

**A SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS OF ARABIC-
ENGLISH INTRA-SENTENTIAL CODE-
SWITCHING IN JORDANIAN UNIVERSITY
STUDENTS' SPEECH**

EMAN MOHAMMAD HUSSEIN ALAMAREN

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

2022

**A SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS OF ARABIC-
ENGLISH INTRA-SENTENTIAL CODE-
SWITCHING IN JORDANIAN UNIVERSITY
STUDENTS' SPEECH**

by

EMAN MOHAMMAD HUSSEIN ALAMAREN

**Thesis submitted in fulfilment of requirement
for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy**

April 2022

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I offer my thanks, obedience, and gratefulness to the Almighty Allah, the greatest from whom I receive guidance, help and success.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude and thankfulness to my thesis supervisor Dr. Shaidatul Akma Adi Kasuma for their outstanding efforts, invaluable advice, and patience.

My debt is also extended to the members of the examination committee for their time, effort and valuable remarks.

My special thanks go to the students who took part in the present study whether in its qualitative part or quantitative one without whom this study would not have been possible.

Finally, I am extremely grateful to my father, mother, husband 'Sakher', beloved children 'Kareem, Lama, Jawad, and Naji, and all family members and friends for their everlasting support, encouragement, and help.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
LIST OF TABLES	x
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
LIST OF CHARTS	xii
LIST OF ABBRIVIATIONS	xiii
ABSTRAK	xiv
ABSTRACT	xvi
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 General Overview of the Study.....	1
1.2 Identification of the Main Concepts.....	2
1.3 Statement of the Problem	7
1.4 Objectives of the Study	12
1.5 Research Questions	12
1.6 Research Context	13
1.7 Languages in Jordan.....	15
1.7.1 The Arabic Language.....	16
1.7.2 The English Language.....	17
1.8 Limitations of the Study.....	20
1.9 Significance of the Study	21
1.10 The Definition of the Key Terms	22
1.11 Summary of the Chapter	23
CHAPTER 2 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	25
2.1 Language Contact.....	25
2.1.1 Types of Language Contact	26

2.1.2	Definitions between Code-Switching and Other Language Contact Types.....	27
2.1.2(a)	Borrowing.....	27
2.1.2(b)	Code-Switching.....	29
2.1.2(b)(i)	Definitions of Code-Switching	29
2.1.2(b)(ii)	Types of Code-Switching.....	31
2.1.2(c)	Borrowing versus Switching	35
2.1.2(d)	Intra-Sentential Code-Switching (Code-Mixing).....	36
2.1.2(d)(i)	Code-Mixing Definitions	36
2.1.2(d)(ii)	Types of Code-Mixing	38
2.1.2(d)(iii)	Patterns of Code-Mixing:.....	39
2.1.2(e)	Code-Switching versus Code-Mixing	40
2.2	Grammatical Overview of the Differences between Arabic and English	43
2.3	Studies on Code-Switching in Non-Arabic and Arabic Discourse:.....	46
2.4	Studies on Code-Mixing	49
2.4.1	Studies on Code-Mixing in Non-Arabic and Arabic Discourse	49
2.4.2	Attitudes towards Code-Mixing in Arabic Discourse.....	52
2.4.3	Functions of Code-Mixing and Code-Switching in Arabic and Non-Arabic Discourse.....	54
2.4.3(a)	Function of Code-Mixing in Non-Arabic Discourse	54
2.4.3(b)	Functions of Code-Switching in Non-Arabic Discourse.....	55
2.4.3(c)	Functions of Code-Mixing and Code-Switching in Arabic Discourse	56
2.5	Salient Approaches on of Code-mixing's Syntactic Constraints	58
2.5.1	Language Specific Constraints.....	60
2.5.2	Universal Constraints Proposed by Poplack	62

2.5.2(a)	Equivalence Constraint	63
2.5.2(b)	Size of Constituent Constraint.....	65
2.5.2(c)	Free Morpheme Constraint.....	65
2.6	Another Approaches on Code-Mixing's Constraints	67
2.6.1	The Governmental Approach and Its Constraints	67
2.6.2	Matrix Language Approach and its Constraints.....	68
2.6.3	Generative Approach and Its Constraints	71
2.7	Arab and Non-Arab Studies on Linguistic Constraints.....	71
2.8	Summary of the Chapter	87
	CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY	89
3.1	Introduction	89
3.2	Research Design.....	89
3.3	Population of the Study	94
3.3.1	Sample of the Study	95
3.3.2	Sampling Technique.....	96
3.3.3	Sample Size and Data Saturation:	99
3.4	Data Collection.....	100
3.5	Data Analysis	103
3.5.1(a)	Tape-Recording Qualitative Analysis	103
3.5.1(b)	Tape-Recording Quantitative Analysis:	108
3.6	Conceptual Framework	109
3.7	The Pilot Study for Validity and Reliability of the Instruments Used.....	111
3.8	Ethical Considerations	114
3.9	Summary of the Chapter	115
	CHAPTER 4 DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS	116
4.1	Introduction	116
4.2	Analysis of the Recorded Conversation (Qualitative Analysis)	117

4.2.1	The Collected Corpus.....	117
4.2.2	Syntactic Aspects of Arabic-English Intra-Sentential Code-Switching	119
4.2.2(a)	Mixing between Phrases.....	119
4.2.2(a)(i)	Subject-Predicate.....	120
4.2.2(a)(ii)	Verb -Subject	122
4.2.2(a)(iii)	Noun-Adjective Phrase	123
4.2.2(a)(iv)	Verb-Prepositional Phrase.....	124
4.2.2(a)(v)	Verb Phrase and Adverb Phrase.....	125
4.2.2(a)(vi)	Verb and Adjective Phrase.....	126
4.2.2(a)(vii)	Coordinators and the Noun it Conjuncts	127
4.2.2(b)	Mixing within Phrases.....	128
4.2.2(b)(i)	Verb and Object (Noun/Noun Phrase).....	130
4.2.2(b)(ii)	Demonstratives and the Nouns they Modify.....	132
4.2.2(b)(iii)	Quantifiers and the Noun they Quantify.....	134
4.2.2(b)(iv)	Verb and Adverb.....	135
4.2.2(b)(v)	Noun and Adjective.....	137
4.2.2(b)(vi)	within Prepositional Phrase (Preposition-Noun).....	138
4.2.2(b)(vii)	Possessed-Possessor.....	139
4.2.2(b)(viii)	Possessor-Possessed.....	139
4.2.2(b)(ix)	English Possessive Pronoun- Arabic Noun.....	140
4.2.2(c)	Mixing within Word Boundary	141
4.2.2(c)(i)	Determiner- (Noun/Noun Phrase).....	143
4.2.2(c)(ii)	Arabic inflectional morphemes and English Adjective.....	145

4.2.2(c)(iii)	The Arabic First Person Singular Possessive Clitic 'i' Suffixed to an English Noun.....	146
4.2.2(c)(iv)	The Arabic Second Person Singular Possessive Clitic Pronoun 'k' Added to an English Noun.....	147
4.2.2(c)(v)	The Arabic Feminine Plural Suffix 'at' and dula 'een' Mixed with English Noun.....	147
4.2.2(c)(vi)	The First Person Present Tense Singular Subject Marker 'a' Added to English Verbs	150
4.2.2(c)(vii)	Arabic Third Person Present Tense Singular Feminine Subject Marker 't' Added to English Verb.....	151
4.2.2(c)(viii)	The First Person Present Tense Plural Subject Marker 'n' Used with the English Verb	152
4.2.2(c)(ix)	The Third Person Singular Masculine Object Marker in Arabic 'oh' is Added as a Suffix to the English Verb	152
4.2.2(c)(x)	Arabic Third Person Feminine Plural Object Pronouns 'hum' and Third Person Singular Feminine Object Pronoun 'ha' added to English Verb.....	153
4.2.2(c)(xi)	The First Person Possessive Plural Pronoun 'na' Added to English Noun	153
4.2.2(c)(xii)	The Third Person Possessive Pronouns 'ha', 'oh' and hum' added to English Nouns	154
4.2.2(d)	The Effect of the Syntactic Differences between Arabic and English on Arabic Structure.....	154
4.2.2(e)	Mixing between the Main Verb and the Subject.....	155
4.2.2(f)	Mixing between Adjectives and Nouns	156
4.2.2(g)	Nominal Possessive Constructions.....	157

4.2.2(h)	Mixing with the Omission of the English Indefinite Articles (a, an) Before a Noun or Noun Phrase.....	159
4.2.2(i)	Mixing with the Omission of the Subject Agreement Marker in the English Verb	159
4.2.2(j)	Mixing with the Absence of the English Copula verb “to be” in Switched Utterances	160
4.2.2(k)	Definiteness, gender, and number of English Adjectives.....	161
4.2.2(l)	Mixing English Nouns with Arabic Possessive Pronouns.....	163
4.2.2(m)	Mixing English Possessive Pronouns with Arabic Nouns	163
4.2.2(n)	Omission of the Definite Article 'the'.....	164
4.2.3	The Most Frequent Categories	166
4.2.3(a)	Quantitative Analysis	166
4.2.4	Theoretical Aspects of Arabic-English Code Switching	170
4.2.4(a)	Analysis Based on both Qualitative and Quantitative Data Analysis.....	170
4.2.4(a)(i)	The Equivalence constraint.....	170
4.2.4(a)(ii)	The Free Morpheme Constraint	173
4.2.4(a)(iii)	Size of Constituent Constraint	175
4.3	Summary	178
CHAPTER 5 FINDINGS and DISCUSSION.....		184
5.1	Introduction	184
5.2	Questions of the Study	184
5.3	Summary of the Methods and Tools	185
5.3.1	Findings.....	186
5.4	Discussion	188
5.5	Contribution of the Study.....	197
5.6	Implications of the Study	198

5.7	Recommendations	199
5.8	Summary	201
	REFERENCES.....	203

APPENDICES

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 3.1	Sample Size of Tape-Recording Participants. 96
Table 3.2	Phases of Thematic Analysis 105
Table 4.1	Numbers of Valid Code-Mixing Recorded Data Collected from Each Group 118
Table 4.2	Patterns of Arabic-English Code-Mixing Between phrases 119
Table 4.3	Patterns of Arabic-English Code-Mixing Within Phrases 129
Table 4.4	Code-Mixing Patterns within Words Boundaries 142
Table 4.5	Frequencies and Percentages of Occurrences of Patterns that Violate the Grammatical Structure of either Arabic or English in Tape-Recording. 165
Table 4.6	Frequencies and Percentage of Occurrence of English Categories in Tape-Recording 167
Table 4.7	Frequencies of occurrences and percentages of the instances that violate Poplacks' Constraints 177
Table 4.8	Patterns of Intra-Sentential Code-Switching, Types of patterns, and their percentages of occurrences 182

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Figure 1.1	Position of Irbid City Where Yarmouk University Is Located 15
Figure 2.1	Poplack's Types of Code-Switching 32
Figure 2.2	Poplack's (1980) equivalence constraint 64
Figure 3.1	The Exploratory Qualitative Sequential Design. 93
Figure 3.2	The Design of the Current Study in Detail 94
Figure 3.3	Sampling Techniques of Tape-Recording Participants. 98
Figure 3.4	Conceptual Framework of the Current Study 110
Figure 4.2	Syntactic Patterns of Arabic-English Intra-Sentential code- switching..... 181

LIST OF CHARTS

	Page
Chart 4.1 The Percentage of Each English Syntactic Category.	168

LIST OF ABBRIVIATIONS

AdjP	Adjectival Phrase
AdvP	Adverbial Phrase
CMC	Computer-Mediated Communication
CM	Code-Mixing
CS	Code-Switching
EFL	English as a Foreign Language
EL	Embedded Language
IP	Inflectional Head Phrase
ML	Matrix Language
MLF	Model Matrix Language Frame
NP	Noun Phrase
PP	prepositional phrase
ULS	Unitary Language System
VP	Verb Phrase
YU	Yarmouk University

**ANALISIS SINTAKSIS ALIH KOD “*INTRA-SENTENTIAL*” BAHASA ARAB
– BAHASA INGGERIS DALAM PERTUTURAN PELAJAR UNIVERSITI DI
JORDAN**

ABSTRAK

Bahasa tidak menjadi sempurna dengan sendirinya. Pertembungan bahasa ialah proses mempertembungkan bahasa untuk membolehkan terjadinya hubungan sesama penutur. Pertembungan ini menyebabkan berlakunya beberapa perubahan dalam bahasa iaitu fenomena campur kod. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk menyiasat pola sintaksis pencampuran kod bahasa Arab-Inggeris Jordan dalam pertuturan pelajar Jordan di Universiti Yarmouk. Pertama sekali, kajian ini menentukan jenis-jenis pola dan aspek sintaksis campur kod dalam gandingan bahasa Arab-Inggeris Jordan dalam pertuturan pelajar Jordan di Universiti Yarmouk. Seterusnya, kajian ini juga menunjukkan kesan perbezaan sintaksis antara bahasa Arab dan bahasa Inggeris pada struktur bahasa Arab apabila campur kod berlaku. Ketiga, ia meneroka kategori sintaksis bahasa Inggeris yang kerap digunakan dan pelajar cenderung untuk guna semasa melakukan pencampuran kod. Akhir sekali, kajian ini juga mengkaji kejadian kekangan Poplack dalam pencampuran kod bahasa Arab-Inggeris Jordan. Oleh itu, reka bentuk kajian yang melibatkan pendekatan kualitatif dan kuantitatif telah diguna pakai. Perbualan yang dirakam pita antara pelajar di Universiti Yarmouk digunakan terutamanya untuk mengumpul data kualitatif mengenai jenis-jenis pola pencampuran kod dan mengumpul data kuantitatif berkenaan bilangan unsur bahasa Inggeris yang digunakan. Data yang terkumpul dianalisis menggunakan analisis tematik dan teknik taburan kekerapan. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa terdapat tiga jenis pencampuran kod; setiap jenis mempunyai beberapa pola, dan jenis-jenis pola ini berlaku secara

berperingkat dalam kebiasaan dan kekerapan kejadiannya. Pola Kata Kerja–Objek berada pada tempat pertama diikuti dengan pola Kata Penunjuk–Kata Nama dan Kata Preposisi/Depan–Kata Nama berada di tempat terakhir. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa tiada kesan yang memudaratkan daripada perbezaan sintaksis antara bahasa Arab–Inggeris terhadap peraturan struktur bahasa Arab apabila pencampuran kod berlaku. Yakni, perlanggaran tatabahasa antara kedua-dua bahasa ini berlaku, namun perlanggaran tatabahasa dalam bahasa Arab adalah sangat terhad dan jarang berlaku berbanding bahasa Inggeris. Akibatnya, pencampuran kod tidak menjejaskan kemurnian bahasa Arab dalam kajian semasa. Selain itu, hasil kajian juga mendapati bahawa kata nama ialah unsur bahasa Inggeris yang paling kerap digunakan iaitu sekitar 60% daripada unsur campuran bahasa Inggeris. Kata nama seterusnya diikuti oleh kata sifat yang membentuk kira-kira 13% daripada unsur campuran bahasa Inggeris. Maka, penutur Jordan cenderung menggunakan unsur bahasa Inggeris yang kecil berbanding dengan unsur-unsur yang besar. Berkenaan kekangan kesetaraan Poplack; morfem bebas, serta saiz unsur, hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa pencampuran kod bahasa Arab-Inggeris tidak mengikut sebarang kekangan meliputi sejagat yang dicadangkan oleh Poplack (1980).

A SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS OF ARABIC-ENGLISH INTRA-SENTENTIAL CODE-SWITCHING IN JORDANIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' SPEECH

ABSTRACT

Languages are not perfectly complete by themselves. Language contact is the process of contacting languages to allow speakers' connection. This contact results in some changes in languages including code-mixing phenomenon. The present study aims at investigating the syntactic patterns of Jordanian Arabic-English code-mixing in Jordanian students' speech in Yarmouk University. Firstly, the study determines the types of patterns and the syntactic aspects of code-mixing in Jordanian Arabic-English pair in Yarmouk University students' speech. Secondly, it determines the effect of the syntactic differences between Arabic and English on Arabic structure when code-mixing is performed. Thirdly, it explores the most frequently used English syntactic categories that students tend to use when performing codemixing. Finally, the study examines the occurrence of Poplack's constraints in Jordanian Arabic-English code-mixing. To this end, a research design involving both qualitative and quantitative approaches was adopted. That is, tape-recorded conversations between students in Yarmouk University were qualitatively analyzed to identify the types of patterns of code-mixing, and then the conversations were quantitatively analyzed to explore the numbers of the used English constituents. The collected data were analyzed using thematic analysis and frequency distribution techniques. The findings revealed that there are three types of code-mixing; each type includes a number of patterns, and these types of patterns are gradual in terms of familiarity and frequency of occurrence. Verb-Object pattern occupies the first position followed by Determiner-Noun pattern, while Preposition-Noun pattern occupies the last position. The findings also revealed

that there no harmful effect of the syntactic differences between Arabic and English on Arabic structural rules when code-mixing happens. That is, a number of grammatical violations in the two languages occur, but the grammatical violations in Arabic language are very limited and rare compared with those of English. As a consequence, code-mixing occurrence has no effect on Arabic purity. Additionally, the findings reveled that the English syntactic constituent of nouns is the most frequently used one by around 60 % of the mixed English constituents. The constituent of nouns is followed by the constituent of adjectives which constitutes around 13% of the mixed English constituents. Accordingly, Jordanian speakers tend to use small English constituents more than large ones. The findings indicated that Arabic-English code-mixing does not follow any of the Poplack's (1980) proclaimed universal constraints: equivalence, free morpheme, and size of constituent.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Overview of the Study

No language is absolutely complete by itself. Speakers of a single language are brought to communicate with other languages speakers. This communication brings some kind of linguistic competence. Accordingly, language contact results in expected changes in some languages (Sapir, 1970). Sebba (1997) maintains that there are a number of linguistic processes resulting from contact between languages, including code-mixing.

This study aims to investigate the patterns of Jordanian Arabic-English code-mixing in Jordanian universities students' speech (Yarmouk University as a case study). Furthermore, the present study aims to determine the effect of the syntactic differences between Arabic and English on Arabic structural rules when code-mixing happens, and to explore the most frequent English syntactic categories inserted within Arabic talk. Since Poplack's study in 1980 is considered as one of the most salient studies that investigates code-mixing and proposed what claimed to be universal constraints; the equivalence, size of constituent and free morpheme constraints (Redouane, 2005), the current study examined the occurrence of Poplack's universal constraints in Jordanian Arabic-English code-mixing. The introductory chapter begins with identifying the main concepts related to sociolinguistics, code-mixing, code-switching, and the syntactic constraints. It also presents some syntactic differences between Arabic and English. The present chapter proceeds to present the statement of the problem, objectives, questions, and significance of the study. The introductory chapter also presents the sociolinguistic situation in Jordan, languages used in the

system of higher education followed in the Jordanian universities, and shows how code-mixing phenomenon is spread in Jordanian society, especially, in universities. Identification of Yarmouk University as the study situation is also introduced in this chapter.

1.2 Identification of the Main Concepts

Labov (1972) states that sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society. It discusses the way that language is used in communication. Accordingly, sociolinguists studies society first to understand the types of language used in everyday interactions. Sociolinguistics combines both Sociology and Linguistics, Gumperz (1972) defines sociolinguistics as the relationship between social structure and linguistic structure and to observe any changes occur.

Holmes (1992) indicates that sociolinguistics concerns with explaining why people talk differently in different situations. It also studies different functions of language and how it is used to convey social meaning. Holmes asserts that studying different ways in which language is used in different situations provides rich knowledge about the way language works and social relationships in the society. Holmes adds that sociolinguistics studies many linguistic phenomena such as diglossia, code-switching and code-mixing. It is not only interested in examining why such phenomena happen, but also it investigates the rules that limit their occurrences.

Code-switching is defined as shifting between two languages, styles, and dialects within the same utterance (Brown & Attardo, 2006). According to Appel and Muysken (2005), there are three different types of code-switching: inter-sentential code-switching which occurs between sentences, intra-sentential code-switching

which occurs within sentences (code-mixing), and tag switching which occurs at the end of the sentences. Scholars give their attention to inter-sentential and intra-sentential code-switching because of the overlapping that occurs in using them. Distinguishing inter-sentential code-switching from intra-sentential code-switching (code-mixing) is not easy. Code-mixing is inserting elements of all linguistic levels such as affixes, words, and phrases from different languages. In the same context, Muysken (2000, p.3) indicates that code-mixing is "the insertion of an alien lexical item or phrasal category into a given structure", but code-switching is the alternation between languages in the same discourse. Some other scholars indicate that the two terms are closely related and used interchangeably (Bader, 2003). A detailed review differentiating the two terms is provided in chapter two.

It is clear then that code-switching and code-mixing are closely related and they have the same reasons and functions (Al-Hayek, 2016). However, for the sake of clarity, the researcher uses the term 'code-mixing' in the current study as a general term for the use of two languages within a single sentence. In other words, the research is specifically concerned with intra-sentential code-switching phenomenon (code-mixing) since it is widely spread in Jordanian society, especially, in university settings (Alazzam, 2010; Alshehab, 2010; Al Hayek, 2016; Alzghol, 2017). Al-Enazi (2002) asserts that the term 'code-mixing' is sometimes preferred in investigating code-switching within a sentence, since one language is dominant (Arabic in the current study) while the other is embedded (English in the current study).

Winford (2003) claims that most code-switching studies primarily focus on intra-sentential switching, as it creates many hybrid grammar structures that require explanation. The other types involve utterances that simply follow the grammar of one

language or the other. Accordingly, the researcher finds a gap concerning investigating the hybrid grammar originated from mixing Arabic and English.

Code-mixing has often been known as an incidental behavior comes out from semi-legalism or incomplete language acquisition (Grosjean, 1998). Because code-mixing includes elements from two languages with two linguistic systems in the same discourse, "it has the potential to produce utterances that violate the structural properties and rules of one or both languages" (Sauve, 2000, p.8). However, many researchers have shown that code-mixing does not occur randomly (Btoosh, & Taweel 2012). They indicate that "there are no limits to what languages may alternate rules, but there are constraints on how this may occur"(p.1). Many studies state that code-mixing is subject to grammatical and syntactic constraints. According to Sauve (2000) the occurrence of code-mixing could happen although the two languages may be grammatically inharmonious with respect to inflectional morphology, word order, semantic differences, sub-categorization patterns, and idiomatic constructions. Therefore, investigating the patterns of code-mixing is essential to discover the way Jordanian Arabic-English code-mixing acts.

Lawson and Sachdev (2000) state that code-switching can only occur where the grammar of the languages involved permit it. It mainly occurs without breaking the syntactic or semantic structure of the languages involved. MacSwan (2014) stresses on the importance of studying the grammatical constraints of code-switching to provide a good linguistic description. This linguistic description is considered as an essential first step to analyze code-switching. He adds that explicit constraints on code-switching can provide accurate language description. He defines code-switching-specific constraint as "a proposed grammatical mechanism that makes explicit reference to (code) switching and language(s)". Correspondingly, investigating code-

mixing patterns and illustrating the grammatical mechanism of these patterns help provide a clear description of the hybrid grammar originated from mixing English within Arabic talk, and whether this action affects the purity of the Arabic language and its grammatical rules.

Al-Rowais (2012) also confirms that "empirical data in the field of code-switching instances and patterns are always a valuable contribution to understanding the nature, causes, and consequences of code switching" (p. 10). Moreover, Alhazmi (2016) indicates that the linguistic aspects of code-switching can contribute to the understanding of code-switching's grammatical description.

According to Holmes (1992), there is a tendency to believe that there are some general rules that occur in all switching behaviors, and scholars are searching for universal constraints for their occurrences. It is claimed that these constraints occur across languages and cultures, and they govern the behavior of code-switching within all language pairs (McClure& Wentz, 1975; Poplack, 1980; Sridhar & Sridhar, 1980). Kamwangamalu (1989) sometimes uses the term 'general constraints' to refer to the universal ones.

The most salient framework that has been put forth to picture and term linguistic constraints on code-mixing is Poplack's structural constraints (Sauve, 2000). Poplack (1980) is the most essential study in the domain of code-mixing constraints, she points out that Spanish-English code-switching and code-mixing are subject to the following syntactic constraints: 'the size of constituent', 'equivalence', and ' free morpheme'. The 'size of the constituent constraint' denotes that switching tends to occur with long constituents such as sentences and clauses more than the short ones such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc. Regarding the 'equivalence of the structure

constraint', code-switching can only occur when the involved languages share the same grammatical rules and their grammars map into each other. Concerning 'free morpheme constraint', Poplack indicates that switching is acceptable after any element unless the constituent is a bound morpheme. Naseh (1997) states that when these constraints applied to different language pairs, they had been subject to controversy. Accordingly, many studies have been carried out to ensure the occurrence of Poplack's constraints in different language pairs such as Arabic-French (Redouane, 2005). Some research findings strongly support the hypothesis that intra-sentential code-switching (code-mixing) is a logical and systematic phenomenon and follows Poplack's constraints as in Portuguese-English intra-sentential code-switching (Jalil, 2009), while some other findings violate the occurrence of any constraints, for example, Moroccan Arabic-French one (Redouane, 2005).

A review of related literature revealed that there exists a plethora of studies on code-mixing, but investigating patterns of this sociolinguistic phenomenon, which is a prerequisite step to understand code-mixing (MacSwan, 2014) and provide an accurate description of its grammar (Alhazmi, 2016) has been tackled poorly (Al-Rowais, 2012). Thus, this study investigates the syntactic aspects of Jordanian Arabic-English code-mixing in Jordanian universities. To be more specific, this study investigates the types of patterns of code-mixing and their syntactic aspects encountered in the speeches of Jordanian students at Yarmouk University. Then, all the originated patterns of code-mixing are investigated in terms of the occurrence of the three universal constraints proposed by Poplack; 'the size of constituent', 'the equivalence' and 'the free morpheme'.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

As a matter of fact, code-mixing is a widely spread phenomenon in Jordanian society in the recent time (Hussein, 1999; Alazzam, 2010; Al-Hayek, 2016). Spreading of code-mixing threaten Arabic identity and affects the purity of Arabic language. Zughoul (2007, p.344) claims that “English has been viewed as a threatening force to many of the languages of the world and to the cultural identity of different peoples of the world.” This is to say, the uncontrolled overflow of foreign vocabulary into Arabic might, finally, lead to the loss of nationalism.

Accordingly, it is essential to get a detailed description of the originated mixed language and its syntactic mechanism in order to determine the extent to which Arabic-English code-mixing affects producing grammatical Arabic sentences (MacSwan, 2014). It is clear that understanding the patterns of code-mixing and their syntactic structure is a prerequisite to analyze this linguistic behavior (Al-Rowais, 2012).

There are many syntactic differences between Arabic and English (see section 2. 2) . To explore the effect of the syntactic differences between Arabic and English on Arabic structural rules when code-mixing occurs, the originated mixed patterns need to be analyzed and investigated. Investigating and analyzing these patterns help explore whether code-mixing patterns are only performed when the syntax of Arabic and English permit it, or they are performed with ungrammatical instances and change some rules and affect Arabic purity through decades.

In summary, analyzing code-mixing patterns and their syntactic structure can introduce a precise language description of the generated mixed languages (Alhazmi, 2016). Al-Rowais (2012) points out that exploring the patterns of Arabic-English code-mixing helps to get knowledge and understand the nature, descriptions, and

consequences of this mixing, especially, it is a widespread phenomenon in the Jordanian society in general, and in the Jordanian universities in particular (Al Hayek, 2016; Alazzam, 2010). Moreover, exploring the patterns and the constraints of code-mixing is considered as a prerequisite step to explore the phenomenon of code-mixing (MacSwan, 2014; Lawson & Sachdey, 2000).

Furthermore, examining patterns of Jordanian Arabic-English code-mixing and comparing them with the universal constraints of the size of constituent, equivalence, and free morpheme also help explore the extent to which English items are inserted within Arabic ones and whether they affect Arabic pure structure. Code-mixing pervasive in the Jordanian society is considered as a real threat to the purity of Arabic as well as the national identity (Zughoul, 2007; Alazzam, 2010), and then it has to syntactically investigated to highlight the consequences of its spreading (Al-Rowias, 2012) on Arabic structural rules. That is, exploring the types of patterns of code-mixing allows to measure the equivalence constraint occurrence as well as allows to show whether the originated patterns happen with or without syntactic violations. Then, the syntactic differences between Arabic and English can be analyzed to examine their effects on the patterns of code-mixing as well as Arabic purity.

In the Jordanian community, there is a lack of research on the syntactic structure of Jordanian Arabic-English code-mixing based on Poplack's constraints occurrence.

Al-Thunaibat and Singh (2020, p.13031) point out that “Syntactic literature regarding the grammatical structure of code switching is not clear, yet”. This calls for more research to be conducted to investigate constraints of code-mixing, particularly the syntactic ones. Al-Thunaibat and Singh (*ibid.*, p.13030) add that there were sub-

gaps in terms of the theories which discuss code switching". Alazzam (2010) asserts that the syntactic constraints of such phenomenon are needed to be investigated in Jordanian universities and he recommends implementing further researches on this issue. Thus, the literature in this area is not as rich as it is expected to be. Othman (2016) also confirms that the grammatical constraints of Jordanian Arabic-English code-mixing need to be examined in order to support or refute the universality of Poplack's constraints. Othman (2016, p. 99) states that "further research may be conducted on the grammatical constraints on CS in order to generalize the claim of supporting or refuting the universality constraints of these constraints", (CS stands for code-switching).

Consequently, the Jordanian Arab studies that tackle the syntactic aspects of Jordanian Arabic-English code mixing are few and limited. The only study that investigates some syntactic structures of this mixing is done in 2012 by Btoosh, & Taweel They tackle the 'Syntactic Aspects of Jordanian Arabic-English Intra-Sentential Code-switching'. Their study is limited to eight Jordanian students who are studying in Arizona University and living in the United States for at least two years.

Although the previous study of Btoosh & Taweel tried to fill the gap in the concerned literature and made a contribution to the field of sociolinguistics by addressing the syntactic structure of the Jordanian Arabic-English code-mixing, the study, from the point of view of the current study researcher, is only limited to eight students in a non-Arabic society which restricts the usage of Arabic, so the results would be different if the researchers conducted their study in Jordan where Jordanian context occurs. This point of view goes with Al-Rowais (2012) when she investigates the social motivation and structural constraints of code-switching between Arabic and English in the United States. She indicates that code-switching is heavily dependent

on the social context, accordingly, Arabic-English code-switching in non-Arabic society restricts the usage of the Arabic Language. Moreover, "the longer the subjects have been in the United States, and the more contact they have with English, the more tolerant they are of switching in general" (Btoosh, & Taweel, 2012, p.16). Furthermore, the sample size of their study consists of only eight participants and this makes it difficult to reach to the point of data saturation, Redouane (2005) asserts that involving more participants help draw reliable findings and get a generalized conclusion. Btoosh, & Taweel (2012) distributed a questionnaire involving 17 hypothetical sentences include code-switching instances concerning only 'subject pronoun and predicate' and 'auxiliary verb and the rest of the verb phrase', and asking about the acceptance and familiarity of these sentences. The study shows that the Jordanian students did not accept mixing in certain cases, and the students' responses varied according to sentence type.

Accordingly, Btoosh's and Taweel's study is only limited to study code-mixing within noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP) structures. Alhazmi (2016) states that code-switching occurs within different patterns and he ensures that intra-sentential code-switching instances are found within word boundaries as well as phrases. She asserts that intra-sentential code-switching is possible at different levels such as (NP), (VP), (AdvP), (AdjP), (PP) and intra-words and with different patterns. This indicates that the findings of Btoosh, & Taweel's study in (2012) lack the features of being comprehensive and generalizable which are required to insure research findings' validity (Redouane, 2005).

Accordingly, the current study contributes to fill the gap in the concerned literature and investigates the types of patterns and their syntactic aspects in Jordanian Arabic-English code-mixing in Jordanian universities (in Yarmouk University as a

case study) where Jordanian Arabic-English code-mixing spreads (Alazzam 2010). That is, the study investigated the patterns and the syntactic aspects at phrase level and word level to get comprehensible findings and explore the impact of the syntactic differences between Arabic and English on Arabic structural rules and its purity. Furthermore, the researcher uses mixed methodology whereby conversations were tape-recorded to collect qualitative and numeric data and answers the research questions.

The current study goes with Miller (1993) in that there is clear evidence of a need for structural linguistic analysis to inform about the patterns and their syntactic aspects of code-mixing. Many studies recommend to do further research to fill the gap relating to the syntactic structure of Jordanian Arabic-English code-mixing, particularly, in university setting such as Alazzam (2010), Othman (2016), Alzghoul (2017), and Al Hayek (2016).

To sum up, the types of patterns and their syntactic structure in Jordanian Arabic-English code-mixing have not been looked through in the Jordanian universities. Despite the importance of studying the syntactic aspects of code-mixing as a prerequisite to a better understanding of this code-mixing phenomenon, it has been tackled poorly and received little attention. No studies on syntactic structure of Jordanian Arabic-English pair have been conducted as of now, which this study aims to achieve. It is worthy that university setting is a suitable context to implement the study because of convenience of getting data since code-mixing is used by people with high academic backgrounds (Alazzam, 2010).

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The present study aims at investigating the syntactic structure of Jordanian Arabic-English code-mixing in Jordanian students' speech in Yarmouk University (hence YU). Firstly, the study intends to analyze the types of patterns of code-mixing in Jordanian Arabic-English pair in UY students' speech. Secondly, it intends to determine the effect of the syntactic differences between Arabic and English on Arabic structural rules when code-mixing happens. Thirdly, it attempts to explore if the students tend to mix small English syntactic categories or large ones. Finally, the study examines the applicability of the aforementioned Poplack's constraints in Jordanian Arabic-English code-mixing. Accordingly, the current study aims to achieve the following objectives:

1. To identify the types of patterns of Arabic-English code-mixing performed by YU students.
2. To determine the effect of the syntactic differences between Arabic and English on Arabic structural rules when codemixing is performed.
3. To discover the most frequent English syntactic categories that speakers tend to mix within Arabic, large syntactic categories (phrases) or small syntactic categories (nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions etc...)
4. To examine the applicability of Poplack's universal constraints in Jordanian Arabic-English code-mixing.

1.5 Research Questions

The present study is intended to answer the following questions:

1. What are the types of patterns of code-mixing performed by YU students?
2. What is the effect of the syntactic differences between Arabic and English on Arabic structural rules when code-mixing is performed?
3. What are the most frequent English syntactic categories that speakers tend to mix within Arabic, large or small syntactic categories?
4. What are the applicable constraints of Poplack's universal constraints in Jordanian-Arabic English code-mixing?

1.6 Research Context

Many scholars conduct studies concerning code-mixing and code-switching in educational institutions like universities (Bader, 1995). These studies take place either inside classrooms (Masoud, 1999) or outside classrooms (Al Hayek, 2016). A lot of code-mixing is happening in universities, both linguistic behaviors of code-mixing and code-switching are spread and they are frequently applied between educated Arabs (Hussein, 1999; Masoud, 1999; Bader, 1995; Al Hayek, 2016). This makes studying such phenomenon more effective in university setting where it mainly occurs and spreads. Universities also include students from the same age group, and they gather students from different regions, gender and social status. University setting includes young people who constitute a fundamental unit of the society and holds a society's identity.

Several studies which are conducted on code-switching and code-mixing took place either fully or partially in Yarmouk University (YU), such as Bader (1995) who studies the factors that affect code-switching occurrences, Hussein (1999) who examines attitudes toward code-switching, and Masoud (1999) who examines

students' perceptions of English terms. Alazzam (2010) studies functions of code-mixing in students' speech, Al Hayek (2016) investigates Arabic-English code-mixing by Jordanian university speech. Alzghoul (2017) studies sociolinguistic functions of code-switching in Jordanian Arabic.

The research context for the current study is one of the biggest Jordanian universities, Yarmouk University (YU), where the researcher studied and graduated; hence more familiar with the environment. The rationale of choosing undergraduate university students is to ensure that all participants have the same level of education and they are approximately of the same age group.

Yarmouk University (YU) is considered as one of the oldest public universities in Jordan. Officially, it is organized by the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research. Yarmouk University offers Bachelor, Masters, and PhD programs in several areas of studies. The enrollment ranges from 30,000 to 45,000 students. Yarmouk University has many faculties such as Medicine, Pharmacy, Engineering, Nursing, Humanities, Economy, Business administration, Islamic studies and Science and Technology (Al Hayek, 2016). Since its establishment in 1976, it has been at the forefront of Jordanian and Middle Eastern Universities. YU consists of 15 faculties, and it hosts 12 research and career centers (Jordan/Ranking web of universities, 2017).

Students prefer to enroll in Yarmouk University for many reasons. Firstly, it is near to many Jordanian areas (such as, Amman, Al-Zarqaa,, Almafraaq, Ajloun, and Jarash). Secondly, Masters and doctorate programs are flexible. Thirdly, classes' times and durations are more comfortable compared to other universities (Al Hayek, 2016).

Yarmouk University lies in Irbid city, which is one of the main cities in the Kingdom. Amman is the capital city and has the largest population, followed by Irbid

(542,700 women and 569.600men) According to Jordanian Department of Statistics in 2011. Irbid citizens speak the Fallahi or rural variety of colloquial Arabic. The following figure (Figure 1.1) shows Irbid city position where UY lies.

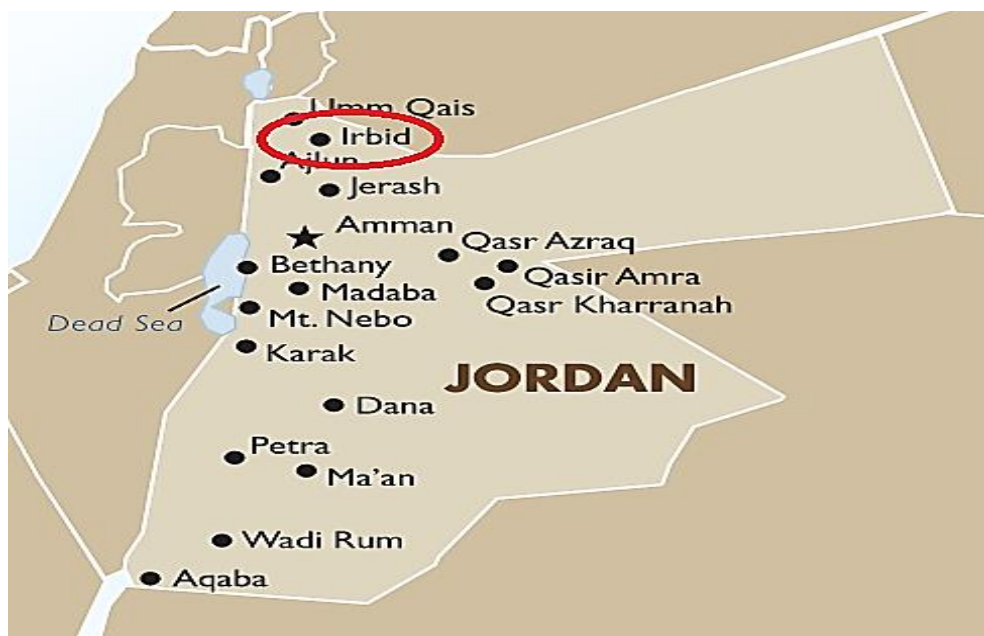


Figure 1.1. Position of Irbid City Where Yarmouk University Is Located

To investigate the Syntactic aspects of Jordanian Arabic-English code-mixing and examine if their occurrences go with Poplack's constraints, first an overview about how Jordanians use languages in everyday communications; this is presented in the following section.

1.7 Languages in Jordan

Studying society is correlated with understanding its language, and "Language is the road map of a culture. It tells you where its people come from and where they are going" (Brown n.d. cited in Samovar, Porter, McDaniel, & Roy, 2013, p.244). Therefore, having a look at the Jordanian society and its sociolinguistic phenomena is integrated with understanding the way Jordanian society uses language. Moreover,

language is a way in which human beings can express thoughts, feelings, ideas, emotions, beliefs, and desires. Without language societies could not exist.

1.7.1 The Arabic Language

Arabic is a viable living language; it has a rich heritage (Elkhafaifi, 2002). Because of the large number of its native speakers, Arabic is the most prominent Semitic language. It is spoken by 242 million according to a recent statistical report from department of statistics in Jordan, in 2017.

Arabic countries including Jordan are diglossic countries. That means, Jordan has two distinct varieties of Arabic used in the community. These varieties are regarded as high and low, and they are linguistically related. The differences between pronunciations, grammar, and vocabulary of the two varieties vary from country to country. Each variety is functionally different. The high variety (standard Arabic) is considered as the language of Quran, it is used in education, formal situations, and writings. On the other hand, the low variety (colloquial variety) is used in everyday conversations. This linguistic situation (high and low varieties) is termed as diglossia (Holmes, 1992).

On the other hand, Ennaji (2005) states that the Arabic Language has three varieties: Classical Arabic, Modern Standard Arabic and Dialectical Arabic. Classical Arabic is called 'alfusha', "that is the eloquent literary language" (Ennaji, 2005, p.50). Classical Arabic is considered the most prestigious variety because it is the language of the Holy Quran. It is also the language of Arabic classical literature, poetry, and grammar books. According to Ennaji, Classical Arabic books "reflect ancient periods of glory in the history of Arabs and Muslims" (p.50). Ennaji adds that Modern Standard

Arabic is an uncomplicated, easy, and simplified form of Classical Arabic. Modern Standard Arabic is also considered the 'lingua franca' of the Arabic speaking countries.

The variety which is used in everyday communications is called the Colloquial Dialectal Arabic (Ennaji, 2005). This variety is used by all Jordanians, educated and uneducated. Farghaly (2010) distinguishes between four dialects of Colloquial Dialectal Arabic: (1) “Gulf Arabic”, which is spoken in Bahrain, Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Yemen; (2) “Levantine Arabic”, which is spoken in Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Syria; (3) “Egyptian Arabic”, which is spoken in Egypt and Sudan; (4) “Maghrebi Arabic”, which is spoken in the Western countries of the Arab World: Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia (p.4).

It is worth mentioning that Modern Standard Arabic is the official language in Jordan. It is the language of mass media, education, and public institutions. Jordanians, in their daily life, mix Standard and Colloquial varieties in education and media (Al-Wer, 2005).

1.7.2 The English Language

As a result of globalization, English becomes the dominant language worldwide. More and more people are eager to learn this language to be able to interact and participate as global citizens. Accordingly, it can be said that the number of bilinguals or multilinguals is growing bigger all around the globe and English is a broadly spoken language (Al Musa, 2016). Crystal (2008) indicates that the number of people who uses English as a first, second, or foreign language reaches 1.5 billion, and that it has more non-native speakers than native speakers.

In the Jordanian context, English is now a part of most Jordanians' daily interaction. It is not only a subject Jordanians study at school or university. It is the language they use in the street; signs are written in both Arabic and English, advertisements are in Arabic and English, and streets' names are in Arabic and English. A number of Jordanian youth listen to songs in English, wear T-shirts that have codes in English, watch movies, series, and play electronic games in English although they do not necessarily understand. They use it to surf the internet and interact using social media. If they wish to apply for a job or internship, they must have a good command of English (Al Musa, 2016). Additionally, many electronic newspapers are published in English such as Ammon and Jordan Times.

According to Al Hayek (2016), there are many strong reasons to learn and use English in the Jordanian society. The first reason is that Jordan was a British colony. Moreover, Jordan is a member of many international organizations such as the United National Human Rights Council and the United Nations. There are also many social motivations for using English among Jordanians especially university students; one of them is that it is prestigious to speak English. Additionally, English is required for employment in good positions.

Since Jordan was a British colony at the beginning of the twentieth century, English was a mandatory course in schools. As a result of the country being under British Colonialism, Jordanians used to have a negative attitude towards English and students hated being forced to learn it. They could not see the point of learning English. Later on, it seems that globalization has made a wide change in the Jordanians' acceptance of English. People started to have a different attitude towards English; it started to be thought of as a classy symbol. This positive attitude towards English became stronger in the post-colonialism era; people became more eager to learn it and

accepted the fact that it is the lingua franca that will help them reach their goals (Fishman, 1977 cited in Al Musa 2016).

As for the educational situation in Jordan, English is introduced and taught to students as a foreign language in all public schools. Students in Jordan learn English as an obligatory subject for twelve years at school. Despite all that, it can be noticed that students still resort to Arabic in certain occasions even when the situation needs to be conducted in English. Additionally, a big number of the universities in Jordan present English as the medium of instruction in faculties such as Medicine, Pharmacy, Engineering and others (Al Musa, 2016). Universities in Jordan are in company with many American and British Universities, since many of Jordanian universities follow the English American education system. There was only one English department in Jordan university in 1962, but by 2013 the number of English departments had reached 30 spreading all over the Kingdom universities (Al Hayek, 2016).

English has spread in schools during the second half of the last century, this led to a wider extension in university setting (Drbseh, 2013). Al-Khatib (2008) states that students at the University of Science and Technology in Jordan often mix Arabic and English expressions more than using only Arabic or only English sentences. In the classrooms, the lecturers indicate that the language which is used in lecturing is mainly English, mixed within Arabic expressions.

As a summary, English has been taught in schools and universities since independent till present (Milton-Edwards and Hinchcliffe, 2001). Since Arabic and English are used side by side in many environments in Jordanian society such as work (Al Musa, 2016), and education (Al-Khatib, 2008), the linguistic phenomenon of code-mixing tends to appear and spread among Jordanians (Al Hayek, 2016).

1.8 Limitations of the Study

This study has the following limitations:

Firstly, the findings of the present study can only be generalized to postgraduate students in YU and cannot be generalized to all Jordanian students in all Jordanian universities. That is because students' progress in their study and their academic year have been reported to influence the extent to which students mix codes; as students' progress in their study, there is a corresponding increase in the extent to which code mixing is used. Alazzam (2010, p. 59) confirms that "junior and senior students mix English lexical items in their speech more than other students because they are assumed to know English terminology that is related to their majors more than freshman and sophomore students; specifically, students whose majors use English as medium of instruction". However, the finding can be used as a stepping stone to do further researches in other settings.

Secondly, this study focuses on analyzing the syntactic aspects of Arabic-English code-mixing. Other linguistic constraints are beyond the scope of this study such as functional and pragmatic constraints.

Thirdly, the present study concentrates only on investigating the syntactic aspects of Jordanian Arabic-English code-mixing in Jordanian students' speech in YU, but the functions of this code mixing and the effect of social variables on the students' use of code mixing are beyond the scope of this study.

1.9 Significance of the Study

The significance of the current study arises from the fact that the syntactic aspects of Arabic-English code-mixing have received little attention, and more researches need to be implemented in this area.

Secondly, studying and examining code-mixing patterns in university setting may attract scholars' attention to the effect of the most frequently patterns in which English is used within Arabic language between young people and new generations. This study can provide an insight if the originated patterns of code-mixing may affect and threaten Arabic structure in the future. Particularly, analyzing these patterns help explore whether code-mixing patterns are only performed when the grammar of Arabic and English permits it, or they are performed with ungrammatical instances and change some rules and affect Arabic purity in years. Al-Rowais (2012) points out that exploring the patterns of Arabic-English code-mixing helps get knowledge and understand the nature, descriptions, and consequences of this mixing. Plus, examining patterns of Jordanian Arabic-English code-mixing and comparing them with the universal constraints of the size of constituent, equivalence, and free morpheme help explore the extent to which English items are inserted within Arabic ones and whether they affect Arabic identity.

Thirdly, the study might inspire others to do further research on the same topic in other essential society institutions or even outside institutions. Furthermore, the study findings may provide scholars with a better insight to determine if the functions of code-mixing (found by researches previously mentioned) are correlated with any specific syntactic structures and patterns (that will be found by the current study) or not. For example, the prestige function that is found by most researchers could have

specific syntactic structure or certain pattern to be reached and arrived to. Accordingly, the resulted structure and patterns can provide a guide to reach a specific function.

Finally, the current study hopefully urges the Arabic Language Academies in the Arab world to cooperate to carefully ponder the impact of code-mixing, since it is unknown whether code-mixing is useful or harmful in the future, and to coin Arabic words for all new technological and scientific innovations.

1.10 The Definition of the Key Terms

1. Code-Mixing: Code mixing is a linguistic phenomenon in which lexical items such as words, phrases, morphemes, and clauses from two distinguished grammatical systems are gathered and introduced within one sentence (Bhatia & William, 2004). For Muysken (2000, p.3), code-mixing is "the insertion of an alien lexical item or phrasal category into a given structure"
2. Large syntactic category: A group of words that functions as a single unit within a sentence such as noun phrases, verb phrases, adjective phrases, and adverb phrases. These phrases are "syntactic categories that are composed of other syntactic categories" (Fromkin & Rodman, 1993, p.513).
3. Small syntactic category: A single word that functions as a single unit within a sentence such as nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs (Poplack, 1980).

4. Syntactic structure: The way of how words are combined together to form meaningful and grammatical phrases and sentences (Radford, 1997).
5. Utterance: A continuous unit of speech surrounded by a silence. Utterances of the same words may be different even by the same speaker (McMahon, 2002).
6. Syntactic category: “a family of expressions that can substitute for one another without loss of grammaticality” (Fromkin & Rodman, 1993, p.79).

1.11 Summary of the Chapter

This chapter clarifies the main concepts related to the current study. It presents the importance of studying code-mixing constraints, and why the syntactic patterns need to be investigated. Additionally, a general overview of Poplack’s study in 1980 and her proposed universal constraints is provided.

The introductory chapter shows that there is a gap concerning the syntactic aspects of Jordanian Arabic-English code-mixing in Jordanian universities students’ speech. Additionally, the chapter indicates that the occurrence of the types of proclaimed universal constraints (equivalence, free morpheme, and size of constituent) proposed by Poplack (1980) need to be examined in order to discover whether they are applied within Jordanian Arabic and English language pair. The introductory chapter also shows how code-mixing is a spread phenomenon in Jordanian society, it shows the importance of studying the syntactic aspects of such phenomenon to find the impact of its spreading. This chapter also presents some studies that recommend

investigating patterns of code-mixing and checking Poplack's universal constraints in Jordanian Arabic-English language pair. Accordingly, the current study aims to fill this gap by investigating the patterns of code-mixing that happen in YU student's speech and analyze their syntactic aspects.