Social Motivation for Code - Switching in Sujatha Novels in Tamil

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ABSTRACT

Code – Switching is the alternation of two languages within the single discourse, sentence or constituent. In this situation more than one dialect or language play a significant role. In most cases switching of codes within the same stretch of speech is related to social factors.

Code-switching is a linguistics term denoting the concurrent use of more than one language, or language variety, in conversation. Multilingual's speak more than one language, sometimes use elements of multiple languages in conversing with each other. Thus, code-switching is the syntactically and phonologically appropriate use of more than one linguistic variety.

Code-switching is distinct from other language contact phenomena, such as borrowing, pidgins and creoles, loan translation (calques), and language transfer (language interference). Speakers form and establish a pidgin language when two or more speakers who do not speak a common language form an intermediate, third language. On the other hand, speakers practice code-switching when they are fluent in both languages.

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KEYWORDS: *Code-Switching, Linguistics, Languages, Verities, speaker, Words, Tamil, English*

INTRODUCTION

In code-switching, varieties are mixed up in the same stretch of speech. The character or a single speaker, here, uses different varieties at different times. John Gumperz (1976) says that in conversational code – switching there is no change in the topic, But the instances of two varieties are involved in equal proportion. A speaker may switch codes within a single sentence and may even do so many times. This may also be achieved by expressing one sentence in one variety and next one in the other.

A Richard Diebold. Jr says, "By Code switching it is usually meant the successive alternate use of two different language codes within the same discourse. It implies that the speaker is conscious of the switch".

When there is alternations of two languages within the single discourse, sentence or constituent more than one dialect or language, it plays a significant role. Code-switching is the use of one or more language system in different functional context According to 'Trudgil' code switching is the switching from one language variety to another when the situation demands.

In the 1940s and the 1950s many scholars called Code – Switching a sub- standard language usage. Since 1980s, however, most scholars have recognized it as a normal natural product of bilingual and multilingual language use.

In popular usage outside the field of linguistics the term Code – Switching is sometimes used to refer to relatively stable informal mixtures of two languages, such as English or Tamil or to refer to dialect or style –shifting as they move from less formal to formal settings.

Social motivation for Code – Switching

Code – Switching relates to, and sometimes indexes social-group membership in bilingual and multilingual communities. Some sociolinguists describe the relationship between Code – Switching behaviors and class, ethnicity, and other social positions. In addition, scholars in linguistics analysis have studied Code – Switching as a means of structuring talk in interaction. Analyst Peter Auer suggests that Code – Switching does not simply reflect social situation, but it is a means to create social situation.

Code – Switching and Diglossia

In a diglossic situation, some topics and situation are better suited to one language over another. Joshua Fishman proposes a domain specific Code – Switching model [later refined by Bloom and Gumberz] wherein bilingual speakers choose which code to speak depending on where they are and what they are discussing. For example a child who is a bilingual Tamil- English speaker might speak Tamil at home and English in class, but Tamil at recess.

Code – Switching mostly occurs where syntaxes of the languages align in a sentence; even unrelated languages often align syntactically at a relative clause boundary or at the boundary of other sentence sub-structures.

Linguists have made significant efforts towards defining the difference between borrowing (loanword usage) and Code – Switching; generally, borrowing occurs in the lexicon, while Code – Switching occurs either at the syntax level or at the utterance – construction level.

In studying the syntactic and morphological patterns of language alternation, Linguists have postulated specific grammatical rules and specific syntactic boundaries, from where Code – Switching might occur. None of these suggestions is universally accepted, however, and linguists have offered apparent counter- examples to each proposed constraint. Some proposed constraints are:

➢ The **free- morpheme constraint**: Code – Switching cannot occur between bound morphemes.

➢ The **equivalence constraint**: Code – Switching can occur only in positions where "the order of any two sentence elements, one before and one after the switch, is not excluded in either language".

➢ The **closed- class constraint**: closed class item (pronouns, prepositions, cojuctions, etc)., cannot be switched.

➢ The **functional head constraint**: Code – Switching cannot occur between a functional head (a complementizer, a determiner, an inflection etc)., and its complement (sentence noun-phrase, verb-phrase)

Note that some theories, such as the closed class constraint, the matrix language frame model, and the functional head constraint, which make general predictions based upon specific presumptions about the nature of syntax, are controversial among linguists positing alternative theories. In contrast, description based on empirical analyses of corpora, such as the Equivalence constraint, are relatively independent of syntactic theory but the Code – Switching patterns they describe vary considerably among speech communities.

Examples of code-switching

In the novels, the following conversations take place.
1. between officer and staff
2. among friends
3. doctor and patient
4. doctor and police
5. coach and players
6. among family members

The Following conversation takes places in the office among the staff.

Tam: I can't believe it- ṉamma ellār kiṭṭayum oru -survey-eṭukkanum

Eng.: "I can't believe it we have to take a survey "

Tam: How are you dinesh kumar- uṅkṭṭa oru statement- eṭuttukiṭṭu – Case-ai-close paṇṇalāmnu irukkōm

Eng: "How are you Dinesh kumar we shall, take one statement and Close the case?"

The following conversation is among the friends

Tam: I am not taking changes- tiruchi ācai viṭṭup Pōccu

Eng.: "I am not taking changes I don't like Trichy now"

Tam: Hello Lalli remember me hai seethe- uḷḷa varlāmā -guest

vaṉtirukkāṅga- just for a minute all right

Eng.: "Hello Lalli remember me, hai Sita may I come in wait for a minute Guest have come all right."

This conversation is between doctor and patient

Tam: rib cage -la koñjam elumpu -fracture - āyirukku sariyāp pōiviṭum it was a miraculous escape

Eng.: "There is nerve fracture in rib cage that will be all right. It was a miraculous escape"

Tam: aṉtap pen-busy enṟu oru virlai kāṭṭināḷ -doctor tamotar will you in aminute- enṭāṟ.

Eng: "That girl showed her finger and said, Doctor Damodhar will you finish in a minute" since she was busy"

This conversation is between doctor and police man

Tam: Easy- atellām kāranamillai-it was an accident.

Eng: "Easy that is not, the reason. It was an accident".

Tam: How are you dinesh kumar- ukiṭṭa oru – statment eṭuttuk ṭṭu –case ai close paṇṇiṭalām

Eng: "How are you Dinesh kumar? Let the case be closed by taking one statement from you."

In the following conversation the coach says

Tam: shah navasin arukil pōi- whats wrong- navas enṭān Sha-I am not feeling well- vēra yārāvatu-

bowling koṭu saṭu nēram avanai uṭuppārtu viṭṭu-don,t be silly -enṭāl

Eng: "Shah went nearly to Navash and asked what's wrong shah I am not feeling well he observed him for some times and told don't be silly."

The following conversation is among the family members.

Tam: uṅga-match- paṭri-free press journal-la vaṇtirikē- is it- nītānē muhunt āmām kēḷu –the thricy all- rounder is boy for the fest final.

Eng: "Free press journals have published the news about your match is it? Are you Muhuntan?

Tam: shah is flert -appaṭi teriyalaiyē rompa- innocent tān

Eng: "Shah is a flert didn't see like that very innocent only."

Summary

Topic	Sentences
Office	I can't believe it, what is this nonsense
Hospital	some disturbance in the brain yes, will see you in a minute it was miracles great escape are you sure, it was an accident looks like a personality changes.
Friend	Don't be silly,I will give you injection now what are you bowler? Batsman all-rounder, I Don't call me let's dry again one more change, hello Lalli remember me just for a minute, all right I am expecting a call is good boy enjoy yourself , Don't you want me. I met this, I am not in mood.
Police station	how are you, closed the case, things are upset life, they are all dead
Family	I am in trouble; I am not taking changes, A murder case involves, wait a minute, lets not waste our time doctor, You are great beautiful, I am not feeling well, Don't be silly, is not my game, your son is going to home,
Game	look at the famous Muhund, the boy is good, Leg and middle pitch, short pitch, ball what went wrong, shot of break bowler, Tournament committee member., The winner is trichy, team men of The match, you are real great, I can't believe it,
Journals	free press journal, the Trichy all-rounder is my best friend.
Health	Doctor if you, don't mind to use dry, hello I am speaking to the editor It was just a murder story

Conclusion

There are lot of language are spoken by people. People they didn't speak a language properly for example, in tamilnadu. The Tamilan partially speak in Tamil only. They are speaking in both English and Tamil now most of foreign words dominating one's own mother tongue.

Because of this the original work of our mother tongue is feeling still we don't know the Tamil word for "Car scooter, pen" . Then if a man want to say that his "cycle got puncher" she is saying like "En cycle tyre bunchier" In this sentence "cycle, bencher, tyre one English words even in a sentence contains more. Than three words foreign other language. By using the language with our mother tongue we couldn't be

able to identify the original word in our mother tongue most words in our mother tongue is being destroying by using other language. Hence there is a change for the destruction of our mother tongue. Fully in future

Even uneducated people also using foreign words while they are speaking their mother tongue some foreign words are used in rural area by uneducated people. But they are using a borrows word of a foreign language (T.V. Phone, Cycle, Rice mill, Bus, Bus stand, Grinder) even uneducated people using their words. They measurement of using their words is more in their society that's how they are speaking the using of throws words no change to identity that equivalence in their mother tongue.

Even writers also writing their words by two languages in their writing there writing the are using English words are equal to Tamil words because of this the readers also come to know more English words.

Now in Tamil Nadu most of the people using English words more than the Tamil words to improve our mother tongue (Tamil) we have to use our mother tongue in our surrounding and in all our situation

Change in culture is the man reason that we are using English more than our mother tongue. Now a stays speaking in English is a kind of great foreign culture so peoples try to know and speak English.

Since, English is an international language; people try to speak in English. English is used for communication at universal level so only peoples are giving more importance to English by there reason, now our mother tongue in destroying in words most of the Tamil words are forgotten by the Tamil speaking we should avoid it and take prevent our language

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