

Delving Into Bilingual Dialogue: The Realm of Code Switching and Mixing in Arabic-English Societies

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Abstract—Code-mixing and code-switching are prevalent in multilingual populations. Prior research has explored these phenomena among Arabic-speaking adults who are bilinguals, considering different viewpoints. However, only a limited number of studies have specifically evaluated the impact of code-mixing and code-switching in the language usage of bilingual communities (Ali, 2021). This study seeks to examine the characteristics of these occurrences within the Arabic-English bilingual community and their impact on several domains. The study employed analytical descriptive research methodologies, gathering data by observing the first season of the Al Kabeer Gawi Egyptian TV series and documenting instances of code-mixing and code-switching in the dialogue. The speech was systematically classified based on prevalent forms of code-switching. Proportions of usage were computed for each form, and consequently, the importance of each proportion was assessed. The results suggested that intrasentential code-switching is the predominant kind of code-switching employed and that several features of bilingual cultures are impacted by this phenomenon. The study also presented strategies to mitigate the adverse consequences of excessive code-switching in bilingual communities and offered suggestions to tackle this prevalent occurrence.

Index Terms—code-mixing, code-switching, bilingual societies, Arabic adult, bilingual speakers

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is a major component of culture. In the case of cultural integration between communities, it is conceivable that mixed cultures are likely to emerge. Such emergence of mixed cultures has an unavoidable effect on language. This is evident in the use of language among people (Hamman-Ortiz & Palmer, 2023). New extraneous languages have emerged among the communities. These superfluous languages grew certified in many disciplines over time, which made studying an essential need. This mix of languages produced the so-called bilingualism. Bilingualism can be generally described as the presence of two language systems within an individual, as opposed to just knowing one language (monolingualism). Bilingualism refers to the ability to speak fluently and understand two different languages. It is regarded as an antiquated phenomenon. Bloomfield (1933, p. 56) provided a definition of bilingualism as “the ability of an individual to proficiently command two languages at a native speaker level.” Weinreich (1953, p. 73; as cited in Poplack, 1980, p. 588) emphasized that an ideal bilingual individual is someone who transitions between languages based on the appropriate changes in the speech situation, interlocutor, and topic. However, this switching should not occur within a changed speech situation or within a single sentence.

II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The presence of linguistic convergence in bilingual societies has had a significant impact on the cultural dimension of society and its overall identity, particularly in relation to language. The prevalent and extensive practice of code switching and code mixing in society has resulted in the erasure of the lexicon of the indigenous language and the gradual demise

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of the indigenous language itself. Consequently, the eradication of the local tongue by linguistic means has emerged as a significant and perilous outcome of this occurrence.

III. OBJECTIVES

The present study has two main objectives. The primary objective is to investigate the underlying motivations behind people's use of code mixing and code-switching. Additionally, it aims to examine the code-switching tendencies in the speech of bilingual individuals proficient in both Arabic and English. These objectives aim to elucidate the reasons and methods by which humans employ many languages in their communication.

IV. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The significance of this subject resides in the crucial role that language plays in shaping society. Language is an integral component of a community's identity, and any detrimental impact on the language directly impacts the community's identity. Due to the linguistic evolution and prevalence of Code Switching and Code Mixing in bilingual cultures, it became imperative to examine this subject from an academic linguistic standpoint in order to uncover the causes, motivations, and outcomes of these occurrences. This study will comprehensively examine the phenomenon of language overlapping/switching by collecting speech samples from the Egyptian population, which consists of individuals who are bilingual in Arabic and English. These samples will be analyzed from an academic perspective, focusing on linguistic aspects.

V. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Code-mixing (CM) and code-switching (CS) are the most renowned and prevalent occurrences influenced by this linguistic blending. Code-mixing and code-switching are often used synonymously in academic literature to refer to the same phenomenon. Some linguists employed the abbreviation CS to encompass both CM (Comparative Method) and CS (Comparative Syntax). Code-switching, the act of switching between two or more languages or linguistic variations within a single discourse, commonly occur in multilingual societies CM was utilized to represent the intrasentential alternation, whereas CS was employed to indicate the intersentential alternation of code.

The objective of this study is to gain a thorough understanding of code-switching in cultures where Arabic and English are both spoken, by utilizing a range of previous research undertaken in this area.

GawiGawi

The book *Language and Identity: A Sociolinguistic Study of Arab Communities in the Gulf* by Al-Qasimi (2010) explores the analysis of language usage and trends among Arab communities in the Gulf area. Although it employs a different subject for the research, it provides an essential foundation for understanding code-switching in Arabic civilizations. Al-Qasimi's (2010, p. 45) groundbreaking research offers vital insights into the intricate interplay between language, identity, and societal norms in the Gulf region through an analysis of language practices and behaviors. This research provides readers with a comprehensive insight into the sociolinguistic factors that influence communication patterns within Arab populations in the region.

Al-Shamsi (2015) undertook a sociolinguistic investigation into the phenomenon of code-switching in television shows produced in the United Arab Emirates. The primary aim of the study was to investigate the function of language selection and analyze the societal consequences of code-switching. *Gawi* focuses on UAE material, and it offers vital insights into the wider context of code-switching in the region. Al-Shamsi (2015, p. 78) conducted a study examining many television programs from the UAE to gain insights into the usage of code-switching in various situations. The results indicated that code-switching serves several functions, such as expressing identity, building social connections, and transmitting specific attitudes or feelings. The study also emphasized the impact of social elements, such as the characters' origins and the target audience, on the utilization of code-switching. This text provides a significant sociolinguistic viewpoint on the significance of language selection and the social consequences of code-switching. While the *Al Kabeer Gawi* series is not the main subject of the research, it provides valuable information on the wider phenomenon of code-switching in the region. This information may be used to gain a better understanding of the language dynamics in this popular Emirati television program.

The study of Al-Mahrooqi and Tuzlukova (2017), titled "Code-Switching in Omani Students' WhatsApp Conversations: A Sociolinguistic Perspective," explores the occurrence of code-switching in the conversations of Omani students. While not directly associated with the *Al Kabeer Gawi* series, this study offers vital insights into the social and linguistic factors that influence code-switching in the Omani context. Al-Mahrooqi and Tuzlukova (2017, p. 25) found that analyzing students' conversational patterns substantially contributes to the current understanding of code-switching in Arabic-speaking communities and the complex dynamics of language usage and cultural norms among student groups in Oman.

Sociolinguistic Factors Influencing Code-Switching

Several studies have investigated the different factors that impact code-switching in Arabic-English multilingual communities. Abu-Rabia (2003) conducted a significant study examining how linguistic proficiency, social environment, and identity affect patterns of code-switching. The findings of Abu-Rabia's (2003, p. 67) study illuminate the relationship

between linguistic competency and the frequency of code-switching. The study found that individuals with a greater degree of skill in both Arabic and English were more inclined to participate in code-switching. This suggests that individuals with proficient mastery of both languages experience a greater sense of ease and self-assurance while transitioning between them.

The social context in which bilinguals are situated has a substantial impact on their code-switching behavior. Abu-Rabia (2003, p. 72) emphasized that code-switching was more common in less formal contexts, such as informal conversations between friends or family members. Bilingual speakers frequently engage in code-switching in these settings as a way to express their individuality and build a connection with others.

Moreover, code-switching can also be influenced by social factors such as socioeconomic status, educational attainment, and occupational environment. For instance, individuals may engage in code-switching to English in professional contexts to project a sense of expertise and capability, while opting for Arabic in casual or personal encounters to foster a sense of familiarity and intimacy. This illustrates that code-switching is not merely a linguistic phenomenon but also a manifestation of power dynamics and social hierarchies in multilingual societies.

Code-Switching and Identity Construction

Identity, a sociolinguistic variable, was found to have an impact on code-switching tendencies. The study revealed that individuals with a strong sense of identification with both their Arabic and English language groups were more inclined to engage in code-switching. This suggests that code-switching functions as a linguistic mechanism for articulating a complex identity and maintaining a connection with both cultures. Sociolinguistic variables significantly influence the practice of code-switching in countries where Arabic and English are spoken by bilingual individuals. Language proficiency, social environment, and identity are all critical factors that determine how often and in what patterns code-switching occurs. Understanding these elements can offer valuable insights into the intricate dynamics of language usage in bilingual communities.

The selection of language and the practice of code-switching can substantially impact the formation of identity in multilingual communities. A study conducted by Khalifa (2017) examined the correlation between code-switching and identity among individuals who are multilingual in Arabic and English. The results suggested that individuals purposefully used code-switching to express their affiliation with specific social groups and to manage their identity in particular situations.

Arabic-English bilingual societies offer a fascinating setting to examine the influence of code-switching on power dynamics. In a study undertaken by Al-Wer (2014), the issue of code-switching was explored, revealing how it is used as a means to establish dominance or subordination in various social contexts. Al-Wer's (2014, p. 102) research investigated the code-switching patterns exhibited by multilingual speakers in the Arab world. The findings demonstrated that code-switching was not a random occurrence, but rather a deliberate tactic employed to communicate power relations during interactions. The study revealed that individuals with higher English proficiency exhibited a greater tendency to code-switch to English, often using it as a strategy to assert control or position themselves as superior. Conversely, individuals with limited English proficiency might switch to Arabic, signaling their subordinate position in the conversation.

Code-switching in power negotiation can manifest in several ways. For example, a person who is fluent in both languages may choose to use English when communicating with someone who has a lower level of proficiency, highlighting their own linguistic abilities and asserting dominance. This might create a power disparity, causing the other individual to feel inferior or excluded from the conversation. Conversely, code-switching can be used to demonstrate unity or membership within a particular group or community. In these cases, people engage in code-switching to the language associated with their cultural identity, reinforcing a sense of unity within the group and excluding those who do not share the same linguistic heritage.

Code-switching in bilingual communities where Arabic and English are spoken is an intricate linguistic phenomenon affected by several sociolinguistic variables. The Al Kabeer Gawi series provides a significant framework for comprehending and examining the patterns of code-switching in this specific setting. Research on code-switching in bilingual Arabic-English communities has shed light on how language competency, social context, identity formation, and power dynamics influence code-switching behaviors. Further investigation is needed to explore other aspects of code-switching in these communities to gain a more profound understanding of this linguistic phenomenon.

Research questions:

1. What are the code-switching tendencies in the speech of bilingual individuals proficient in both Arabic and English?
2. What are the underlying motivations behind people's use of code mixing and code switching?

VI. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is a descriptive-analytical study that combines both qualitative and quantitative methods. The study's main objective was to examine the occurrence of code-switching in multilingual communities. To do this, the researchers carefully chose a sample from these communities. The selected example is the widely known Egyptian Arabic television series "Al Kabeer Gawi", which accurately portrays the linguistic environment impacted by the code-switching phenomena.

Al Kabeer Gawi series will be used as a paradigm to examine code-switching patterns and investigate the sociolinguistic elements that impact this linguistic phenomenon. Arabic-English communities exhibit a wide range of languages, where

individuals effortlessly transition between Arabic and English in different social contexts. This phenomenon is most noticeable in popular culture, namely in television shows, where the practice of code-switching is commonly observed. The *Al Kabeer Gawi* series, renowned for its authentic depiction of Arabic-English communities, provides an exemplary framework for examining the patterns of code-switching in this particular setting. This series, recognized for its authentic depiction of individuals who speak two languages, offers valuable perspectives on the sociolinguistic dynamics and underlying reasons for code-switching.

The study used many methodologies and progressed through multiple phases, including the collecting of data through note-taking, analysis of the TV series itself, examination of characters, utilization of a statistical table, implementation of the statistical software SPSS, and ultimately, the transcription of the data using IPA.

Data Collection and Analysis

This section presents the phases and techniques that were undertaken in the study. This section outlines the procedural stages and sources of information that were gathered. Data collection involves a series of methods and phases, which are outlined below:

Note Taking

The data was gathered by observation of the initial season of the renowned Egyptian Arabic series "*Al-Kabeer Qawi*" and the subsequent documentation of the dialogue that encompasses the linguistic interchange between Arabic and English. Next, the recorded dialogue was categorized according to the forms of code-switching (intra-sentential, inter-sentential, and tag) found in each phrase; e.g.

<i>Intra</i>	هناك أنا هاقضي ال weekend
<i>Inter</i>	دي فرصتك be the hero
<i>Tag</i>	هو ضاع mostly

In addition, the researchers identified the specific word category in which the code-switching took place within the intra code-switching kinds, including nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, and so on. By carefully observing, the researchers documented the necessary information to carry out the study and evaluate the findings. Consequently, several observations were made about the examination of the phenomena, uncovering various areas that were influenced by it. These annotations were helpful in comprehending the settings and reasons of the CS generated by the characters.

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IPA Transcription

This research utilizes the IPA transcription method to demonstrate the pronunciation of English words in the Arabic language. Each sort of code switching (intra, inter and tag) will be sampled and subjected to phonetic description (transcription). Similarly, the researchers collect samples from each category of extrasentential code switching, such as nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc., and transcribe them using the same procedure employed earlier for different forms of code switching.

This chapter is dedicated to the analysis of pre-collected data and the provision of coherent interpretations for each individual data point. The chapter presents a statistical study of intra, inter, and tag code-switching. The primary objective of this study is to assess the theories put out in the preceding chapters. By completing this research, we may gain a more comprehensive understanding of the underlying motives driving the utilization of code-switching within the series. The current chapter is subdivided into three primary sections.

A. Statistical Analysis

A total of 371 sentences from the TV series "*Al-Kabeer Gawi*" were examined and sorted based on the types of code-switching, including intra, inter, and tag code switching. Each type was studied separately, and their usage rate was calculated along with analyzing the percentage of each type and its significance.

(a). Intra-Sentential Code-Switching

Intra-sentential code-switching refers to the smooth integration of words, phrases, or grammatical structures from several languages into a single sentence by speakers. Code-switching is a linguistic phenomenon when speakers intentionally alternate between languages to express certain meanings, attitudes, or feelings. This behavior is typically impacted by the social situation, the topic of discussion, or the speaker's level of ability in the languages involved. This

linguistic phenomenon is frequently found in communities with bilingual and multilingual people who possess fluency in many languages.

Through the process of classifying and evaluating the various forms of code switching, the rate at which they were used was determined. It was evident that the most prevalent type of code switching in the series was intra-sentential code switching. It is discovered that this type accounted for 55% of the total instances of code switching, both in terms of usage and frequency. This represents the highest proportion among the three categories in terms of usage rate.

The notable surge in the use of this particular type can be ascribed to its lower level of complexity in comparison to inter and tag kinds. This is due to the fact that it can occur within a word or a part of a word, rendering it more straightforward and less challenging. Another factor that may contribute to the switching between two languages is the demonstration of linguistic competence. Switching at the level of a word or part of a word necessitates a higher degree of competence compared to switching at the sentence level. This needs a strong command of both languages. Additionally, it can serve as a means to articulate ideas with greater accuracy or to communicate certain subtleties that may be absent in a singular language. Also, it can be utilized for social or cultural purposes, such as demonstrating loyalty to a specific group or preserving one's sense of self.

Moreover, the practice of code-switching within a single sentence is frequently more intellectually interesting and encourages greater linguistic creativity. It enables the integration of diverse syntactic structures, phonological patterns, and vocabulary from several languages, enhancing communication with a lively and dynamic quality. To provide a clearer explanation of the phenomenon of code-switching inside a single phrase, a transcription was carried out for five sentences that had intra-sentential code-switching. The following examples demonstrate the occurrence of code-switching at the level of individual words and their components.

Examples:

Intra_sentential code-switching.

- هناك weekend أنا هاقضي الـ
Al ?qd'i: ana weekend hinak?
will spend the weekend there
I will spend the weekend there
- أني ماتنساش American citizen
Ma tinsa:f Ini: American citizen
Not forget I American citizen
Don't forget that I'm an American citizen
- عمدة هبقي باركلي new
Barik li: habqa: new ?a: mdah
Congratulates to me, I will be the new mayor
Congratulate me , I will be the new mayor
- جامعة اديك انا chance
?na: ?di:k chance qa:mdah
I give you chance great
I will give you a great chance
- ده ال عم يا ايه over
i:h ja: ?am ?l over dah?
What hey uncle the over this
What's this! over!

The foregoing examples clearly demonstrate that code-switching between Arabic and English may occur in several sorts of words, including nouns, verbs, and adjectives. The classification of these categories is as follows:

Nouns: Nouns are the most diverse grammatical category in Code switching. A total of 58% of English nouns were incorporated into the Arabic language. Instances of English nouns incorporated into the Arabic language:

- j?ni Twins ja: waladi
mean Twins O my son.
It means Twins, my son.
- ?qd'i: al weekend hinak
Spend the weekend there.
I will spend the weekend there.

Adjectives: Adjectives are the second most mixed grammatical category. A total of (19%) English adjectives were mixed by the characters.

Examples include:

- Barik li : ja: kabi:r , habqa: new ?umdah
Congratulate to me o kabi:r , I will be new mayor
Congratulate me, I will be new mayor.
- Wfi: nafs al waqt touchy
And in same the time touchy

at the same time it's touchy

Verbs: Total of (7%) English verbs were mixed in Arabic language.

Examples of verb mixed in Arabic language:

- mani: ba chat ja: kabjr

I do chat oh, kabear

I chat, kabear

- ?nta bit over kida li:h

You do over like this why

Why are you over like this?

Adverb: Total of (7%) English adverbs were mixed in Arabic language.

Examples:

- Bi ?itisaal wahid ?qlib ?iduni:a upsidedown

With call one turn over life upsidedown

I can turn over the matter with one call upside-down

- buş hi:a theoretically bit timfi:

look it theoretically do walk

look it can pass theoretically.

Possessive Pronouns: Total of (2%) English Possessive pronouns were mixed in Arabic language.

Examples include:

- qalʕit ?il kabi:r qawi: my father

Castle the kabi:r qawi: my father

it's my father's castle, Al-kabear qawi

- ?na: tiʕbt zidn ʕafan ?ʕrif your favorite

I get tired very for know your favorite

I get tired to know your favorite.

Prepositions: Total of (2%) English prepositions were mixed in Arabic language.

Examples:

- Kuluh ʕala baʕdʕuh about

All of it on some of about

It's all about

- ?inta: over

You over

You are over

Conjunctions: Total of (1%) English conjunctions were mixed in Arabic language.

For example:

- ʕanab and hawazib

moustaches and brows

moustaches and brows

Interjections: Total of (1%) English interjections were mixed in Arabic language.

Examples include:

- Wa please ja: zama:ʕh zi: bw wladkum maʕakum

And please o group bring your sons with you

Please bring son /daughters with you

- ?xi:ran qarart tinbiʕtʕ maʕana:

Final decided enjoy with us

Finally, you decided to enjoy with us

Numbers: Total of (1%) English numbers were mixed in Arabic language.

For example:

- Jwmi:n bas , two days

Two days just, two days

Just two days

Trademarks: Only (0.3%) English trademark was mixed in the Arabic language. Example includes:

- xalasʕ ok, huma hajsharw fi:n

ok, they will awake where

OK, where they will awake.

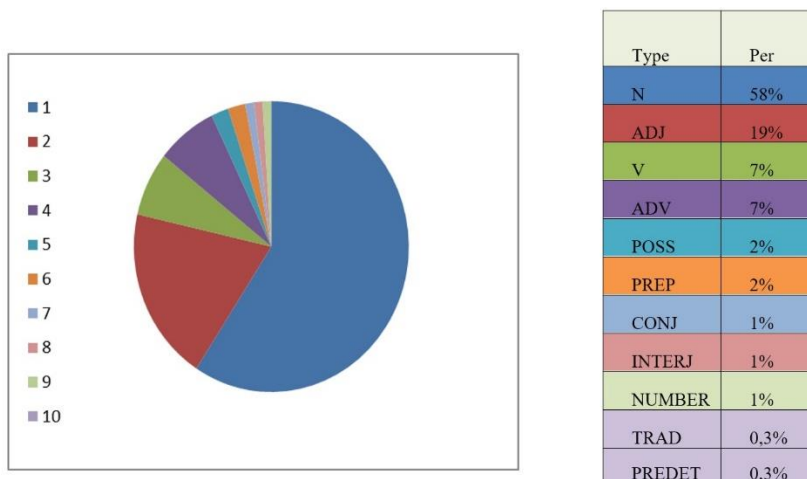


Figure 1. The Percentages of Different Types of Word Where the Intra_Sentential Code Switching

(b). Inter-Sentential Code-Switching

In this form of Code-Switching, the transition occurs at the level of individual sentences. This phenomenon is frequently observed among proficient speakers. When one person's speech is split into two sentences, one sentence will be in one language, while the second sentence will be in a different language. Upon examination, it was determined that inter-sentential code-switching is the second most often used kind. Approximately 29% of the speech rate evaluated in this study is classified as Inter-switch coding. Inter-sentential code switching is often less utilized compared to intra code switching, and its frequency might vary depending on the situation and persons involved. Nevertheless, there are a handful of potential explanations for this phenomenon.

Firstly, intra code switching frequently occurs spontaneously and smoothly during discussions as a method of conveying particular thoughts or feelings that may not readily be translated into a single language or dialect. It may be regarded as a language tool for effectively expressing thoughts and ideas. In contrast, inter-sentential coding switching usually demands greater cognitive effort and can be employed with greater intentionality. It frequently fulfills distinct communicative objectives, such as signifying one's identity or unity, highlighting certain concepts, stressing cultural connections, or expressing social standing.

One possible explanation for the reduced occurrence of inter-sentential code-switching might be the impact of social norms and the apprehension of being misinterpreted or criticized by those who are unfamiliar with the switched language or dialect. Certain individuals may prefer employing a solitary language or dialect constantly during a talk to guarantee lucidity and minimize the likelihood of misinterpretations. In order to enhance comprehension of inter-sentential code switching, the following examples are offered to highlight instances of language change between Arabic and English.

Examples:

Inter_sentential code switching.

- *be the hero, دي فرصتك*
Be the hero, Di: furs'itak
Be the hero, this your chance
Be the hero, this is your chance
- *I don't care, طالما الاثنين مبسوطين*
I don't care, d'a:lama: ?l i'n:n mabswti:n
I do not care, طالما الاثنين مبسوطين
I don't care, as long as they are pleasant
- *How cute u r, ابني اوه*
?wh ?i:bni, how cute u r!
Oh my son, how cute u r
Waw my son, how cute u r
- *Be yourself man, كدا عشان بحبك انا*
be yourself ?na:, bahibk ?afa:n kida
Be yourself man, I love for this
Be yourself man, I love for this reason
- *I am big fan, ربنا يديك الصحة*
Rabina: jdi:k ?l s'iha
May Allah keep you healthy

(c). Tag Code Switching

Individuals incorporate words or phrases from one language into a sentence or utterance that is predominantly in another language, a phenomenon known as tag code switching. It functions as a "tag" that enhances or adds significance to the overall message. This linguistic phenomenon is frequently observed in multicultural and multilingual societies, where individuals have access to a variety of languages.

It is a natural and fluid process that illustrates the adaptability and linguistic flexibility of individuals in a variety of linguistic contexts. Tag code switching frequently entails the utilization of succinct phrases or expressions from a different language or dialect to emphasize or communicate a particular meaning. The tag code switching form is utilized by a total of 16% of the code switching percentage in this investigation. In comparison to intra and inter code switching, it is regarded as less prevalent. The reduced incidence of tag code switching can be attributed to a variety of factors.

Initially, it is possible that tag code switching is a relatively novel concept and a niche field of study in comparison to other forms of code-switching. Furthermore, it is limited to specific linguistic elements or phrases that are borrowed from another language, typically for situational or expressive purposes. Conversely, intra and inter code switching entail broader transitions between distinct languages or language varieties.

An alternative interpretation is that tag code switching is perceived as a more subtle and nuanced form of language variation, whereas intra and inter code switching may be regarded as more overt or prominent markers of linguistic diversity. Consequently, individuals may be more cognizant of and inclined to employ intra and inter code switching to exhibit their cultural identity or language proficiency. Tag code switching is illustrated by the following examples. The examples will facilitate a more comprehensive comprehension of this category.

Examples:

Tag code switching.

- Exactly ما شاء الله
Exactly, ma:fa? ?a:hlah
Exactly, No will allah
Exactly, it is great
- ناس جاهلة Sorry
Na:s sorry qa:hlah
People sorry ignorant
Ignorant people
- ايه الطول دا والحلاوة , unbelievable
?ih ?l d?wl dah wil halla:wah , unbelievable
What the tall this and the sweetness , unbelievable
How beautiful he is
- ايه الاخبارات , what's up
What's up, ?i:h ?l ?xba:ra:t
What's up, what the news?
How are you?
- احنا متأخرين already
?hina already mit?xarjn
We already late
We are already late

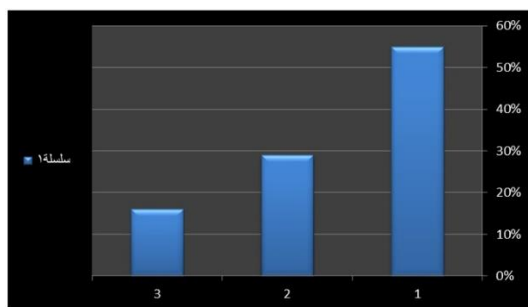


Figure 2. The Percentages of Using a Type of Code-Switching Phenomenon

Type	Per
Intra	55%
Inter	29%
Tag	16%

B. Motivations

The utilization of code-switching is motivated by a variety of factors. The analysis of the dialogue of the television series "Al-Kabeer Qawi" revealed that there are numerous reasons and motivations that contributed to the development of this phenomenon. The motivations were contingent upon the context, purpose, and individuals. The following are some of the primary motives that were identified through the analysis of the dialogues and the characters of the series:

1. Lacking Vocabularies

Using code-switching was primarily motivated by this factor. Implicit in this rationale, the transition between languages is occasionally deliberate, but more often than not, it happens involuntarily. As the bilingual speaker engages in continuous speech, their focus is on expressing a whole thought using their proficiency in two languages to effectively communicate their message. Code-switching refers to the practice of employing terms from a different language to compensate for a lack of vocabulary in a certain language. An example of this *I signed a contract* ، *مضيت في اتفاق*. Here, the speaker didn't know how to say contract in Arabic language, so he said it in English.

2. Prestige

People in the Mazareeta neighborhood mostly switch codes because they want to maintain their social standing. Most of the time, the person speaking in this situation does so on purpose. He uses words from a different language on purpose to show how important he is. Johnny and his friends are motivated by the fact that they are better off socially because they think that learning English shows that you are sophisticated, urbanized, and unique. An example of this *على جتتي* You will do it over my dead body. Al Kabeer said that this English line is used to show how important and powerful he is.

3. Inclusion or exclusive

Code-switching involves being able to understand two languages, so some people may use it to hide what they're saying so that other people in the group or nearby don't understand.

It can also be used to keep other people from knowing a message or piece of information that is being shared among certain people. One example is Johnny and his friends, who can understand and speak both Arabic and English. They were the ones who used this event most often for this reason.

C. Effects of Code-Switching Phenomenon on Bilingual Communities

The practice of code-switching has changed many parts of everyday life in bilingual communities. Here are some of the most important things that this spread has changed.

(a). Linguistic Aspect

Code-switching, which is when people switch between two or more languages during a talk, can have an impact on the language part of a bilingual society. In many multilingual societies, code-switching is a normal and usual thing to do. However, this impact can be noticed when certain things happen:

1. **Not Fluent in One Language:** People may switch between languages when they aren't fluent or have a small knowledge in one of them. People may rely too much on code-switching instead of fully engaged with each language on their own, which can slow down language growth and proficiency in both languages.

2. **Less Language Dominance:** Code-switching can make one language less important than the other. This can cause language loss, which is when people slowly lose the ability to speak and understand one language, which makes the bilingual community less balanced.

3. **Linguistic Insecurity:** Code-switching can sometimes make bilingual people feel unsafe with their language use. This can happen when people feel like they have to code-switch to fit in or meet social standards. Linguistic fear can make people lose their national identity and make it harder to keep languages alive.

4. **Fewer words and phrases:** Code-switching can sometimes make it harder to use words and phrases in both languages. People who move between languages a lot might focus on easier or more common words from each language, which could make it harder for them to explain complicated ideas or concepts.

(b). Social Aspect

It's important to remember that code-switching can have different negative effects on social situations, based on the people involved, their views, and the language they speak.

1. **Exclusion:** People who don't understand both languages may be left out by code moving without meaning to. This can make people feel alone and make it harder for them to talk to each other in a group.

2. **Power dynamics:** Code-switching can show how power works in a group. For instance, if one language is linked to a higher level of social rank or schooling, code-switching to that language might make current hierarchies stronger and make people who don't know that language feel less important.

3. **Identity issues:** Switching codes a lot may make you wonder who you are and where you fit. People may find it hard to keep a stable sense of who they are if they have to change how they talk to fit different social situations all the time.

(c). Curriculum Development

Code-switching can be a good way to communicate and show national identity, but in recent years, people have become more aware of how bad it is for developing education. The point of this paper is to look into how curriculum writers study code-switching and how it burdens the process of creating a curriculum.

1. **Interrupting Language Acquisition:** Code-switching in schools can make it harder for students to learn and use a language. When teachers switch between languages during the school day, it can be hard for students to understand the main ideas and words they need to fully grasp the subject. This can make it harder for students to learn language, which could leave them with holes in their information and skills.

2. Uneven Language Use: When code-switching is used to make a program, it can lead to uneven language use, which makes it hard for students to build a strong language base. Language use that isn't consistent can make it harder for students to learn a language, which can cause them to have a broken understanding of what they are learning.

3. Cultural Disconnection: Code-switching can make it harder for kids from different backgrounds to connect with each other culturally. When curriculum designers use code-switching without thinking about how it affects different cultures, it can make students feel like they don't fit in and make them feel alone. This gap could make students less interested and motivated, which could hurt their academic success in the long run.

4. Not in Line with Educational Goals: Adding code-switching to the lessons might not be in line with the educational goals that were set. Curriculum designers try to give students learning situations that make sense and are well organized. Code flipping, on the other hand, can break this continuity, making it harder for the program to succeed in its goals.

5. Problems that curriculum developers have to deal with: Curriculum writers are aware that code-switching has bad effects on the development of curricula and are actively studying this phenomenon to lessen those effects. They do a lot of studies to find out how code-switching affects learning a language, integrating different cultures, and doing well in school. Curriculum writers are looking into this situation to come up with strategies and rules that will help them make and teach effective curricula.

(d). Psychological Aspect

The observed alteration in language or behavior is linked to a preceding psychological transformation since it is regarded as a direct manifestation of a prior internal psychological shift. This is apparent in our analysis of the characters in the series, where we have noted the notable linguistic impact of the Al-Mazarita locals on the language used by Johnny and his pals. This visible difference can be attributed to the psychological impact and the sense of increased cultural sophistication that comes with language change. The inhabitants of Al-Mazarita are inspired to copy Johnny and his companions due to their adoration for him, believing that doing so represents sophistication and refinement. This desire refers to the internal psychological transformation that was impacted by Johnny and his pals, resulting in the noticeable shift observed in the latter episodes of the series. This exemplifies the impact of the psychological component on the occurrence of code-switching.

VII. CONCLUSION

When people use different languages in the same sentence, this is called intra-sentential code-switching. This is something that people often do to get their point across, and it's common in bilingual and multicultural groups. Five hundred fifty-five percent of the times in the series that we looked at, intra-sentential code-switching was the most common type. It may be more common because it is easier to use than inter and tag types because it can happen in a word or part of a word. It also has a high level of language skills and let you say things more precisely and communicate subtleties.

Code-switching within a sentence can also be done for social or cultural reasons, like showing loyalty or keeping one's identity. By combining different parts of words, it can also make conversation more creative and interesting. To give you more information, we transcribed five lines that had code-switching within the same phrase.

Between-sentence code-switching, in which languages are switched within a sentence, made up 29% of the speech rate that was looked at. This kind of code-switching doesn't happen as often as intra-code switching, which happens inside a word or sentence. One reason for this might be that switching between codes within the same sentence is easier and more normal in talks while switching between codes between sentences takes more thought and effort. Code-switching between sentences is often done to communicate specific messages like to show who you are, stress an idea, or show your social standing. The lower frequency of code changes between sentences may also be due to social rules and the fear of being misunderstood or judged by others.

Tag code-switching is a way that people use language where they mix words and sentences from one language with the language they mostly use. It happens a lot in multicultural places where people know more than one tongue. Tag code-switching emphasizes or adds to the meaning of the general message and shows how flexible and adaptable language is. For 16% of code-switching cases, tag code-switching was found to be the cause (18). It's not used as much as intra and inter-code switching, which could be because it's a new idea and a small area of study. Tag code-switching is when you use certain words or phrases from another language to describe yourself or fit the situation. Intra and inter-code switching, on the other hand, is when you switch between languages or language types more generally. The fact that it is used less often might be because it is a more subtle way to change the language than other types of code flipping.

To tackle the issue of the prevalent code-switching phenomena, below are some proposed solutions.

1. Promote education and awareness of the detrimental effects of excessive code-switching. Promote individuals to wholeheartedly enjoy their local language and culture without the continual necessity to switch.

2. Language policy: Enforce language rules in educational institutions and businesses that promote the utilization of a particular language for communication. This can deter the practice of frequent code-switching and encourage the utilization of a singular language.

3. Language proficiency training: Offer language proficiency training to those who wish to code-switch because they lack confidence in their original language. Enhancing linguistic abilities can decrease the need to resort to code-switching as a means of communication.

4. Foster cultural appreciation: Encourage the recognition and admiration of many cultures and languages to establish an inclusive atmosphere where individuals may take pride in their language and culture. This can alleviate the burden of code-switching and promote the utilization of indigenous languages.

5. Role models and media representation: Emphasize accomplished persons who demonstrate fluency in their mother tongue and refrain from excessive code-switching. These individuals can act as exemplars for others and counter the notion that code-switching is essential for achieving success.

6. Develop a sophisticated language application that includes use restrictions for foreign languages in addition to the local language. This entails establishing precise criteria and boundaries for the acceptable utilization of foreign languages in conjunction with the national language. If the speaker is above the permissible threshold for code-switching, a warning in the form of a red line is shown to indicate that the limit has been exceeded. This can greatly help the establishment of a well-rounded bilingual community by promoting language switching, therefore mitigating the adverse impacts of excessive code flipping that could overwhelm the local language.

7. The requirement of fluency in both Arabic and English languages in the employment field emphasizes the significance of Arabic and motivates individuals to thrive in it as a certified and highly desired competence. This fosters the improvement of linguistic skills within society.

Research Limitations

The study includes several sample and time period constraints. To begin, the study's sample was chosen particularly from Egyptian society, which may not be representative of other communities or civilizations. Second, the data-gathering method took around two months, which may restrict the depth and breadth of the findings. These variables should be considered when evaluating the study's findings.

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