

CODE MIXING IN BILINGUAL SITUATION (THE CASE OF ALBANIANS LIVING ABROAD)

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Abstract

Bilingual code-mixing is the use of elements (phonological, lexical, and morpho-syntactic) from two languages in the same utterance or stretch of conversation or in different situations. Bilingual code-mixing is ubiquitous among bilinguals, both child and adult. Child bilingual code-mixing has been interpreted by researchers as an indication of linguistic confusion and incompetence. This article reviews a series of studies of code-mixing and simultaneous bilinguals, the bilingual children's and adult ability to differentiate their developing languages, to control code-mixing in different communicative situations, to adjust their code-mixing in response to feedback from interlocutors, and fill gaps in their developing language competence. In this category we include code-switching for a range of communicative purposes, e.g. identify ethnically, determine the status and role in society, and establish intimate relationships, or the distances between individuals. Various studies have shown that individuals (mostly children) who are faced with two linguistic codes, show signs of use both phonological systems. This category of individuals shows signs of a divergent development in both prosodic levels (the level of the syllable, tone or rhythm of speech) and its segmental (phoneme level, changes of phonemes and their spread). This dichotomy is especially associated with phonological phoneme inventory of a language, which varies in number and of course in phonetic realizations. The second language has a significant impact also in morphology and syntactic structures of the language. These asymmetries imply the use of forms and grammatical traits of the second language while using Albanian language. In today's society, the idea of a stable and pure monolingual situation is unreal. Because at any linguistic level, the contact with other languages is inevitable. In such a context, no system is immune to linguistic borrowing of words, expressions and grammatical forms.

Keywords: *Bilingual code-mixing, interlocutors, developing language competence, dichotomy.*