

CODE-SWITCHING IN BAPSI SIDHWAS'S NOVEL "ICY-CANDY MAN'

Tariq Mahmood¹, Prof.Dr. Abdul Ghafoor Awan²

ABSTRACT

The post-colonial literature has been main focus of the linguists and literary personalities. The post-colonial writers highlight the vivid picture of the society of the sub-continent while in another way these writers like Bapsi Sidhwa gave the touch of code-switching as an element in the novel to show the authenticity of the society and culture. After the end of British Imperialism, English literature and language penetrated into the higher societies of the sub-continent. Bapsi Sidhwa who belongs to Pakistan is the best interpreter of the post-colonial societal language. The Ice-Candy Man is the master piece of arts and it is the fantastic combination of linguistic and literary study. The purpose of this study is to analyze three types of code-switching from English to Urdu language used by Bapsi Sidhwa in his novel. Among three types of code-switching is Inter-sentential, Intra-sentential and Embletic. The findings of our study showed that Intra-sentential is 65%, Inter-sentential is 17% and Embletic is 18%.

Key Words: Code-Switching, Inter-Sentential, Intra-Sentential, Embletic.

Type of paper: Original Research study

Paper received: 10.12.2016.

Paper published 01.04.2017.

1. Department Of English, Institute Of Southern Punjab, Multan. Tariqmehmood6577@gmail.com

2. Dean, Faculty of Management and Social Sciences, Institute of Southern Punjab, Multan
ghafoor70@yahoo.com/drabdulghafoorawan@gmail.com. Cell#0313-6015051.

1. INTRODUCTION

Code switching is the substituting utilization of a few languages by bilingual speakers. The concerned utilization of two languages inside a talk by bilingual speakers is likewise called code-switching. Since the British imperialism English has been the central attention of the literary personalities of the Sub-continent. Most of the literary writers of Post-colonial literature has presented mixture of two languages especially of English and Urdu. The post-colonial English literature has much importance with respect to the study of language and linguistic pattern. We have taken Bapsi Sidhwa Novel ‘The Ice-Candy Man’ as a piece of art for the study of code-switching (CS). Many studies have uncovered that code switching is not a manifestation of mental perplexity or speaker’s powerlessness to separate two languages. It is a principle represented component among capable bilingual speakers. Code switching infers the competency in two languages at any rate while lexical acquiring happens if there should arise an occurrence of less vocabulary at a specific circumstance.

1.1 Background of the study

Hudson (1980) examined that socio-linguistics is the study of language in connection to society and besides this he also highlighted the term of sociology in such a manner that it is the study of society in relation to the language. Ismail S. Talib (2002) in his book “The Language of Post-Colonial Literature” expressed his view on the novelist who used code-switching in the English novels especially in the Post-Colonial Literature. Nafi (2013) stated that the ‘analysis of code-switching in the novel “Miss Pesimis” by Alia Zalfa and in this research work there is extensive study of code-switching. In the same year another study was conducted by Rahmadhani Arimasari who made indepth analysis of code-switching in the novel “Negeri Menara by A.Faudi. The Indian novelist Mulk Raj Anand said that he used Punjabi and Hindustani language in his novel “Untouchable” as an example of code-switching from the novel Untouchable (1940:80) is given below:

“Babu Ji, Babu Ji, God will make you prosperous. Please make my message reach the ears of the Hakim Ji. I have been shouting, shouting, and have been asked people to tell the Hakim Sahib that I have a prayer to him”. (The language of the Post- Colonial literature by Ismail S.Talib, P.117).

1.2 Objectives of the study

Firstly, the objective of this study is to probe the types of code-switching used in the sentences of the novel Ice-Candy Man. Secondly, to mention the English to Urdu code-switching by the character of the novel ‘Ice-Candy Man’.

1.3 Significance of the Study

The study of Post-colonial literature with respect to Bapsi Sidhwa Novel ‘The Ice-Candy Man’ is unexplored area in the field of code-switching, so it is of much importance. There is little work on this novel with relation to code-switching from English to Urdu language. Much attention has been given to other parts of literary and linguistic functions of Post-colonial literature but this piece of art has been untouched for the researchers. This research is the expansion in the sea of code-switching in connection to Post-colonial literature. The other researchers in the offing will follow the footprints of this research. In this novel, the researcher can depict the real picture of Post-Colonial literature.

1.4 Research Questions

Our research questions of this study are as follows:

1. Which types of code-switching are present in the sentences of the novel Ice Candy Man?
2. What is the total part and percentage of English to Urdu code-switching at the sentence level spoken by the characters of the novel in Ice Candy Man?

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

This study explores a few points identified with code-switching. There are argumentations of Sociolinguistics, Bilingualism, Speech Community, Code, and Code-Switching related to the research.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Hudson (1980, pp 4-5) has portrayed the distinction as takes after: sociolinguistics is “the study of language in relation to society”, while the sociology of language is “the study of society in relation to language”. Usually, in sociolinguistics we concentrate on society with a specific end goal to discover as much as we can about what sort of thing language is and in the sociology of language we turn around the heading of our advantage (Wardhaugh, 1986, pp. 12-13). There are a few definitions about sociolinguistics coined by sociologists. Pride and Holmes (1972) characterize sociolinguistics as the investigation of language as part of culture and society. Trudgil (1974) explored that sociolinguistics is a component of phonetics which is associated with language as a social and cultural marvels. The thoughts above are reinforced by Dell Hymes (1973) who contended sociolinguistics could be taken to allude to utilization of semantic information and investigation other control related with social life and on the other hand, to utilization of social information and examination etymological. Gillian (in Steven, P.176) examined that the investigation of language and society is known as sociolinguistics, an expansive term covering any investigation of language that makes critical utilization of social information or any investigation of social life that make utilization of linguistics information.(Steven, PP.176).

2.2 Bilingualism

Mackey (1982) portray bilingualism is the substitute utilization of two more languages by the same person. In addition, Aucam (1926) highlighted that bilingualism is the condition in which two living language exist one next to the other in a nation, each talked by one national gathering, depicting to a genuinely huge extent of the general population. Bilingualism is occasionally observed as an issue in that numerous bilingual people have a tendency to involve rather low positions in the society and learning of another language gets to be connected with inferiority. Bilingualism is observed as an individual and social issue, not something that has solid positive essences. A bilingual, or multilingual, circumstance can deliver still different consequences for one or a greater amount of the language included (Wardhaugh, 1986:98).

2.3 Code

Wardhaugh (1986) highlighted that Code can be exploited to allude any sort of framework that two or more individuals utilize for conversation. We may likewise allude to a language or an assortment of a language as code. As a rule, in any case, when you open your mouth, you should pick a specific language, style, register, or assortment that is a specific code (Wardhaugh, 1986 p.86-87). Codes that are inter-connected by confining the utilization of linguistic components exist. In this manner, the code is not linguistically, for example, speech phonemes, morphemes, word, phrase, sentences or talk. In this manner a code might be an idiolect, a language, a sociolect, a register or a language (Marjohan, 1988:48). In a multilingual circumstance, the utilization of various codes relies on upon the variability of the languages and the particular of their uses as settled upon by the general population or as strengthened by the government. When we have two codes with each having particular capacity, we have a stable diglossia (Marjohan, 1988:48).

2.4 Speech Community

Speech community, similar to assortment, is an impartial term. Contrary to other societal, assignments it doesn't infer a specific size or a specific premise of communality. A speech community is one the majority of whose individuals offer no less than a solitary speech assortment and the standards for its proper use. A speech community might be as a solitary locked communication organization, all of whose individuals' respect each other in an individual capability.

2.5 Diglossia:

A diglossia circumstance exists in the society when it has two particular codes which indicate clear utilitarian partition that is one is utilized in one arrangement of conditions and other in a totally distinctive set (Wardhaugh, 1998:87). Diglossia is a generally stable language circumstance in which, notwithstanding the essential languages of the language (which may incorporate a models), there is exceptionally dissimilar, profoundly codified (which can be considered as a standardized) superimposed assortment, the vehicle of a vast and regarded collection of composed literature , both of a prior period or in another speech community, which is found out to a great extent by formal training and utilized for most composed and formal talked reason yet is not utilized by any part of the community for normal discussion (Wardhaugh, 1998:87). Diglossia is a circumstance in which two or more languages (or assortments of the same language) in a speech community are distributed to various social capacity and connections. The term diglossia was firstly introduced by Charles Fergusson (1959), who utilized as a part of at first to allude just to the utilization of two or more assortments of some language by speakers under various conditions.

2.6 Code switching

Most speakers summon a few assortments of any language they talk, and bilingualism, even multilingualism, is the standard for some individuals all through the world rather than unilingualism. Individuals, then, are generally required to choose a specific code at whatever point they talk, and they may likewise choose to change starting with one code then onto the next or to blend codes even inside at times short expressions and subsequently make another code (Wardhaugh,1997:103). Myers-Scotton (1993 and Scotton, 1983) has attempted to represent code-switching by suggesting that speakers have unmarked and checked options accessible to them when they talk. These decisions change by circumstance. Code-switching is that it includes the substitute utilization of two languages or linguistic assortments inside the same expression or amid the same discussion (Hoffman, 1993:110). McLaughlin (1984) stresses the qualification amongst mixing and switching by alluding to code-switches as language changes happening crosswise over expression or sentence limits. Moreover, as Gal (1988:247) says, “Code switching is a conversational strategy used establish, cross or destroy group boundaries; to create, evoke or change interpersonal relations with their rights and obligations”. Holmes (1992:44) says that the elements of bilingual speech such obstruction, code mixing, and code switching are ordinary marvel since bilingual frequently discover it is less demanding to talk about a specific subject in one language instead of another.

2.7. Types of code-switching

Code switching is recognized as situational code-switching and allegorical code-switching. Situational code switching occurs when the language change goes with a change of subjects or member, or at whatever time the open circumstance is re-imagined. Allegorical code switching happens inside a solitary circumstance, yet adds intending to such segments as the part relationship which is being communicated. In allegorical code switching we change the code as we rethink the circumstance: formal to casual, authority to individual, genuine to clever and good manners to solidarity (Wardhaugh, 1997:103).

The primary, Suwito (1983:69) , the Indonesian sociolinguist, puts the sorts of language switching taking into account the relationship among the language took part all the while. He recognizes assistant language switching from extern language switching.

2.8. Intern Language Switching

For this write, it is taken part two or more territorial language in one national language, or two or more tongues in one local language even diverse Sunda lingo and Indonesian language, or Sunda language and Madura language. 2.9 Extern Language Switching: This sort of language switching takes an interest another tongue language of speakers and remote language for an instance, the language switching between Indonesian, English, Arabic, and English and etc. Hudson suggests that awesome sociolinguistics recommends that language code switching should be possible by utilizing two languages once or changing totality starting with one language then onto the next.

(1) Language switching by utilizing two or more languages on the double

In this write language switching, individuals may have worked the procedure by utilizing two or more languages or two variations of language one single sentence and may even do as such commonly.

(2) Language switching by changing totally starting with one language then onto the next.

Consequently, kind of the procedure is finished by utilizing language for one expression, then, changing to another language in articulating the other expression. Code switching can be characterized into three sorts: tag-switching, between sentential switching and intra-sentential switching (Romaine, (1995: 122 - 123). This division depends on the extent of switching or the way of the point in which the language shift occurs: Tag switching includes the insertion of a tag from one language into an articulation which is completely in the other language. Inter-sentential switching as the term demonstrates, the switch includes development from one language to other between sentences (Appel and Muysken, 1987:188; Sridhar and Sridhar, 1980: 408 – 409). Intra-sentential switching: intra-

sentential switching concerns language shift that happens inside a sentence or a provision limit. Now and then it incorporates mixing inside word limits, since this sort of code switching includes the best syntactic danger; a less capable bilingual may abstain from utilizing it.

Hoffman (1991:112) indicates numerous sorts of code switching and code mixing taking into account the point or the extent of switching where languages occur. Those are intra-sentential switching, between sentential switching, symbolic switching, and intra-lexical code mixing, building up progression with the past speaker, and including a change of elocution. Every sort will depict cry.

2. 9 Inter- sentential switching

This sort of code switching happens between provision or sentence limit, where every statement or sentence is in one language or other.

2.10 Emblematic switching

In this sort of code switching, labels, outcry and certain set expressions in one Languages are embedded into an articulation generally in another, as when a Panjabi/English

2.11 Establishing a continuity with the previous speaker:

This sort of code switching strikes proceed with the articulation of the past speaker, as when one Urdu speaker talks in English and after that the other speaker tries to react in English.

2.12 Intra-Sentential Switching

This sort of code blending happens inside an expression, a statement or a sentence limit.

2.13 Intra-lexical Code mixing

This sort of code blending which happens inside a word limit.

2.14. Involving a change of Pronunciation

This type of code switching happens at the phonological level in the text.

3. METHODOLOGY

This research has been conducted by the rules of methodology depending on the research plan, the data source, the collection of data and analyzing the data with special strategies. The researcher Hlsti (1969) elaborated the research design and said that the research designing is an arrangement for gathering and breaking down information in request to answer the examiner's inquiry (Hlsti, Ole R, 1969: 24). In comparison to Hlsti the other researcher, Ary Donald (1985) clarifies that research technique signifies the general procedure followed in social event and breaking down the information, essential for noting the question. One of the most vital parts of research is the exploration plan (Ary Donald, 1985:26). The research outline of this study was library type of study with subjective exploration. Another researcher, Naim, elaborated the library study in this manner and said that it will take care of issue base on faultfinder and profound study to ward writing mastery and consequence of examination that related with theme (Naim, 2009:35). In our research we have to identify the language application in the post colonial novel especially in "Ice Candy Man by Bapsi Sidhwa" and the language devices that has been used in this novel in relation to code-switching.

3.1 Data Source

Arikunto in (2006) defined the data source and said that data source is the subject where information was gathered (Arikunto, 2006: 129). This kind of data that has been taken from the novel "ice candy man" is based on the dialogue spoken by the characters of the novel which gives the clear idea of language of post colonial literature with reference

to the people of the sub-continent. The novel that we have selected for the source of data to analyze of code switching which has been used to beautify the literary dialogues. This novel “The Ice Candy Man is written by the famous novelist of post-colonial period, “Bapsi Sidhwa”.

3.2 Type of Data

The research instrument is a device which is used for gathering information. According to Arikunto technique is away employed as a part of gathering information (Arikunto, 2006: 129). The writer employed the research instrument and techniques are expected to acquire the information. Since this study is library study with subjective examination, the key instrument of this exploration is the specialist herself. To bolster the required information, the analyst employed narrative technique.

We use narrative technique to collect data and relevant material from transcript, books, daily newspaper, and magazine, image furthermore, run the show. At the point when the author gathers the information through investigation books, magazines, on the other hand record it is called documentation technique. In this exploration the writer utilized documentation technique to gather the information about sorts and reasons of code - switching in the novel “Ice Candy Man”. Firstly, we choose the dialogue which has been written in the novel ice candy man with relation to my topic of code switching in English language. The dialogues of the above mentioned novel has been selected in a careful manner.

Three steps were following collection of data and these steps are stated as under:

- Reading the novel of ice-candy Man
- Selecting the dialogues which have code switching.
- Signifying the code-switching phrases, clauses and sentences in the dialogues of the novel.

3.4 Data Analysis

Data analysis is the procedure of methodically probing and formulating the talk transcript, field note and different materials that the scientist collects to expand own comprehension of them (Sari, 1982:145). We used the following procedures to analyze the data from text of novel.

3.5 Coding the Information

On the premise of code utilize, the sort, and the reason of code switching. Since methodology was subjective, analyst built up a coding framework to compose the information. Creating coding framework includes a few stages: Then Search through the information down regularities and example and also for subject information spread, and after that record words and expression to speak to these subjects and designs.

3.6 Analyzing the Information

After all the switch expressions in the sum total of what exchanges have been highlighted, the scientist then began to examine the information one by one, by applying examination of the utilization the of five sorts and seven reasons of code switching.

3.7 Discussing and Compressing the Finding

In this progression, the scientist demonstrated what sort of the five sorts of code-switching and what reason of the seven reasons of dialect switching found in the switching of novel of Ice-Candy Man.

4. ANALYSIS OF CODE-SWITCHING IN THE NOVEL

The data are related to the proposed research questions, covering:

1. The types of English to Urdu code switching in the novel of Ice Candy Man.
2. There is the percentage and discussions about the code switching of the novel ICE CANDY MAN. They are then analyzed and classified based on the discussions in the previous sections.

Data	Text Of Novel	Type Of Code-Switching
1	Langer Deen ! Paisey ke Teen! Tamba Mota !Pag Mahin	Inter-Sentential
2	Bai Jee? Wake Up Ayah taps mother's Hands urgently. Bai jee?	Intra-Sentential
3	It won't hurt, mai,'soothes father gently.	Inter-Sentential
4	I lie sprawled on the grass, my head in the Ayah's lap.	Inter-Sentential
5	Things love to crawl beneath Ayah's sari.	Intra-Sentential
6	I hear of the attack only from Ayah's startled 'Oof!'	Embletic
7	She is called in moments of need and gratitude. Bijli:	Intra-Sentential
8	Choorails, Witches With the turned about feet who ate the hearts	Intra-Sentential
9	And I haven't even dusted Baijees Room	Intra-Sentential
10	Covers my Head with her Sari Pallo	Intra-Sentential
11	Bose Says Japanese will help us liberate India from the Angrez	Intra-Sentential
12	I have never seen you in shalwar-kamize	Intra-Sentential
13	Arrey Baba says Aya	Inter-Sentential
14	Duffa Ho! Go! She Says	Inter-Sentential
15	Arrrry ! says Ice candy man	Embletic
16	Save me! Save me! Bachao ! Bachao !	Embletic

17	We leave the tongaman and Ayah to gossip...	Intra-Sentential
18	The Grand Vazir appeared on Deck	Intra-Sentential
19	Shabash ! Welldone !	Embletic
20	Emperor Akbar Invited Zarathushti Scholars to his Darbar	Intra-Sentential
21	When the English King, Vazir stands	Intra-Sentential
22	She is my mother—flesh of flesh—and Adi's.	Intra-Sentential
23	Ayah , Adi and I rush to the window	Intra-Sentential
24	I think of God,picked up dandelion and blow	Intra-Sentential
25	Beautiful Sohni----handsome Mahiwal	Intra-Sentential
26	Offers his beloved kebabs!	Intra-Sentential
27	They are after the gardener's dhoti.	Intra-Sentential
28	O vay! he roars.	Embletic
29	Bitch! Haramzadi! May you die!	Embletic
30	Haram Khor! Slut! work shirker	Embletic

4.1 Discussion of data 1

Here the writer gave three sentences of the Urdu language. The language switched from English to Urdu with the mark of exclamation at the end of the sentence. And besides this, she gave the equivalent translation from Urdu to English language. It shows that she is well aware of the English translation of code-switched word in Urdu language. Here translation is in the form of phrases present in English language. It shows that she gave the clue of code-switching only to signify the Urdu language with mixture of English language in the novel. If we want to see the type of code switching, then it comes to know that it is

inter-sentential types of code-switching. The whole paragraph is consisting of 96 words. The code-switched words are 9. If we want to see the percentage of code-switched words, then it is 9% of the paragraph.

4.2 Discussion of data 2

The data has been taken from the page no.10 of chapter no. 2. It is the last sentence of this page. In this line the writer is talking with the name of “Baijee”. The household maid who is called “Ayah” is the said character who spoke the word “Baijee”. And the same word is repeated by the Ayah in the end of the sentence. This type of code-switching is in intra-sentential. There are nine words in the sentence and in this there are only two words of code-switching. If we want to see the percentage of the code-switched words in the sentence, then it comes to know that it is 22% of the whole sentence.

4.3 Discussion of data 3

The data has been taken from the page 13 of chapter 2. It is the first sentence of the 4th paragraph on this page. The sentence type of code-switching is inter-sentential. There are seven words in the sentence. If we want to see the percentage of the code-switched words in the sentence, then it comes to know that it is $\frac{1}{7}$ th part of the sentence which is 14 %. It is the satisfying statement by the father to the child. The word ‘mai’ has the replacement word in English language as ‘girl’.

4.4 Discussion of data 4

The data no.4 has been taken from the page no.18 of chapter no.3. It is the sentence of the paragraph no.2 on this page. The sentence type of code-switching is inter-sentential. There are 11 words in the sentence. If we want to see the percentage of the code-switched words in the sentence, then it comes to know that it is $\frac{1}{11}$ th part of the sentence which is 9 %.

4.5 Discussion of data 5

The data has been taken from the page no.19 of chapter no.3 it is the first sentence of the first paragraph on this page. The sentence type of code-switching is Intra-sentential. There are 6 words in the sentence. The code-switching word is ‘Ayah’s admirers’. The other word is ‘Ayah’s Sari’. If we want to see the percentage of the code-switched words in the sentence, then it comes to know that it is 2/6th part of the sentence which is 33 %.

4.6 Discussion of Data 6-30

There are 16 findings of Intra-sentential types of code-switching while 7 findings of Emblematic type of code-Switching and 2 findings of Inter-Sentential types of Code-Switching from data 6 to 30. Among these lines there are some findings of Urdu words with English translation to signify the authenticity of cultural impact of Urdu language on English language. Here the writer gave the touch of Urdu language in the post –colonial novel to emphasis reliability of Post-colonial society in the sub-continent.

4.7 Overview of Code-Switching in the whole novel

After analyzing the data present in the novel, it is crystal clear that there are three types of code-switching in the novel of Ice-candy man. The novelist used it in the dialogue and in the sentences as well as. She used English to Urdu types of code-switching in the novel. If we raise a point why she used it then definitely our answer will be that to create the reader’s attention and to make authenticity of the story of the novel. So, there are three types of code-switching is found in the above mentioned novel. Among these types are the Intra-sentential, Inter-sentential and Emblematic. All the types are in different proportion in the novel.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The first objective of the study was to investigate different types of code-switching in the sentences of the novel, Ice-Candy Man. The next object of the study was to clarify the percentage of types of code-switching in the sentences of the novel, Ice-Candy Man. And the last object of the research was to discuss about the English to Urdu code-switching

employed by the writer through the characters at the sentence level of the novel. In the last chapter we proved through the selected data that our first objective has been obtained by describing the types of code-switching in the novel. Second objective we obtained was the percentage of types of code switching in the novel. And the last one objective that mentioned the English to Urdu code-switching has been also achieved.

From the above discussions we conclude that there are 31 chapters of the novel present in the “ice candy man” novel. The last chapter has no evidence of code-switching. After reading the whole novel we reached at the conclusion that the data which was found, it was up to 164 findings in the form of sentences where the evidence of code-switching was present.

In this study we found only three types of code-switching in the novel which is inter-sentential, intra-sentential and emblematic. The writer Bapsi Sidhwa used only those types of code-switching which were presented on the social ground of post-colonial literature. She tried her best to give the real picture of society through the post-colonial English. It is the vivid picture of partition of the sub-continent and the English language. It is the best representation of the culture and language of the sub-continent.

Somewhere Bapsi Sidhwa quoted the Urdu poetry in spite of giving the English poetry and besides this she gave the nick-names mostly used by the native people. In this way she portrays the local culture. There are some dialogues present in a best manner. The quotations rules have been followed by the writer. Somewhere the English replacement words were also given besides giving the clues of code-switching words in the novel.

There are total 107 findings of intra-sentential types of code-switching which we found in the novel. There are 28 inter-sentential and 29 Emblematic types of code-switching in the novel.

If we see the percentage of the types of code-switching in the novel respectively, then we know that intra-sentential type of code-switching is 65% of the whole findings in

the novel. And an inter-sentential type of code-switching which is present in the novel is 17%. And the last type of code-switching which is present in the novel is Emblematic it is 18% of the whole findings of text of ice-candy man.

6. RECCOMENDATION FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

Our study is beneficial for other researchers in a sense that they expand sample size and draw results having vast scope. Other authors may also include more novels having code-switching material.

REFERENCES

- Ary,Donald, et all. (2006), Introduction To Research In Education, 8th edition, USA.
- Awan,Abdul Ghafoor, Muhammad Tariq Ayub and Saima Bashir (2016) Identification of the Problems of Saraiki Speakers of English in the production of English Vowels at Secondary Level. Journal of Literature, Language and Linguistics, Vol 25: 35-44.
- Awan, Abdul Ghafoor, Muhammad Tariq Ayub and Sobia Suleman, Nazia Suleman, Aneesul Hassan (2016) Analysis of Code-Mixing in Pakistani English Post-Colonial Novels. Global Journal of Management and Social Sciences, Vol 2 (4):57-76.
- Ferguson, C. (1991) 'Diglossia',Word15(2): 325-37.
- Hoffman, Chorlotte, (1991), An Introduction to Bilingualism. London and New York: Longman
- Holmes, Janet, (1992) An Introduction to Sociolinguistics. London and New York: Longman
- Hudson, 1996.An Introduction to Sociolinguistics. Cambridge: Cambridge University
- Hymes, Dell. (1964). Culture and Society, A reader in linguistics and Anthropology University of Pennsylvania:USA, New York
- Liaqat, Iqbal (2011), Linguistics Features of Code-Switching: A Study of Urdu/English

Bilingual teachers' Classroom Interactions

Marjohan, Asril,(1998) An Introduction to Sociolinguistics. Jakart

Myers-Scotton, C. (2002) Contact Linguistics: Bilingual Encounters and Grammatical Outcomes. Oxford: Oxford University Press

Meihua Wang, (2014), Analysis on Code-Switching in Fortress Besieged from the perspectives of Register Theory

Naim, Ainum.Pedoman Penyusunan Skripsi. STAIN Tulungagung.2009

Ole R, Hlsti. Content Analysis For Social Science And Humanities: Addition

Talib, I. S. (2002) The Language Of Postcolonial Literature. New York: Routledge.

Wardough,Ronald , (1986) An Introduction To Sociolinguistics. New York : Basil