*”

In her chat Hr as bilingual of English and Urdu, begins her chat in Urdu language and then switches in English language at inter-sentential level in the form of “*Achaybachonkitarha Sab batado . Learn something from (Na me)*”

“*Oyetumhain assignments n papers ki koi fikarnai*”

In her second sentence she again starts her conversation in Urdu language but this time she comes up code-mixing at word level in the form of two nouns which are “assignment” and “paper” and a conjunction “and”.

“*WakaiI don't remember u made to sirs office*”

In this sentence she begins with single word in Urdu language and then switches into intra-sentential code-mixing such as “*WakaiI don't remember u made to sirs office*”

“*Jasmine ka lit review*”

Thought, here she uses Urdu language but she switches into code-mixing at noun phrase in the form of “*Literature Review*”

“*Sirf Thanks seykaamnahichalayga*”

This sentence is in Urdu language but the chatter brings with code-mixing in the shape of “Thanks” in the sentence.

“*I will looking for poem abhi*”

The bilinguals uses English language but at end inserts a word “abhi” an expression. May it can express more power to do the work. It is grammatically categorized as adverb.

“*socio presentation done Alhamdulillah starting stylistics*”

In this statement, the chatter chat in English language comes up with loaded religious word from Arabic language. This word widely became part of our life whether we are using English or Urdu we always use this word “*Alhammduliiah*”

“*11 Ho tu double space*”

A clause which is mixture of English and Urdu language at words level in the form of “11 ho tu” which Urdu and English which is “*double space*”. This duple space is a “*noun phrase*”

Analysis of chat of Su at level of word, phrase clause, inter-sentential, and intra-sentential

Su is a coded name of the sample chosen.

“*Jiab b bed me hon. Mjy 13/24hourssonaprtahyMam. Aaj 16 hours*”

Su as bilingual speaker of English and Urdu languages begins with Urdu language and then shifts at words levels from Urdu to English in the form few words such as “hours” and “Mam” (Ma’am)(teacher) which are nouns in their category.

“*Mam wo SirArshadMahmood ne jo project assign kiathawo kb tk submit krnahy*”

In this sentence he switches at word level to English in the form these words; “Mam” and “projects” which are nouns and “assign” and “submit” which are verb in their category.

“*Ji Mam bilkultek....kaafizyaadaparhayahy teachers ny, exam tk un lectures ki review krna he mushkilhy*”

In this sentence, Su chats in Urdu language but as bilingual uses codes from English language which are “*Maam*”, and “*teachers*”, “*exam*” and “*lectures*”. It can be fall under category of noun. Then he uses a verb which is “review”.

“*Okay I'll...inshallah. Don't worry Ib(proper name)*”

These sentences are written in English language but it also includes a word “*inshallah*” a religious term borrowed from Arabic language into Urdu language and now used the Chat in his code-mixing phenomena.

“*Hahahahahahahahaha.....Jasmine Bhabi.....hahahaha....can't controle laughing*”

The bilingual uses Urdu word “Bhabi” as noun and then intra-sentential clause such as “can't controle laughing” which is an instance of inter-sentential code-switching.

“*We'll complete Sir Azhar's Assignment till tomorrow evening...inshallah*”

The chat begins in English language and it finished with a switched word “inshallah” into English language.

“*Mam Sajda.....personaly, me to telenor Smart Cardpy b guzarakrlngalkn en sb lo mananamushkilhy..*”

In this last the sentence is in Urdu language but the bilingual uses the word “personally” which is an adverb in its nature. After he uses “Telenor Smart card” which are actually English words but used as borrowed words in Urdu language for the reason that these *Tenor Smart Card* are the new invention of developed countries.

Analysis of chat of Sa at level of word, phrase clause, inter-sentential, and intra-sentential

Sa is coded name of the sample which has been chosen from the population.

“But assignment kabtak submit karani hay? Any idea”

Su is another sample which has been chosen from the population. She begins with a conjunction “But” such as “But assignment kabtak submit karani hay? Any idea” a unique chat in code switching and mixing between English and Urdu languages at words levels. “assignment is used as noun and submit is used in the sentence as a verb.

“Fikar to hay but tension may to kuch b nahihota”

Chatter in this sentence uses two codes from English language. One word is “But” and second one is “tension” as noun.

“Yeah su(proper name) agree q k hum abhiapnay exam par focus karengay”

Same the is the case here, Sa switches over to English words at the level of words from Urdu in shape of verbs “agree” and “focus” and a noun which is “exam”.

“Y kahanijo b hay hum ib(proper noun) hi say sunay gay.. agarib mind nakaray to”

In this statement, the bilingual uses code-mixing from English language which is basically a noun but here used as verb “*mind nakary*”. It indicates the unique pattern of bilingual speakers across two languages which changed it form according to the situation. “*Ibkaha vanished*” It is small clause of Urdu and English words which are “Kaha” means “where” is an adverb and “*vinished*” used as a verb. It sentence blended with with codes from both English and Urdu languages.

“but hum nay b nahichornaitniasani say”

Another sentence in her chatting which begins with an adverb. Normally such type of combination is not allowed in English language. Here the bilingual fits it according to the situation and give us a proper sense. This word “but” is used for emphasis.

“Hahahahaha jasmine bhabi..whata new invention”

In this part of chat, she uses the word “bhabi” a noun which means the wife of one’s friend, such type of concept is not available in English language. As result, Sa used the word Bhabi and then a clause “what a new invention”.

“Woh to pehlay hi decide karliyatha k summer may sikhaongi”

“decide” a code-mixing word used as verb and “summer” is used as noun in this code-mixing phenoma of bilingualism.

“Ok jasmine have fun but do assignments..i haven't started it yet nd now worried.. woh stylistics wali to or tough hay”

In these clause, the bilingual shifts from English language to Urdu language at inter-sentential, intra-sentential level and at words level as shown on the form “wohstylistics wali to or tough hay”.

“Woh jasmine wali story u have to tell meabchahayibadkokitna higussaaya”

Sa in this chat experiences through code-switching by using English clause within Urdu sentence which is known as intra-sentential code mixing and code-switching.

“Nd y sir (name) wali assignment may to mjhay koi theories nazarnahi a rahi”

In this conversation of the chatter in Urdu language, he shifts to English code-mixing in form of “assignment” and “theories” which are English words with its noun category.

“tum nay stylistics wali assignment kesayki hay... yarI'm not good at stylistic analysis so really worried about that”

These sentences are good examples of code switching at inter-sentential level. Here the first clause is written in Urdu language and then the chatter switches from English to Urdu inter-sentential clause such as “... yarI'm not good at stylistic analysis so really worried about that”

“Or abhitak may nay poem b nahi decide ki”

In this code mixing at word level, two words are used. One of them is “poem” used as a noun and the second one of them is “decide” which is used as a verb in the code-mixing process.

“Stylistically rich to robert frost ki poems hain”

In this last chat, Sa has switched over to English by using the words such as “Stylistically rich” as a noun phrases, and “poem” used as noun.

Analysis of chat of Sk at level of word, phrase clause, inter-sentential, and intra-sentential

Sk is another code name which has been chosen to keep confidentiality of the sample.

“ bhaishewill say k mghe se itnabarattiffinniuthayajayegasb class k lye.. Tou it would b better k apsbkobharksi restaurant mntreat de dn”

In this chat of Sk, there are code switching at various levels. He begins as bilingual with an Urdu word “Bhai” and then he uses a clause of English at intra-sentential level. In the same sentence he switches back to Urdu language then comes up with “tiffin” and “class” as English codes at words level. In the same way he repeats the pattern which he used in his previous sentence by using the words “restaurant” and “treat” and clause “It would be better”.

“Jstaran us din ibadgybhuatha jasmine walidiscussion mnisitaranaj ma'am Sajida b gyb ho gaih”

“Jitnoko main jantama'ampolitehotebut sorryto say stubborn b hote..”

“bhai biryani kowohtyarhn. Ap b gift k bare mnhamibharona.. ”

In these above sentences, he uses Urdu language and the switches at words levels such as “discussion”, “ma’am”, “polite” and the followed phrases such as “but sorryto say stubborn”. Then in next sentence uses the word “gift” as noun.

“HahaUn k hisab se woihmesharighthote”

“Yrabhtburibt ha. 5 mnt k lye whatsappdakhneka timeMilta us mn b 700 yah 800 msgshote. Na parhejatena replykiyajataksiko”

“HahaKi(name) itnmsgspekhamosh e rhnaparta ha”

Sk as a chatter of bilingual speaker in these sentences, he switches at word level from Urdu language to English language. The switched codes are “right”, “mint”, “whatsapp”, “time”, “messages”, “reply”. All of these words are noun.

“Haha good aisha.. Daily btadiakarosummaryof allthemessages.. ”

“Hahajasesaira ne mghe confuse kia.. ”

Here in these few sentences, there is code-switching at intra-sentential level such as “summaryof allthemessages” and code-mixing at word level like “daily”, and “confuse” across both Urdu and English languages.

“Or phr hum log tm logon kogroup se nikaldngn yah khudbhagjayngn..

Mnabiphlepoemtou select krlnpashtobdmnsikhunga..

Hahaem suchahelpingpersonphledsronkihhelp karrahatha.. ”

Sk, in thes sentences, uses code-mixing at word level such as “group”, “poem”, “time”, “a helping person” as nouns whiles “select”, “help” are verbs.

Or karni b aj e ha.Kal timeni ho ga pass..

Actually raatkonn contentwriting krtahn. I can writeabout 3000 seoptimisedwords in4 hours. Tou is ko b wase e treat karrahahndI knowIam makinga mistake..

Again the chatter repeats the same pattern of code-mixing as discussed in the previous sentences. Here this time coded words are “time”, “pass”, “content writing”, “words” “hours”, “treat”, and “mistake” which nouns and noun phrases while the words like “optimized”, “making” “write” and “know” are used as verb in code-switching from Urdu to English language.

“Haha poem b selectkithi. Us pekam b kiatha. Butsi(proper noun) ne btya k is poempeMedam ne notesbhje the comparisonmn. Which I didn't read

“So ab changekarna par rai ha”.

“Bndahasnekibajaye helpkardeta ha..”

Very good.Lgta ha koi or job ni ha..”

In these last chats, various sort of switching are made such as “poem”, “Medam”, “notes”, and “comparison”, which are nouns. The second category is of verb in which the codes such as “select”, “did”, “change”, “help” are used at word level and function as verbs. Sometime adjective phrase is used in the form of “very good”.

Analysis of chat of Ki at level of word, phrase clause, inter-sentential, and intra-sentential

Si is another subject of this research. She also as a bilingual switches between two languages that are Urdu and English.

“Yr ye pashto speakersplisapnaalag group bnalywnenon-pashto speakers feel offended tm logo kopashtosy :D” In her her first chat she shifts from Urdu to “English code mixig at word level such as “speakers”, “group” and then inserted a clause which is “wenon-pashto speakers feel offended”.

Bs done. Tb tkpashtonabolnahmaresamny :D

Jitna enjoy krnahykrlyn is k bad kafarsaytk holidays naihongi :D

Nai not wowalistrke :D”

As a bilingual in the above sentences, she use English words as code switching in her chat such as “done” and “enjoy” are verbs while “holidays”, “dictionary” and “words” shift from Urdu language to English at levels of words.

“Hahahahaibadki dictionary mn kami naihywordski :D

“Happy birthday Sajida ♥And yes cake kijaga biryani b chaljaegihmaajiz log hyn biryani pyguzarakrlyngy”

“Sajida now u have to prove uswrong bsbhthogaya”

And principle is your choice yes. Jiski theory nahihywe can write principles of that method.”

In the above chunk of her sentence, there are various fom in her which are at word, intra-sentential and intra-sentential level. The words such as ‘dictionary’, ‘words’, ‘yes’, ‘cake’, ‘wrong’, ‘principles’, ‘choice’, ‘theory’, ‘method, are nouns which are switches in English language. “Happy birthday” and “your choice” are noun phrases in Urdu language as code shifting phenomena. Then the sentence “And principle is your choice yes” is an intra-sentential shift from Urdu language to English language.

“Nowitsurturnsajidahamen b shukriakamoqadyn ”

Ib(proper noun)jitny relaxed apabihynna ye apuniayenmnapsypuchugi :D

Jo bola hyusko translate b krdyn. Isi bahanypashto vocabulary mnthoraizafa ho jaega :D

Yes sure mnwese b Sairakokehrithi k pashtosikhayemjy :D

Ib (proper noun) ye hr assignment 12 bgy Start krny k peechykia science hy?”

Ki mostly switches at word level with hardly uses few intra-sentential switching as shown as the above conversations. The switches at words level are “turn”, “uni”(university), “vocabulary”, “assignment”, “scene” which are used as nouns while “now it your turn” is used as intra-sentential phrase. The words such as “relaxed”, and “translate” are used as verb in code-mixing between Urdu and English Language.

“Koi bat nihmen b btayen science hm b hanslyngy

: Itny enthusiastic ho k ye kehtyhyn 12 bgyja

Hahahaye am i the only one jisko jasmine walistorynipta? :D

ibadki Who knows Abdullah ye jasmine hi Cinderella ho

Ibadpele stylistics ki assignment banalynphirhmapsyapkidastan-e-ishqsunengy”

The words like “scene”, “enthusiasm”, “stylistics”, “story” and “assignment” are used as code switcher in form of nouns and “ yes I am the onlyone” is intra-sentential code-switching.

“Ib(name) aurib(ib) kichotichotikhushiyan. Sounds perfect

...khoshiyu par main jirahay...hyy....just like..Ad(name)

: Just poem hi select krikal. Hopefully aj ho jaegi complete

Thanks. Apnykrli?

Sulaiman don't worry itnamushkilnaihyy stylistics

Just pray to Allah”

Here again in her chat, various instances of code-switching at the level of words, phrases and clause can be seen such as “poem” and “stylistics” are nouns while “select” and complete are verbs and “just like” and “Just poem” are phrases while “just pray to Allah” is a clause in code switching.

“Its okay sulaiman Be strong and pray to Allah he'll get better Insha'Allah

Meri muse fluaurbukharkashikarhy

Pollen allergy nahihymujhko :D

(proper name) i can understand itny relaxed kyuhynapacha

Tension hi to naihyy

: Isi bat ki to tension hy

Msgs? □Bswaiparhtihu

Ibad what's the status of ur assignment? Yaaj b rat ko 12 bgy start krnihy? :D

Such determination ibad.Akhirkiaraazhy is determination ka?

Hahaha depression k marks nihilny”

In the above sentences, she experiences mostly all the types of cod-switching and code-mixing. At word level, such as “tension” “messges”, “determination”, “depressions” and “marks” are nouns in their category while “pollen allergy” is a noun phrase and “Ib

what's the status of ur assignment?" is an intra-sentential code switching in the chat of the bilingual speaker.

"MashaAllahapfirbarishenjoykrlynya assignment banalynitnirangeenmizajpersonality hyapki ma'amanilany Jasmine aurbarish k marks ni deny : Let him do what he's doing confuse mtkrenuskosb :D

Si(name) khud confused hotihyisliyedusroko confuse krkapni confusion khatamkrtiyh "
In these lines, code-switching happened from Urdu to English at words level "assignment", "personality" "Ma'am" "marks" and "confusion" used as nouns while "enjoy", "confused", "confuse" are used as verb in code-mixing phenomena across the two languages.

"Hahaha g gbtayenkiahelpchaiye

Han g likh li and mail b kr dihy ma'am ko

G blqulsahifarmayaapny :DKher need any help?

Btayenkia helpchaiye

Mny b bgher is sb k krihy send. No need to send it again

: Saminachakarki bat nihymjy is format kapta hi naitha :D

G mjyabiabi hi ptachalahy k class Tuesday kohy. MnWednesday kosamjhrithi. So yesdeniparegi"

In these last sentences of her chat she also shifts from Urdu language to English and then shifts back to Urdu language at various levels such as words, phrases, clause and intra-sentential levels. The words such as in above chat of Ki "format", "mail", "Ma'am" are nouns while "help" "need" and "send" are used as verbs in these code-switching and mixing. The sentence "No need to send it again" is an example of inter-sentential code-switching of the chatter.

Quantitative Analyses of the Code-mixing and Code-switching

Data

Chatters (Bilinguals)	Total words Of the Bilingual	Urdu Words	% age of Urdu Words	English Words	%age of English words
Ib	155	99	64 %	56	38%
Su	87	57	65 %	30	35 %

Si	178	120	58 %	58	32 %
Ha	62	39	62%	23	38 %
Ki	578	426	73 %	152	27 %
Si	312	237	76 %	75	25 %

Grand Total of Bilingual words= 1372

Total number of Urdu words= 1026

Total number of English words= 364

Average percentage of Urdu words used= 66.37 %

Average percentage of English words used= 33.63 %

As a whole, the chat of these subjects both in English and Urdu were of 1372 words. Out these 1372 words, 1026 words were used of Urdu language and 364 words were used from English language. Then the researcher also find out the grand percentage of Urdu words used by the subjects in the chat was 66.37 % and grand percentage of English words used by them is 33.63%. Percentage of the each subject is given below in table in each language.

Conclusion

Code-mixing and code-switching are prevalent phenomena in this modern world between bilinguals or among multilingual speakers at various levels such as at word, phrase, inter-sentential, intra-sentential. Various factors such as cultural, globalization, modernization, prestige, personal priority and exposure to various situation, some lack of concept in a language or languages are responsible for code-switching and mixing within and across languages.

In this research, the researcher analyzed and discussed various type of code-switching and mixing at various levels from linguistic perspective such as “*Haha poem b select kithi. Us pekam b kiatha. Butsi(proper noun) ne btya k is poempeMadam(Madam) ne notesbhje the comparisonmn. Which I didn't read*” which showed that a bilingual shifts from Urdu language to English language and then switched back the first language. Apart from this qualitative analysis of various linguistics hybridization used a bilingual speaker or speakers. The researcher also studied these six sample which have been randomly from the WhatsApp Chat group of bilingual speakers quantitatively as written down in data analysis section. It showed as a whole that chat of these subjects both in English and Urdu were of 1372 words. Out these 1372 words, 1026 words were taken Urdu words and 364 words were used from English language. Then the researcher also find out the grand percentage of Urdu words used by the subjects in the chat was 66.37 % and grand percentage of English words used by them is 33.63%. Percentage of the each

subject is given above in tabulated format in each language. These findings showed that the bilinguals use thirty three words in each hundred words of Urdu words but the category of words as noun, phrases, clauses varies from person to person in their bilingual speaker.

Recommendation for Further Research

In this research, the researcher only studied the code-switching and mixing of bilingual speakers at linguistic levels both qualitatively and quantitatively in a smaller population of twenty four students. Out of these twenty four students, samples of six bilinguals were chosen for the research due to time constraints.

Further researches can be conducted in various Whatsapp Chat groups to find out bilingualism at linguistic level in various bilingual groups across many languages. Other best field for such type of research can be accompanied in Social Media such as Facebook, Twitter and V-chat. Then the researcher or researchers can compare and contrast their results to find out ratio of code-switching and mixing among and across different languages.

References

- Rasul, S.(2013). Borrowing and Code Mixing in Pakistani Children's Magazines: Practices and Functions. *Pakistaniaat: A Journal of Pakistan Studies Vol. 5, No. 2 (2013)*. Islamabad, Pakistan.
- Woolard, K. A. (1989). *Double talk: Bilingualism and the politics of ethnicity in Catalonia*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- Iqbal, L. (2011). Linguistic Features of Code-Switching: A Study of Urdu/English Bilingual Teachers' Classroom Interactions. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Vol. 1 No. 14; October 2011*. Islamabad, Pakistan.
- Wei, L. (1994). *Three generations, two languages and one family: language choice and Language shift in a Chinese community in Britain*. Clevedon: Multilingual Matters Ltd.
- Fishman, J. A. (1972). The relationship between micro- and macro-sociolinguistics in the study of who speaks what language to whom and when. In Anwar, S. Dil (Ed.), *Language in sociocultural change*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.