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RESEARCH PAPER

Unraveling Code-Mixing Patterns: A Practical Investigation into the Sociolinguistics Drivers in Diverse Pakistani Context

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to do a pragmatic analysis of different types of code-mixing in various social settings of Pakistan and to identify the factors that affect the sociolinguistic patterns of code-mixing. Code-mixing refers to mixing two or more language clusters in a particular expression,, or paragraph. This is manifested through blending words, grammar, or even whole sentences from several languages during communication. This linguistic behavior occurs in multilingual or bilingual communities and is shaped by various sociolinguistic factors. Using a descriptive qualitative method that combines in-depth observation with interviews and linguistic analysis, the research aims to identify and analyze sociolinguistic factors affecting code-mixing. The sociolinguistic factors that drive code-mixing include social individuality, language proficiency, and the conversation context. The findings of this research highlight the dominant type of code-mixing and the reasons that inspire people to engage in code-mixing. This paper recommends that policy implications and language education should be advanced for the awareness of code-mixing, affecting language teaching methodologies.

| **KEYWORDS** | Code-mixing, Descriptive Qualitative Approach, Pakistani Context, Sociolinguistics |

Introduction

Code-mixing in the complex linguistic kaleidoscope of Pakistan in the presence of the dominance of different languages within a rich cultural milieu brings forth an interesting milieu to be explored. "Unraveling Code-Mixing Patterns," aims to explore a comprehensive understanding of the sociolinguistic factors determining this complex linguistic practice in different social constraints in Pakistan.

Pakistan is linguistically pluralist and a microcosm of languages such as Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi, and Pashto, to name a few, with immense historical, regional, and cultural significance. Code-mixing, i.e., the use of linguistic elements from multiple languages in a discourse, emerges as a singular lens further to interrogate the complicated sociolinguistic dynamics within the nation. This study will be an inductive taster, placing the research within the country's broader backdrop of language plurality and communicational practices.

Code-mixing is not just about how two languages are mixed; it is about mixed social identities, power relations, and cultural connections. This research seeks to peel the many layers of this linguistic complexity. The research uses the qualitative method along with observation to unravel the patterns of code-mixing. The research has planned to uncover thee descriptive qualitative characteristics of mixing of codes and it will do

this by talking to (interviews) and looking at (observations of) people in different social circles.

This study is significant beyond academic interest. Being aware of the sociolinguistic premises underlying code-mixing in Pakistan and understanding its practical implications becomes vital, ranging from language education to efficient communication strategies and a policy concerning languages based on the linguistic nature of the society. Through this analysis of the code-mixing patterns, this research aims not only to add wealth to academic knowledge but also to open windows for helping society craft future practices within Pakistan's diverse and vibrant sociolinguistic canvas.

Sociolinguistics is accomplished by communicating. In daily conversation, language is mandatory. Language help humans to communicate. Another understands the intended meaning of what is being said. Language is not separable from society due to its close associations (Wardhaugh, 2006). Wardhaugh stated that non-sensical sounds are used for social interaction. Wardhaugh primarily accentuates randomness, speech sounds, humans, and how people share their ideasin his concept of language.

As cited by Faizin (2015), Sociolinguistics studies the relationship of language and society, how these languages vary individual to individual and society to society. Hudson (1996) says it is research into the links between language and social constructions such as all the levels of society including gender,class etc.

Language readers or other linguists should know a code before analyzing it. A code is a dialect or language that is used by a person in a specific context and for unique purposes. Sugi Niharti is of the view that changes may vary in the language. Code-switching and code-mixing are two main types of code. As mentioned above, code-mixing occurs, especially in informal moments. It is triggered by the union of people of their mother tongue and English.

Scholars have long been curious about the switching and code-mixing of languages. What causes such events (Muysken, 2000)? Code-mixing is a phenomena that occurs in a bilingual community.Many languages use many terrms from both old and new language because majority of the people now can speak both languages. Bilinguals often develop a mix (Spolsky, 1998, p. 51).

Muysken (2000) described three types of code-mixing found in a polyglotic community. These are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.

In Insertion types, a lexical item or component from one variety of language is replaced by an equivalent word in the other ; however, it is incorporated into the syntax of the language. For example, "I went al mercado to buy some groceries."

In the Alternation pattern, both languages can appear alternatingly with their structure. In the middle of the sentence, one language is swapped for another. For example, "I can't come ahora, pero te veo later."

Congruent lexicalization of mixes that incorporate the lexical content of their languages. Shared grammatical structure. For example, "Vamos a la beach para disfrutar el sol."

Grosjean (1982): Code-mixing is a communicative strategy that uses the grammatical and lexical resources of two languages or dialects to fulfill the communication needs of bilingual speakers.

Nevertheless, code-mixing, which originated in the 1980s, is gaining tremendous popularity today, clarifying the cognitive connection of Code-Switching (Johns & Kroff Dussias, 2018; Abutalebi & Green, 2016). The early stages of code-mixing exhibition have been a breeding ground for the creation of new cognitions. Code-mixing can be understood as the integration of two different languages, involving both bilinguals and monolinguals (Johns et al., 2018). In a nutshell (Fanani & Rudolf-Zico-Ma'u, 2018), it occurs when speakers use utterances from either language within a single sentence. This linguistic phenomenon is observed in dialogue (Helmie, Halimah, & Hasanah, 2020), often happening after two languages are introduced.Moreover, the majority of people are heterogeneous, forming larger ethnic groups. On the other hand, code mixing is used to express feelings more smoothly. This implies that code-switching becomes an effective means of communication, allowing people to comprehend the message without a necessary loss of meaning (Thara & Poornachandran, 2018)."

Literature Review

Nurhayati and Masa Gintings's (2014) collaborative work on "Code-Mixing in Break Out Music Program on Net. TV" delves into getting information on sociolinguistics about code-mixing patterns that's observed in Break Out Music Program on Net.TV from contributor. Research also focuses on finding the different types of code mixing and the most dominant type. Researchers aim to know which type of code-mixing Muysken has used in his theory, the distinct types of code-mixing find in specific research, and the dominant types used in this program. They also aim to find the context in which such code-mixing is dominantly used. Researchers try to give a full-fledged answer to all these questions by using a descriptive-qualitative method.

Sagala, Sihombing, and Rudianto (2022) worked on "The Sociolinguistic Analysis of Code Mixing Types in Livy Renata and Nirina Zubir's Utterances in It is Media Podcast," which focused on code-mixing as people utilize YouTube to demonstrate their creativity. This research also uncovered types and the factors which affects code-mixing in the specific context. This qualitative-based research analyzed the various forms of code mixing, its dominant variant, and the preeminent list highlighted in the evidences.

"Language Variation: Mehvish Riaz's(2019) research paper "Code-mixing and code-switching in Pakistani Commercials" tries to investigate and scrutinize the prevalence of mixing of language television ads that are televised in Pakistan to determine how much variation took place in Urdu due to English. The prestige of English as a global language has shaped all the vernacul spoken worldwide, resulting in a worldwide language variation on such a vast scale. The purpose of this study is to investigate the code-mixing, and code-mixing through different types of ads used in TV, as these elements of language not only impa the spectators but also casts their linguistic choices and, consequently, need to be analyzed for variations in Urdu due to interference of English.

Judy Woon Yee Ho's (2007) study entitled "Code-mixing: This was best represented in the section titled "Linguistic Form and Socio-Cultural Meaning" where code-mixing was mentioned and it was highlighted how code-mixing allows bilinguals to effectively navigate the pressure of achieving specific objectives while using online real-time communication. Reportedly, there has not been a large exploration of code-

mixing using qualitative studies and in the comparison of different communicative contexts with a focus on the finer details. Besides, it aimed filling this gap too. It analyzes in details Cantonese-English pidgin's linguistic form and examines its socio-cultural meaning from both qualitative and quantitative methods.

A descriptive study on "An Analysis of Code-Mixing Usage in WhatsApp Group Conversation among Lectures of Universities Pamulang" by Haryati and Ratu Prayuana(2020)'s the research that tries to figure out the type of code-mixing used by lecturers of some departments and its components that inspire the lecturers to mix the language. The expansion of the research was undertaken by the researchers through the analysis of code-mixing types used by professors from some distinguished faculties on the WhatsApp messages. Also, the most commonly used code-mixing factors were determined and these factors were ranked. In short, the scholars will categorize the types of code-switching used by lectures at the English department and other departments and its groups on WhatsApp, identify the most absorbable words that the lecturers used on WhatsApp and the reason for the use of code-mixing.

"A Code-mixing Analysis on EFL StudentsCasual Conversation at School', composed by S. Santhi, S. Hotel, and R. Pratama (2020), concentrated on identifying the types of code-mixing used in students interconnection and to highlight the reasons behind their use of code-mixing.. It is examined by using the model of Suwito to explore the classes of code-mixing that might be used in the sentence structure at different levels.. This research investigated students' interactions with their friends at school. Another purpose is to identify their motivation for mixing Indonesian and English, or local language, in school interactions, as well as different reasons that might occur for different genders.

Research scribbled by Shabiya Mansuri and Kothakonda Suman(2023) on "Alternation Code-mixing of Chhattisgarhi Conversations" introduced code-mixing between Chhattisgarhi and English language. This study provides a view into code alternation elephant mix, which is commonly used in most parts of the world by mother or local language speakers with the English language as they communicate loosely or formally. The conversational code switching in part of the Chhattisgarhi speakers repertoire is also presented in the study; and it shows the growing interest of speakers in the English language. Chhattisgarhi is the language used by community people who reside in the state of Chhattisgarh situated in Central India. This is recognized as a Hindi variety which most closely resembles the other languages in the Koshali group. Hence, the researcher based the study on code-mixing and code-switching of Chhattisgarhi and English related to alternation.

Furthermore, study on "Reasons and Motivations for Code-Mixing and Code-Switching" conducted by E. Kim (2006) debated that why speakers of bilingual community do code-mixing and code-switching and what are the reasons which urges them to switch to other languages during their conversation.. These bilingual phenomena are called 'code-mixing' or 'code-switching,' which are common occurrence in a bilingual community. According to Hamers and Blanc (2000), code-mixing and code-switching were signs of incompetence. This study aims to investigate the positive factors of code-mixing for language education by talking about the societal factors related to the reasons and motivations for Code-mixing phenomena.

Additionally, Br.Siahaan and M. Johan's(2020) collaboration on "The Study of Code Mixing on Melaney Ricardo's Video YouTube Channel: Sociolinguistics Approach" centered on code-mixing found on YouTube. This research aimed to discover the

multiple kinds of code-mixing and the predominant category used in data collection. The researcher used Hoffman's (1991) theory to unravel the result of the study.

"Code-Mixing and Code-Switching in EFL/ESL Context: A Sociolinguistic Approach," is a research article written by Asim Khan and Dr. Fareed (2016). This research related to the significant linguistic phenomenon of code-mixing and code-switching has focused predominantly on two aspects of its focus. The first is a functional orientation towards CM and CS, which aims to focus the sociolinguistic perspective's prime focus on the context of CM and CS. The second is theoretical orientation, which focuses on the structural aspects of CM and CS and their types, etc.; of numerous questions, the question related to the reasons, motivations, and functions of CM and CS and the attitude towards a particular code has been of particular interest to sociolinguists.

Moreover, a research work by Al-Azzawi, M. Saadoon, and H. Mahdi (2018) addressed "Code Mixing and Code Switching: A Sociolinguistic Study of Senegalese International Students in Iraqi Colleges" intended to provide a relatively comprehensive socio-linguistic approach to study these two distinct but much interrelated socio-linguistic processes. Particularly, it aims to examine the most applicable operational definitions of the two terms, the most distinguishing linguistic features in both phenomena and the most influential sociolinguistic factors responsible for differentiating these two processes from others, as these processes of CS and CM "may be viewed from different perspectives" [3]. This method requires our examination. After discussing the process of code-mixing, code-switching, performances, and linguistic aspects, we are ready to start. The most relevant definitions, distinctions, and sociolinguistic issues are detailed for the purposes of the study.

Trisna D. Harya (2018) kept the paper on 'Sociolinguistics (Code: Code Switching and Code Mixing)'' to show how sociolinguistics became a central interest in linguistics. Sociolinguistics is a study devoted to better organizing language's forms, their connections to one another, and how they function in communication. "In language, there is a code. A code is a system that people use to communicate with each other, and everyone has to choose a particular code in order to get any specific idea across." (Trisna D. Harya, 2018). People have to choose a particular code to express their feelings when they want to talk to each other. This paper aims to find out the definitions of both code-mixing and code-switching from some experts, the kinds and also the examples of each code that many people use in their daily activities and many kinds of their conversations, and finally, to understand some reasons why both bilingual and multilingual people choose to switch or mix their languages.

Herman et al. (2022) provided a clear explanation about what types of code mixes are used in TV advertisements and why code-mixing is used because of a trend or style of speech in society, particularly in young people communities, as the evidence of the development of speech mixing code phenomena and code-switching. Bilingualism always involves the use of code-mixing in people's daily conversations. Much code mixing involves simply borrowing words from another language during speech; for example, an Indonesian speaker inserted borrowed lexical items from English into her speech.

Similarly, this study answers the question what type of code mixes are used in TVadvertisements and why code-mixing is used because of trend or style of speech in society.

In light of the above discussion, the previous research was analyzed, or it can be said that the main focus of the previous research was on the analysis of the use of code-mixing in different contexts. i.e., Myusken the use of code-mixing in different contexts like in the contexts of TV ads, texts of instant messages, language mixing in blog posts, Gumperz's classroom discussions and interactions, and M'Seara and Myusken's lectures; and the contention of the dominant types of mixing among them. The current research has explored the reasons behind code-mixing and the factors that control the CM. Along with it also the different types of code-mixing in Pakistani contexts with reference to sociolinguistics. So, this research tries to fill the gap of code mixing in different social settings.

Theoretical Framework

In 1993, American linguist Carol Myers-Scotton proposed the Matrix Language Frame theory, developed based on code-mixing and code-switching.

The MLF(matrix-language frame theory), is a linguistic framework that attempts to explain code-mixing and switching in bilingual speech. MLF theory states that bilingual speakers switch between two languages using the dominant matrix language as a grammatical structure and framework for conversation while incorporating elements of embedded language for words or phrases. The matrix language, usually where the speaker feels more comfortable or proficient, provides syntactic and grammatical structure to the communication. On the contrary, the incorporated language provides lexical items or phrases taken from another language.

In the above example, the matrix language may be English, while Urdu words or phrases are substrate languages embedded within the English sentences. MLF theory allows us to see how bilingual speakers move between languages and use the features of both languages in their discourse.

This model is related to the evidence that the researcher provided in the research to show its effectiveness. Code-mixing occurs when a person from a bilingual or multilingual community blends their linguistic codes. Individuals use more than two languages, the first being dominant and the second subordinate, to articulate and convey their thoughts effectively. The matrix language frame model is closely related to this research, and by using this model, the researcher provides some examples that will show the validity of the research.

Material and Methods

The researcher applied a descriptive qualitative method to uncover the use of code-mixing in different Pakistani social settings. According to Sudaryanto (2015), the qualitative approach was used in qualitative natural settings, and the priority of the indicators is the researcher.

The researcher uses a qualitative approach to respond to the research question. However, the central aim of the current research was to explore different categories of code-mixing and their roles in various social settings in Pakistan. The setting of this research is Sialkot, the city of Punjab, Pakistan's province. The people use three languages in Sialkot, Punjab: Punjabi, their first language; Urdu, a national language; and English, the official language of Pakistan.

The data was collected through observation in the classroom during lectures delivered by teachers, and students conversing with each other. Additional data was collected from friends, family members, and individuals in rural and urban areas. People can speak octuple languages, including their L1, national, and official languages. English is the official language of Pakistan, and it has a powerful impact on people. People use most of their English words during formal or informal discussions.

The Researcher keenly observes students engaging in discussions with their classmates, teachers, and the general public. The researcher also interviewed a Gazetted officer who used more than two languages in their conference while shifting from all types of code-mixing. So, the researcher tries to get information and data from different people who have different social backgrounds and identities.

Results and Discussion

The researcher uses different methods like observation or an interview to look for the different types of code-mixing implied in their conversation. People of the bilingual community use two languages: Urdu, their national language, and Punjabi in Punjab, which is their mother tongue. In contrast, people of multilingual communities use three languages simultaneously. The most dominant language used in Punjab is English, an academic, business, trade, and government language of people.

The researchers have discussed three different classes of code-mixing, and now, evidence will be given to ensure the reliability of the research.

Insertion

In this type of code, mixing a word or short sentences from another language enters the speech of some other language. It refers to incorporating individual words or phrases from one language into another while maintaining the dominant language's grammatical structure.

Purpose

Code transfer in the insertion type of code-switching is used for a specific communicative function, such as a particular idea or concept with a more adequate and precise term in another language.

Seamless Integration

The inserted word or phrase is usually seamlessly incorporated into the phrase structure of the base source, with grammar and syntax remaining intact.

Common in Bilingual Communities

This type of code-mixing is typical in bilingual or multilingual settings where the speakers are competent in several languages and interchange words from their linguistic inventory.

Context-Dependent

However, the selection of the inserted term is often based on various considerations depending on the context, which may include a topic of discussion, familiarity with the term in the community, or intent by speakers.

Code-Switching Variation

Insertion code-mixing is a type of code-switching, as speakers shift between languages or codes, but it pays particular attention to the insertion of isolated words or short phrases.

All in all, insertion code-mixing represents the flexible nature of language practices in multilingual contexts wherein speakers utilize different linguistic resources to express their meanings adequately.

Data 1

While seated in the classroom, the researcher observed various aspects and applied the MLF theory model to gather evidence, such as:

Chlo yar Cafeteria so we can have a cup of tea!

This evidence demonstrates a mixture of two languages, Urdu and English. Here, the phrase 'so that we can have a cup of tea' is in English, possibly serving as the 'matrix' language, providing the overall structure and grammar of the sentence. In contrast, Urdu words or phrases are embedded within the English sentence.

Aj ki presentation bohat complex aur conceptual hai.

This illustrates the insertion of English words into a sentence where English words are used in Urdu conversation. It reveals the simultaneous mixing of two languages in the same social context, specifically the 'classroom,' where students switch languages based on their needs and context.

Aj Mai market gya or bohat sary fruits purchase kiye.

This sentence is used by an individual from a different social background. The change in code-mixing also depends on the individual's mindset and background. The matrix language is English, incorporating 'Fruits' and 'purchase,' while the rest of the sentence is in Urdu.

Lagdi ae shy honey hi honey, sundi ae bad bunny you bad bunny

In this example, insertion occurs between Punjabi, the mother tongue of Punjab, and English to demonstrate coherence and a relationship between the words or sentences. The matrix language includes the phrases 'shy honey, hi honey' and 'bad bunny, you bad bunny,' linking these English words with Punjabi to convey their meanings.

Han kal mjy kahi jana in order to complete my mission.

This example is from a military context, showcasing duty-related sentences. The officer uses a mix of English and Urdu to communicate and convey the message, with Urdu providing the grammar and structure. The meaning of the sentence changes with the shift in setting and social identity.

Chalo, let's go for a movie tonight

The evidence depicts a casual conversation between friends, combining two languages to clarify meanings and illustrate language mixing. It exemplifies Urdu and English, where one language is dominant, and the other is subordinate. This language code-mixing occurs in casual conversations.

Alternation

Alternation involves the mixing of more than two languages within a single utterance. Alternation refers to the deliberate switching of multiple languages within a discourse. It may occur at all language levels, such as word, phrase, or sentence. Bilingual speakers may switch between codes depending on a number of things, from the topic to the participants, from desired effect or emphasis. Alternation contributes to linguistic diversity and may reveal a speaker's cultural affiliations and second language skills.

Several factors at play can influence alternation in code-mixing. A few are listed below:

1. **Social Factors:** The social context may strongly influence alternation patterns, including the participants in the conversation, their language ability, and their background. Bilingual speakers may code-switch to accommodate their interlocutors' language preferences or skills.
2. **Pragmatic Factors:** However, pragmatic considerations, such as the topic under discussion or intended effect or emphasis, may also influence alternation. Bilingual speakers may shift languages to express specific emotions, convey cultural subtleties, or establish inclusiveness or exclusivity among specific linguistic communities.
3. **Language Dominance:** The individual's relative dominance or proficiency in the two languages can also affect alternation patterns. A bilingual speaker may shift to the language that feels more comfortable for the expression of specific ideas or that more closely mirrors their internal thoughts or feelings.
4. **Language Availability:** Alternation may also be driven by the availability of vocabulary or specific linguistic structures in one language rather than the other. Bilingual speakers may switch to another language in order to search for terms or expressions that are more precise or more culturally relevant for a particular term or situation.

These and other factors may play in the intricate dynamics of alternation in code-mixing.

Data 2

Alternation occurs in language at different levels and can be observed in bilingual and multilingual communities. It happens due to various factors that influence people's behavior. Here are some pieces of evidence collected by the researcher from different contexts.

Kal mjy Bazar jana hai because I want to buy winter clothes

This demonstrates the alternation between two languages used by an individual. The person shifts from Urdu ('Kal mjy bazar jana hai') to English ('I want to buy winter clothes'). These pragmatic factors reflect individuals' choice to switch languages to express their feelings.

Ap ny presentation bana li hai because you have to present tomorrow.

This illustration is observed in a classroom where a student is influenced by social factors, switching from Urdu to English. Code-switching might be intentional or unintentional, aiming to communicate the message to the audience effectively.

Tell me what you want tipi tipi tap

Sava ki kalai saadhe teen ki neck

This example illustrates alternation, incorporating both Punjabi and English. The matrix language is English ('Tell me what you want'), and the less dominant language is Punjabi ('Sava ki kalai saadhe teen ki neck'). The shift from Punjabi to English occurs seamlessly, including the term 'neck,' demonstrating a complete shift between languages.

Jawan ap ny dushmano ki position check kri now you should go to your own position

In this extract, the Army Officer alternates between Urdu and English. The Officer uses Urdu to inquire about the enemies' positions and then switches to English to instruct the soldiers to go to their respective positions.

Congruent lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization denotes the mixing of elements when a word or phrase represents a given lexical item or concept in one language that mirrors its counterpart in another. It involves borrowing a word or phrase in one language, producing the same meaning as what was intended to be used in another.

Factors are essential components that may play a role in or contribute to a finding or situation. Several factors can contribute to shaping the occurrence and patterns of code-mixing within the Myers Scotton framework. This definition clarifies that Code-switching (CS) is a more general term encompassing code-mixing. As Baker notes, "Code-mixing is the use of elements from different languages within a sentence or a conversation, whereas code-switching is the process that describes how a selected lexifier combines with an element from another language in one sentence or conversation" (2011:215).

Some of these factors include:

1. **Bilingual Proficiency**: Competence in both languages may influence the occurrence and type of code mix. Code-mixing is more prominent in bilinguals with a good command of both languages.
2. **Social Context:** The social setting where the code-mixing occurs may influence it. For instance, code-mixing can occur more frequently during informal or casual conversations among friends and relatives.
3. **Language Dominance:** Language dominance also affects the patterns of code-mixing. Those more proficient in a language may often code mix in that dominant language.
4. **Cultural Identity:** Cultural identity and affiliation can also influence code-mixing. People may code mix to denote their cultural identity or to create a sense of belonging in specific cultures.

5. **Language Attitudes:** Language attitudes can influence code-mixing. Positive attitudes toward both languages can lead to code-mixing to display linguistic dexterity and cultural pride.

These factors interrelate highly intricately and may differ for different people, situations, and language groups. The above factors also influence code-mixing as a dynamic and multidimensional process.

Data 3

Let's go for Chai break

This is an extract of a code-mixed conversation between English and Urdu; the speaker says, "Let us go for a chai break." Here, the word "chai" represents tea and is congruent lexicalization as the concept (tea) is the same in English and Urdu.

Mehfil in Urdu and Gathering in English represent the same concept of a social gathering or get-together.

i. Another example of congruent lexicalization is Safar in Urdu and Journey in English, representing the same idea of traveling, the act of going from one place to another or exploring.
ii. The words **"Shukriya"** in Urdu and **"Thank You"** in English both correspond to the same concept of expressing gratitude toward someone
iii. The words "Salam" in Urdu and "Hello" in English refer to greetings, which are polite words or signs of welcome or recognition.
iv. Another example highlights the resemblance between the two languages. The word "Ghar" in Urdu and the concept of the word "House" in English both mean a place of habitation for humans.

In summary, all these examples, categorized in three types, illustrate the process of code-mixing in a bilingual community. People have their own ways or linguistic choices to engage in code-mixing, a concept prevalent in many languages where the dominant language, English, is often used in this process.

Reasons:

Code-mixing involves blending two or more languages within the same conversation to convey meanings more effectively. This linguistic phenomenon is influenced by various social, psychological, and contextual factors, which the researcher describes individually.

I. **Bilingualism/Multilingualism:** Some speakers possess various languages in their linguistic repertoire. When interacting, they may switch or combine (code mix) between languages
II. **Social Identity:** Code-mixing can be a tool individuals use to portray their social identity, aligning themselves with a linguistic community or signaling group identity.
III. **Pragmatic Functions:** Speakers symbolically combine languages to convey specific messages, meanings, emotions, or intentions more effectively. This is

achieved by using linguistic elements from different languages to meet their communicative aims.

IV. **Cultural Affiliation:** Code-mixing may occur to demonstrate cultural backgrounds. Speakers integrate languages specific to a given culture to focus on or maintain their cultural links in communication.

V. **Solidarity and In-Group Communication:** In some social groups, code-mixing may increase identity and commonality among people with a common linguistic background.

VI. **Code-Mixing as a Social Norm:** In various societies, code-mixing is a conventional, social, or normative behavior driven by historical, political, or socio-cultural factors serving to amalgamate and co-opt one another.

VII. **Borrowing Technical Terms:** Within professional or technical settings, code-mixing might entail including technical terms or expressions from another language, mainly if widely used.

VIII. **Economic and Educational Factors:** In environments such as the workplace or classroom where language proficiency is necessary, some individuals might take code-mixing as a pragmatic strategy given the imperative to modify oneself to industry or institutional norms.

IX. **Mimicry or Stylistic Choice:** Among creative or artistic environments and those in which individuals opportunistically use one language or another for aesthetic or expressive reasons.

X. **Language Gaps or Lexical Gaps:** In speech, a language user encountering a lexical or conceptual lacuna may code mix in order to fill such gaps by incorporating terms or expressions from another language.

Stipulating culturally diverse grounds for code-mixing informs inquiry by researchers and linguists interested in the peculiarity of language and sociality across different ecologies.

Conclusion

By collecting all the findings and data collection, the researcher wraped up that code-mixing can be employed as a sentence insert to enhance familiarity between speakers. Code-mixing is divided into multiple types, as proposed by Myusken. The researcher delineated the factors and provided brief explanations for each. Reasons for mixing multiple languages were also explored. The researcher focused On the dominant language and the dominant type, particularly insertion (mixing up words, phrases, and short sentences). In Pakistan, people commonly insert themselves in daily conversations to effectively convey their messages and ideas. The researcher aimed to address the gap in code mixing in the Pakistani context, specifically focusing on one province, Punjab. Utilizing the MLF model and incorporating three languages primarily spoken in Punjab (Punjabi, Urdu, and English) as sources of data collection, the researcher emphasizes the positive effects of employing multiple languages for conveying messages more effectively and facilitating better understanding.

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