

# Motivation of Code-Switching among Female and Male

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**Abstract:** This study tries to discuss Code-Switching's motivation among female and male Speakers belonging to different kind of areas. Some of the conversations of the participants were recorded then the researcher transcribed the recorded data on the paper as well as the researcher analyzed extracts taken from transcribed text that were based only on 'Markedness-Model'. This research revealed that the speakers do Code switching to exhibit confidence, social approval, status, integration as well as domination. Females or males switch codes in their own different ways. So, It has been realized that Codes used by them have specific functions or social-symbolism for every individual in many different kind of contexts.

**Keywords:** Ranks; Code switching; Female; Male.

## 1. Introduction

A person can normally speak two languages. In Multilingualism' state an individual can speak more than two languages by switching codes as for communication and its means [1]. This kind of communication is called codeswitching. The use of 2 or more than 2 languages within same communication has been defined code switching. In the Multi-lingual areas or society like Narowal, the different type of Speech Communities as Gender, rank, Age group determine the speakers' Social status or the confidence level. Narowal is the punjab's that city where the people of different backgrounds work or interact together. As for example its normal to find people who belong to different backgrounds and speak 3 different languages even those who work or interact together. Anyhow, Its much easy to find out those people who speak mixture of languages like Urdu, Punjabi and English. In Narowal many people are multilingual and possess the habit of code switching during their daily interaction. This is a criticle and complex linguistic situation, however not much easy to identify. A famous college as for example The Punjab College is that place where different people who belong to different communities and areas work as well as interact. People need to communicate and use language creatively or productively, The college staffroom is considered the significant place for people belonging to different gender and ranks and talk about different topics that contains formality.

### 1.1. Markedness-Model Theory

[2] presented code switching's notion as the strategy of interaction and it Myers Scotton adapted it Markedness Model presented by her [3]. According to [4] view point of

code switching as a contextual cue. [5] presents markedness model as a speaker possesses the sense of Markedness related to linguistic codes to interact but select his/her codes which are based only on personal relations to others which he/she wishes to have in front of other speakers, negotiation Principle that [6] presented embodies strong claim about markedness theory (MMT), selections of codes are expressed in the the form of the motivations of the speakers. It had been allowed for the choice of codes because meanings were determined in reference to the common components which were shared by all of the members of speech. The principle of negotiation or (NP) modeled with the 'Cooperative-Principle' of Grice [7]. NP underlined all the code choices. In [8] point of view, NP points out that choose that type of conversation which may index the rights' set or obligations that is wished by you in force among speakers and addressees to current exchanges and markedness model is explained in reference to principal of negotiation as well as its maxims' set. This set of maxims is called 'unmarked choice maxim' or 'Themarkedchoicemaxim' and exploratory...choice....maxim, unmarked...choice...maxim contains the explanations as speaker chooses the expected linguistic variety for the medium to exchange talk, by giving the society's norms dealing with present salient and situational type of factors as for example the speaker or addressee and setting. The unmarked choice was termed like 'safer' in well defined relationships' role because it isn't expressed any surprises yet indexes the expected interpersonal kind of relationships. Unmarked-Choice-Maxim has also been complemented by the maxim of virtuosity.... (VM). [8] said: VM maxim expresses that participant during conversation does not find

any linguistic ability within unmarked choice then virtuosity maxim helps the speaker to switch codes which a speaker want to present. Speakers for the purpose of the selection of codes keep in minds the listener's competence. MCM is always much safer to the unmarked choice which the speakers often do. The potential cost as well as alternative choice's rewards are assessed by them in order to make decisions unconsciously. In exploratory.....choice.....maxim, speaker uses code switching as if he/she himself/ herself isn't sure about expected communicative intention or not sure that his/her social goal will be achieved. The exploratory choice can be found while applying norms are not clear in particular kind of interaction as for example when very little is known about new acquaintance its social type of identities. Speaking is related to interactional type of behavior as well as codes' choices deals with Negotiation function, speaking involves process of decisions. Negotiation-Principle or its maxims' set govern conversation. Negotiation directs speakers to choose conversational contribution because it symbolizes right's sets or obligations which they wish or force among speakers and addressees to the exchanges. Scotton gives his remarks about negotiation.....principle.... that it is related to the conversation's use for social identities' negotiation. Scotton points out these maxims' importance in these words that any type of conversation which gives or takes information always accounts the societal type of norms to explain codes' choices or functions which these kind of codes serve within the marked setting. This theory has a Normative kind of basis that it looks at normative kind of factors which influence codes witching. The selection of codes' choice can be seen in negotiation's identification of the conversation of participants [8].

## 2. Literature Review

[4] studied and defined conversational code switching as juxtaposition in same speech exchanges and passages which belong to different kind of grammatical linguistic systems and subsystems. Within conversational code switching, a speaker communicates without hesitation and pauses fluently for making the codes' shift. Participant in interaction himself remains unaware that which kind of codes are used according to situation. These some kind of codes in conversation leaves impact on participants. Selection of these kind of codes as well as alternates is really automatic, does not subject readily to recall consciously. [4] states that bilinguals that use code switching don't necessarily show imperfect grammatical knowledge of systems. [13] explained code switching or the role of code switching in the form of bilinguals' communicative-competence. The research was based on those researches which were done among the Punjabi speaking community as well as on bilingual kids. Two codes were pointed out there like the 'we' code as well as [they] code. [we] code prominated in group in order to inform personalized kind of activities. 'they' represented more and more formal kind of relations. Metaphoric as well as transaction kind of switching was also prominated through her. The transaction switching had been expressed as controlled switching by speech event's components as such topic or participants whereas Metaphorical type of code switching effects a speaker's intention to convey. The main and central aim in the study of Romaine was motivations and constraints for the choices. She had recognized that code

switching served some kind of specific functions as well as behind the code switching were always some kind of motivations to do so. According to another observation participants' attitudes involved in the use of language might affect the use of switching. This research had shown code switching to serve as an impressive and expressive kind of function that had really impressive meaning, it also explained code switching some kind of functional strategy. Anyhow, it was different to the present research in selection of sample or languages as well. This study's sample was taken and drawn from one of the backward kind city Narowal (Punjab, Pakistan) and languages were Punjabi, Urdu as well as English. In Narowal, due to its multilingual kind of nature, use of two or more than one language is the very common phenomenon. [9] observes that any attempt of making useful comments about multilingualism's state poses the biggest challenges because a person has to specify that unit and area which he/she refer to and which he/she has to find out in the form of incentives which people of today like male or female learn to speak other languages instead of their 1st language as for example does it acquire for a person's own advantage in his/her everyday's living game? The argument is supported by [10] as she states that the researchers didn't provide much evidence to the multi-lingual's setting in Africa, expressing that why people switch codes. However, code switching as a subject has not been studied in Narowal's context. [12] had studied the use of language and code switching's significance in Pluri-Lingual Societies. She states that mostly people use code switching ascot of speech that is community's emblematic identity. She had studied code switching within three languages: Kalenjin/English/Kiswahili. In order to use functional framework theory presented by [4]- [12] expressed functions of stylistics for code switching like mimicry, interjections, objectification, reiteration, personalization as well as specification of addressee. Within that research, she stated that it wasn't always possible of predicting situations in which Kiswahili or English were individuals or communications on interpersonal as well as interactional kind of levels or an ethnic identity of markers. According to [12] alternation of language by a speaker was intended to have some communicative kind of intention. Muthwii's study sample was taken to rural kind of setting. [13] observed the code switching's functions among the multilingual learners at Kenyatta university. The study expressed choice of code related to English, Urdu and Punjabi. Rather than stylistic functions, code switching's social functions, symbolism as well as codes functions involved in the switching were examined, strategies that a speaker adapted to meet his/her goals were examined too. This study is based on three Theoretical-Approaches like Giles' SAT, The Scotton's "negotiation-principle" maxims as well as "conversational-functions" Model of Gumperz. [14] had used markedness model's theoretical approaches (Scotton) as well as Giles SAT for studying code switching within cosmopolitan's market type of setting in Nairobi. That research focused on code switching's functions and motivations for a particular code's choice at time. His research examined code switching as well as codes regarding English, Kiswahili or some kind of local languages. When the functions were fulfilled, trader at market had become easy, respondents had been local Kenyans (cosmopolitans) in it like whites, Arabs Asians and Chinese because the research was held on Maasai-Market in Nairobi and curios were sold

there to Kenyans' all kind of tribes even to tourists. Cosmopolitan's characteristic was also applied in this present study involving "staffroom-conversations".

### 3. Methodology and Sampling Technique(s)

The judgment sampling method or technique was used in this present study for choosing the people's specific group from college, staffroom and other places in order to study at any time. Although the college possessed numerous staff yet just a few were selected for study. This method's underlying principle was involved in it to identify the speakers' type in advance who were studied [15]. This kind of technique of sampling had considered much appropriate because it was identified by the researcher in advance that the data representative would be given by the 'college' on which generalizations would be made.

#### 4.1. Sample Size and Data Analysis

A. In [15] point of view social and sensitive type of language variations' study depends only on a striking Linguistics data and language's provision, furthermore, she points out that the large type of samples are not as necessary to the surveys of linguistic as compared to others because these kind of surveys are considered to be redundant which bring and increase the problems of handling data with the diminishing type of analytical returns. The sample approximately contains a total number of 20 selected informants through judgmental sampling. They were studied in the form of five different kind of Conversational groups. It was also explained by the researcher that mostly the conversational groups belong to different areas. Although researcher didn't determine the college's staffroom. So, 20 number of total members in staffroom were adequate to the researcher for making generalizations.

In this study qualitative as well as quantitative approaches for the analysis of data were used. Data was described as well as summarized by using the Descriptive-Statistics [15]. On the contexts. Data was analyzed as well as presented in the form of tables and also in the form of graphs to portray the specific variances of code switching as determined by the each of the variable that were then explained descriptively and lastly, to the complete outline and conclusions or recommendations were made on the basis of flow of code switching depending on the different kind of variables in staffroom conversations of college. paper, some conversations were transcribed which were tape recorded. Some extracts which were taken from transcribed text were also studied for identifying codes which were used by the speakers in different staffroom conversations' total number of the speakers within groups yet researcher preferred those groups which had consisted 6 to 8 speakers in each group that ensured ease for studying each of the speaker at the time that was given. This number was too large for representing all type of variables which were targeted at the any moment that was given. Just small type of samples were also sufficient to the useful language variation's accounts in the cities and also a small sample of total number of 16 was selected because the whole college possessed a total staff of about 50, in which the 40 were mostly seen interacted in

## 5. Results

This research came up with the data consisting the conversations of the both female and male speakers in the staffroom, speakers of both of the genders had been mixed in some of the conversations but some other conversations are depended only on males speakers as well as on only females speakers. Different type of gender groups had also been specified further in Ranks' terms. Figures were presented in the forms of tables as well as graphs, qualitative techniques were used to elaborate results by using the words, the comparative type of citations related to other Scholars or examples were taken from data. It was also possible for establishing how some variables had determined the languages' choices in the form of different kind of contexts of college's staffroom. Data that was presented in the graphs or tables which had been portrayed code switching's specific variances that was affected as well as determined by the each of the variable, the complete outline and code switching's flow in college staffroom's conversations, to which the conclusions and recommendations were made.

#### 5.1 Code-Switching related to genders

Gender was analyzed as the most important Variable that how Patterns of code switching differ among female and male Speakers. Within the Conversations all of the Participants used either language without code switching or sometimes they used Code Switching. So, It was imperative to examine code switching's different levels as well as of Unswitched type of Codes among genders.

#### 5.2 Female and male Speakers belonging to different Ranks

Ayesha: This is the fact so you will have to understand that men are still the men. A great man is that who provides all the things you have mentioned and plus many more if he can provide his woman everything that makes her happy then she should not to have any other man in life, who's that fool woman that looks for another men although she has such a great man at her home?

Saeed: agar wo chahti hai key mein usay subkuch dun to usay bi courtesy rkhi chahiye mery liye,jesy he main ghar enter hota hun usay poochna chahiye kay tmhara din kesa guzra,phr wo briefcase pkray aur mery nahany k liye pani garam kray.(If she wants everything from my side then she should have some kind of courtesy for me, as I enter in house then she should ask me that how's your day? Then should take my briefcase and heat the water for my bathing.)

Shahana: Apko b apni bivi sy hal chal poochna chahiye? ( you should also ask your own wife that how's she?)

Saeed: Agr mein kbi job say thaka tutta wapis ata hun, to uska moo bna hota hai, aur wo mujay poochti hai tum itni late kyun aye ho? (if I ever come back to my job much tired, find her in mood and she asks me that why are you coming too late?)

**Table 1.** Levels of code switching among Females and males

Conversations	Females	Males
C1	N/A	73
C2	33	41
C3	80	N/A
C4	33	53
C5	31	13
Total	(F) 171	(M) 180

373 were total number of code switching's examples

There were just 73 Males Speakers' examples in c1, whereas in c3 there were 80 code switching's examples of just Females. Therefore there Females have more code switching levels instead of male Speakers and in c2; c4 and also in c5 males as well as Females were mixed. In c2 males had more code switching's examples rather than Females like 41 as well as 33, in c4 males again had used more code switching than Females like 53 and 33 whereas in c5 Females had 31 and males had 13 examples of using code switching respectively. So, Males used more CS instead of Females. Rather than 3 mixed type of Conversational groups, males have used more code switching instead of females i.e. as in C2. Females exhibit much use of code switching as compared males both the genders are mixed. All this showed that males remain more relaxed while doing conversation with Females in comparison to females when females do conversation alone but they are less relaxed while they are mixed with the males. Linguistically, code switching is a Non-Standard language's variety, it means that males become Non-Standard language of code switching when before females, whereas females become much standard within such kind of situations. This shows social-psychological kind of approach of language presented by [17] it means code switching is some kind of psychological reaction of males and females as speakers. The males want to use Non-Standard variety while females show their rank, dominant, confidence as well as social status. However, females show themselves more standard before the male speakers as for the Psychological reaction that indicates females opposition for existing the males' domination.

**Table 2.** Unswitched Levels of code switching among females and males

Conversations	Females	Males
C1	N/A	44
C2	43	26
C3	58	N/A
C4	30	20
C5	31	81
Total	(F) 162	(M) 171

333 were total unswitched examples

In c1 males had 44 less unswitched (unmixed) codes as compared with females in c3 who were 58 and also unmixed whereas in c2 that belongs to mixed conversational groups, females had 43 more levels as compared to the males that was 26, in c4 females had 30 more than the males who have 20 whereas in c5 males had 81 more than females. The results of the unswitched-Codes' results are totally and exactly opposite to the code-switching. While code switching is that of non-standard language which shows the relaxed and non-formal atmosphere. Unswitched codes are that of

language's standard type of varieties that indicate formal type of atmosphere. However, males use more code switching before females, females use Unswitched codes before males. This shows males remain informal before females during conversations and females remain formal in the presence of males during conversation. It means that the women are much standard kind of Speakers instead of men [6]. Some of the examples within data show male-speakers used code switching and females used unswitched codes during Conversation like Ayesha (female) asked question on 54 within the full unswitched code in English, then saeed (male) within 55 replies in the form of code switching's variety of Urdu/English. Shahana (female) spoke at 56 in full Urdu and Saeed again replied in code switching's variety of Urdu, Punjabi and English. It shows these kind of pattern of male speakers prefer non-Standard (code switching) whereas females prefer standard, unswitched codes.

## 6. Conclusions

This is a fact that the males are more Informal in using code switching before female speakers when both were mixed whereas females show more Informality before male Speakers during their conversations. Females were more formal in using unswitched codes inspite of males when they were alone or mixed. So, Speakers gender is a very important factor of code switching's motivation. Males remain relaxed while talking with females instead of that situation when males are alone and females as speakers remain relaxed before male Speakers but they are much relaxed whereas they are alone. It shows that socio-psychological type of differences among males as well as females also account that how males and females view themselves while these are alone or in front opposite sex. Male Speakers. This reflects [18] who identified Socio psychological type of motivations for the use of language, it also elaborates markedness-model [19] like speaker's feelings, perception of the intergroup relation and his/her awareness about the existing social-norms or Status.

Males remain much aware about themselves while talking with Females so they show confidence, control in the form of being more and more relaxed while using code switching, whereas females use unswitched codes, it shows females opposition to males domination'.

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