Review Article

An Adaptive Research on Chinese and English Code-switching in *Happy Camp*

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Abstract

Code-switching is a product of language contact between different languages or different varieties of a language. It is a key factor for achieving successful communication. Western scholars have conducted deep researches on code-switching from grammatical approach, sociolinguistic approach, psycholinguistic approach, conversational analysis approach and pragmatic approach. With reference to some constructive views on code-switching, scholars at home conduct more researches on code-switching in foreign language teaching, newspapers, journals and Internet language. TV entertaining program is an important part of people's cultural life. However, researches on code-switching in this kind of program are fewer. This study chooses 55 episodes of *Happy Camp* from September of 2017 to September of 2018 as research data and transcribes，categorizes and tallies Chinese and English code-switching in this program. And then based on Poplack's classification of code-switching and Yu Guodong's Adaptation Model, syntactic features and pragmatic functions of code-switching in this program are explored.
Keywords: Chinese and English code-switching; *Happy Camp*; syntactic features, pragmatic functions, Adaptation Model.

1. RESEARCH BACKGROUND

In the early twentieth century, code-switching was regarded as a language defect. Since the late period of the twentieth century, people have changed their minds. They began to take code-switching as a common social cultural phenomenon (Xu Daming, 2006). And many researches on code-switching have sprung up. American linguist Fishmen is the first influential scholar to put forward the concept of domain which denies the statement that code-switching is a language defect. He explains the phenomena of bilingual language and code-switching anew (Fishman, 1965).

Another linguist Gumperz believes that code-switching is a social phenomenon. Blom and Gumperz make a classification of code-switching from the perspective of functional grammar. They classify code-switching into situational code-switching and metaphorical code-switching. Then studies on code-switching can be classified into the sociolinguistics approach, psycholinguistic approach, grammatical approach and conversational analysis approach (Blom & Gumperz, 1972).

Researchers who studies code-switching from the sociolinguistic approach give priority to the correlation between code-switching and society. This approach ignores the influence brought by culture, psychology and other factors. And psycholinguistic approach mainly focuses on the speakers' mental processes while language users are employing code-switching. Taking Giles as an example, he puts forward the concept of convergence and divergence (Giles, 1997). Scholars from the grammatical approach tend to seek for general principles and language constrains which are suitable for all situations.

Scotton's matrix language frame model is a remarkable progress for human beings when it comes to exploring the structures of code-switching. Those scholars and researchers have made great contributions to the studies on code-switching. However, their theories fail to illustrate all code-switching. The conversational analysis approach is prone to explore conversational structures. Auer is a representative of this approach. He puts forward three conversational modes of code-switching: 1) alternate code-switching related to texts; 2) inserted code-switching related to

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241

texts; 3) alternate code-switching based on language users' preferences (Auer, 1995).

Verschueren, the representative of the pragmatic approach, makes a full statement on his Adaptation Theory. According to Verschuerent, human languages have some characteristics such as variability, negotiability and adaptability. Language users can choose and use language dynamically. In other words, language users may choose different codes based on different situations in order to achieve their expected communicative goals. That is to say, they need to adapt to different situations (Verschueren, 1999). Compared with other approaches, studies on code-switching from the pragmatic approach can provide more stronger explanations and wider research prospects.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW
2.1 Researches Abroad
Researches on code-switching focus on the definitions of code and code-switching, differences between code-switching and other key terms, different classifications of code-switching and research approaches. Researches abroad on code-switching is more systematical. This part focuses on the foreign researches on classifications of code-switching.

According to different language functions and structures, different scholars classify code-switching into different categories. Some classifications of code-switching will be elaborated as follows. Gumperz and Blom first put forward two types of code-switching. According to these two linguists, code-switching can be divided into situational code-switching and metaphorical switching. Situational code-switching refers to the fact that language users often switch their codes as the situation changes, which means that code-switching relies on communicative situations. For example, speakers tend to speak dialects when they meet their fellow-villagers. On the other hand, they will speak Mandarin Chinese in some formal occasions like delivering a speech. To some degree, situational code-switching is constrained by social conventions. Once the communicative situation changes, language users will need to choose appropriate codes.

While metaphorical code-switching means that speakers may change their codes because of the change of the topic they talk. Language users adopt this kind of code-switching to change the moods and the role relationship, by which the expected communicative effects can be realized. The same language user will choose different codes when he makes requests and warns. Compared with situational code-switching, metaphorical code-switching is more flexible (Gumperz & Blom, 1972).

Beside Gumperz and Bloom's classification of code-switching, Auer classifies code-switching into two groups. One type is discourse-related alternation. And the other type is participant-related alternation. According to Auer, discourse-related alternation takes focus on the addressers. This type of code-switching can be employed to perform different speech acts. Such kind of code-switching is always seen in written texts such as newspaper, books and so on. On the other hand, participant-related alternation centers on the addressees, which means addressees' preference may be highlighted. This kind of code-switching always occurs in verbal communication. And this classification of code-switching is based on the functions of code-switching (Auer, 1990).

In addition, according to Poplack, there are three types of code-switching: inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching and tag switching (Poplack, 1980). These three types of code-switching will be elaborated as follows. Inter-sentential switching means that code-switching occurs between two sentences or two clauses. That is to say that each sentence or clause is in one code. In contrast, intra-sentential switching refers to the fact that code-switching happens inside the sentences or clauses. When a tag phrase from one code is inserted into a complete sentence or clause of another code, tag code-switching appears (Poplack, 1980). Poplack's classification of code-switching is done from the perspective of syntax.

Then in 1990, Poplack develops her theory on the classification and she puts forward smooth switching and flagged switching. Smooth switching refers to the code-switching in which slip of tongue, hesitation and pause may not occur. While flagged switching is opposite. Smooth switching is always regarded as the real code-switching in that this kind of code-switching is essential material resources for researches on grammatical restrictions of code-switching (Poplack, 1990).

2.2 Researches at Home
Domestic investigations on code-switching start rather late. Generally speaking, domestic researches on it have undergone four stages: beginning stage, initial development stage, rapid development stage and gradually mature stage.

As for the beginning stage, in the early days of 1990s, since some foreign theories were not introduced into China, the newest foreign achievements have less been known by domestic scholars. On this account, scholars at home mainly focus on introducing and discussing theories on code-switching.

The first domestic monograph on code-switching is written by Jin Zhongtai. He uses different methodologies to systematically discuss code-switching and conducts a deeper research to explore social factors which can influence code-switching (Jin Zhongtai, 2000).

In the initial development stage, both research achievements and research moods have made great progress. A wide range of researches have been done on sociolinguistics. And research objects become more specific. In this phase, domestic scholars conduct empirical studies on code-switching from different approaches, such as phycolinguistic approach, grammatical approach and so on. Achievements based on local language realities flourish and are innovated to some degree.

Based on language reality, a number of researches on code-switching in bilingual or multilingual community emerge. Studies on minority languages and Chinese code-switching also become popular. This new trend marks that domestic researches on code-switching usher into a new era.

On the basis of Verschueren's Adaptation Theory, Yu Guodong (2001) expresses his perceptions on code-switching in his work A Pragmatic Study of English and Chinese Code-switching. According to Yu, code-switching as a strategy of communication will be used for language users to adapt to language reality, psychological motivations and social conventions. Besides, he discovers that the frequency of code-switching is closely related to text types. Adaptation theory enables code-switching easily understood.

In the rapid development stage, with the advent of technology, theories on code-switching can be introduced into domestic country within a short period of time. Studies on code-switching are in a prosperous situation. Studies are expanded to almost every branch of linguistics, such as teaching, second language acquisition, literature and so on. Thus, code-switching in daily conversations, teaching language and written language all become research objects. Besides, research methodology has been updated. Some methodologies of other subjects are borrowed.

Li Jingwei and Chen Liping make elaborations on definitions of code-switching and distinguish the differences between code-switching and borrowing. Moreover, they expound some theories and research moods from sociolinguistic approach, grammatical approach and conversational analysis approach and psychological approach (Li Jingwei & Chen Liping, 2004).

In the mature stage, studies on code-switching become more and more mature. On the one hand, new theories are introduced. On the other hand, scholars stress self-reflection. More and more research results emerge. Scholars mainly focus on the spoken corpus. And researches on teaching language become more and more popular.

One of the most influential researchers is Yu Guodong. In 2004, Yu Guodong puts forward his Adaptation Model based on Verschueren's Adaptation Theory. In his Adaptation Model of Code-switching, he develops Verschueren's theory and puts forward his own understandings. Then gradually, Yu Guodong's theory become theoretical framework of many researches.

In Recent years, there are many researches on code-switching in English teaching language. Meanwhile. Many researches on code-switching between dialects and English, between minority language and English and between minority language, Mandarin language and English. Liu Huan (2009) conducts a research on code-switching in Business English teaching classes. Wang Tong (2015) has conduceted a research on the code-switching employed by students in rural areas in their English classes. In 2017, Sun Xiaoqi conducts code-switching in teacher's language in high school English classes (Sun Xiaoqi, 2017). In 2016, Jin Lingling takes a focus on the code-switching between Mandarin, Mongolian and English (Jin Lingling, 2016).

Though many researches on code-switching in spoken language emerge. There are not so many researches on code-switching in Entertaining TV programs which play significant role in people's daily life. In CNKI, there are more master's theses that conduct researches on code-switching in teaching language and network language than the theses conducting research on code-switching in TV programs.

3. Syntactic Features of Code-switching in Happy Camp

Different scholars classify code-switching into different groups. In Happy Camp, hosts and guests have different educational backgrounds. In addition, they all use Chinese and English code-switching for different purposes. On this backdrop, a variety of pieces of Chinese and English code-switching are used in Happy Camp. This part will make an elaboration on the syntactic features of different types of code-switching appearing in Happy Camp. Types and features of Chinese and English code-switching will be analyzed in this chapter.

We have mentioned that there are different classifications of code-switching based on different criteria. This part will analyze the types of Chinese and English code-switching in Happy Camp based on Poplack's classification of code-switching. According to Poplack, there are three kinds of code-switching. They are inter-sentential code-switching, intra-sentential code-switching and tag code-switching (Poplack, 1980). According to investigation, inter-sentential code-switching and intra-sentential code-switching are frequently used in Happy Camp. However, tag code-switching doesn't occur in Happy Camp. On this backdrop, more detailed information on the frequency of Chinese and English code-switching

will be stated as follows. The following table will show the frequency and percentage of inter-sentential Chinese and English code-switching and intra-sentential code-switching in Happy Camp.

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage of Chinese and English Code-switching in Happy Camp

Type	Frequency	Total	Percentage
Inter-sentential code-switching	212	694	30.5%
Intra-sentential code-switching	482	694	69.5%

From above table, it is known that frequency of inter-sentential code-switching is not close to the frequency of intra-sentential code-switching. There exists a difference on the frequency of these two types of English and Chinese code-switching. To be more specific, there are more pieces of intra-sentential code-switching than inter-sentential code-switching. In the investigated research sources, the number of intra-sentential code-switching amounts to 482. And the number of inter-sentential is 212. Among all of the language resources in Happy Camp, intra-sentential accounts for 69.5%, while intra-sentential code-switching accounts for 30.5%. All of the numbers in tis table show that there exists a significant difference between the frequency of intra-sentential code-switching and inter-sentential code-switching.

Among intra-sentential Chinese and English code-switching used in Happy Camp, some kinds are composed by inserting English letters, some kinds by inserting English words and some by inserting English phrases. For different purposes, different kinds of intra-sentential code-switching are used. The following is the detailed information on the frequency and percentage of different kinds of intra-sentential code-switching.

Table 2: Frequency and Percentage of the Different Inserted Parts

Element	Frequency	Total	Percentage
Words	248	482	51.5%
Letters	92	482	19.1%
Phrases	142	482	29.4%

Just as table2 shows, among all the intra-sentential code-switching, language users insert English words into Chinese conversations most frequently. Intra-sentential Chinese and English code-switching composed by inserting English letters and phrases are less. Among intra-sentential Chinese and English code-switching, intra-sentential code-switching composed by inserting words account for 51.5%. Intra-sentential Chinese and English code-switching composed by inserting letters account for 19.1%. In addition, intra-sentential Chinese and English code-switching composed by inserting English phrases in Happy Camp account for 29.4%.

From table1 and table2, we can know the detailed information about the types of Chinese and English code-switching used in Happy Camp. As a whole, in Happy Camp, intra-sentential code-switching is used most frequently. And the number of inter-sentential is a bit less than intra-sentential code-switching. And there is no tag code-switching in Happy Camp. As for the intra-sentential Chinese and English code-switching, code-switching composed by inserting words is the most frequently used one. Code-switching composed by inserting letters and phrases are less.

4. Pragmatic Functions of Code-switching in *Happy Camp*

According to Yu Guodong's Adaptation Model, there are three kinds of adaptation. That is the adaptation to language realities, the adaptation to social conventions and the adaptation to psychological, motivation. The first two adaptation is the negative adaptation. The last one belongs to active adaptation (Yu Guodong, 2004). And this chapter will analyze how Chinese and English code-switching achieves adaptation in *Happy Camp* from the above three aspects.

4.1 Adaptation to Language Realities

There exist great differences between English and Chinese. Therefore, they are different in language elements, language structures and semantic features. Some concepts and some words only exist in English or in Chinese. In addition, there are also some words which cannot find the exact equivalent words in another language. Thus, conceptual gaps or semantic gaps appear. In order to fill the conceptual gaps or semantic gaps code-switching is always used. This phenomenon is called the adaptation to the language reality. In *Happy Camp* this phenomenon is common.

4.1.1 Filling Conceptual Gaps

It is the different environments that make languages various from one to another. In *Happy Camp*, when some nouns that only exist in English are used, language users may adopt to code-switching to fill the conceptual gap between these two languages and achieve the adaptation to language realities so that the expected communication goals will be achieved.

The conceptual gap between languages can be classified into the following two kinds. First, a concept or thought only exists in one language. Second, one concept or thought in one language don't have exact equivalence in another language. On the backdrop of this situation, when these two languages contact, it is needed to fill the conceptual gaps. And code-switching appears. For instance, as for some proper nouns, different language users may resort to different versions of translation. Because of this phenomenon, some misunderstandings may occur. In *Happy Camp*, when proper nouns occur, it is necessary for language users have to use code-switching to achieve adaptation to the language reality. On this backdrop, successful and accurate communication can be achieved.

a) Xie Na: 我会 Hip Hop，我想试一下。
He Jiong: 好，你来试试。

Hip Hop is a kind of music. And it originates from other countries. When it is needed to mention such kind of proper nouns, it is necessary for language users to keep its originated version and originated pronunciation. Though this kind of music form has brought to China and becomes Xiha, there are some differences between Hip Hop and Xiha. There are more cheeky and funny elements in Xiha. Thus, here Chinese and English code-switching is necessary to achieve accurate expressions.

b) Du Hiatao:你们几个站的好像 WIFI 信号呀！

WIFI is the abbreviation of Wireless Fidelity. It can be translated into "无限保真技术". WIFI is the name of a popular wireless networking technology that uses radio waves to provide wireless high-speed Internet and network connections. When it becomes widespread in China, people are used to using the name of "WIFI". Thus, when this topic is needed to be mentioned in *Happy Camp*, language users will use "WIFI" instead of "无限保真技术". Then Chinese and English code-switching appears. Otherwise, if language users use "无限保真技术", audience may fail to connect this phrase with "WIFI" which they are familiar with. And code-switching here fills the conceptual gaps. So here it is needed to use Chinese and English code-switching to express accurately.

c) He Jong: 欢迎来到由 OPPO 手机冠名的快乐大本营!

We all know that OPPO is a brand name of a kind of phone. This kind of phone only has English name but no consistent Chinese name. Proper nouns like this may have different versions of translations. In order to avoid misunderstandings in communication, language users choose code-switching to achieve the adaptation to the language realities. So that the

conceptual gap between Chinese and English in this situation is filled.

4.1.2 Filling Semantic Gaps

In fact, code-switching can be used to fill the semantic gaps besides conceptual gap. The so-called semantic gap can be classified into the following two aspects. First, as for an English word there exists corresponding expressions in Chinese. However, this corresponding expression is superficial. From the deeper perspective, their semantic meanings cannot be exactly equivalent with each other. Second, it is not easy to translate the English words into Chinese. Long Chinese phrases or sentences are needed to explain the English word. In this situation, most language users choose code-switching to fill the semantic gap and seek for convenience.

a) He Jong: 这个照片是我们玩的正嗨的时候拍的，没有专门摆 pose。

"摆 pose" means that people may have different body gestures when they are taken pictures of. With the prevalence of cameras, "摆 pose" is often used in our daily. If we use its Chinese translation "摆姿势", it may seem to be a little strange and inappropriate. It is because that it is associated with some derogatory words.

b) Xie Na: Come on, 小方.

In one show, Xiaofang one of staffs of *Happy Camp* is on the stage. And Xie Na wants to invite him to play a game. However, Xiaofang doesn't have a lot of stage experiences. And he is a little awkward. "Come on" means "加油，来吧". Compared with Chinese, her choice of code-switching makes her words more appealing and milder.

c) Wei Daxun: 要的就是这个 feel，因为"trick or treat"是万圣节孩子们挨家挨户要糖果等礼物都会说的，当时我们所有的孩子们都盛装打扮了。

In this example, "feel" refers to an actor's special feelings and understandings of some situations. People usually translate it into "感觉" in Chinese. But if its Chinese translation is used here, what language user wants to express will not be exact. As for the other example, "trick or treat" is an activity on Hollywood. On this day, children will visit their neighbors and say "trick and treat". If the host doesn't give them a treat, such candies, they will play a trick on the host. Its Chinese translation is "不给糖，就捣乱". If its Chinese translation is used, its original meaning will be lost. Code-switching here can keep its original meaning. Compared its Chinese, "trick or treat" is more like a children tone. And the choice of code-switching can make what the language users express more coherent.

From the above examples, in *Happy Camp*, language users tend to use Chinese and English code-switching to fill the semantic gaps so that what a language user wants to express will be more accurate.

4.1.3 Providing Convenience

With the development of globalization, English becomes an international language. In our daily life, some spoken English will be often used, especially for such words as "bye bye", "hello", "hi", "ok", "yes", "really", "no" and so on. These English words and phrases are more convenient compared with their Chinese translations. therefore, these words and phrases are necessary for young people in their daily life. In addition, with the development of technology, some words related to high technology. Such words as e-mail, CEO, GDP, GPS are frequently used. These words don't have brief translations in Chinese. In addition, there also exist some abbreviations which have complex corresponding meanings in Chinese. Therefore, it is inconvenient for language users to employ their Chinese versions. In this kind of situation, the employment of original expression is briefer and correct. And code-switching appears, such as VIP, WTO, TV and so on.

a) Yang Di：因为娜姐是 VIP，我们只能做小弟。

VIP is the abbreviation of "very important person". It refers to the senior members in a club or an institution. Here one language user uses the abbreviation instead of Chinese. Thus, code-switching appears. And the choice of code-switching makes what language users say more professional. In addition, it may make the person he describes more distinguished. And at the same time, compared with VIP is briefer, so that language convenience and briefness can be achieved.

b) A lalei：我喜欢我的董爸爸。
He Jong: 好萌呀，好 Q 啊！

In this situation, He Jiong chooses code-switching to describe a child actress. The letter "Q" means someone is cute，so code-switching here not only express the meaning of cute but also make what he said briefly.

c) He Jong: 上次我在 ATM 机取钱的时候，前面的一个阿姨的谈吐举止真是惊讶到我了，我给你们学一下。

In this situation, He Jiong chooses code-switching. ATM is the abbreviation of "Automatic Teller Machine". It refers to the machine that can provide such services as changing codes, withdrawing money and so on. Here He Jiong uses code-switching not its Chinese translation "自动取款机"，which makes what he says more brief.

From the above example, abbreviations used in these examples are those which are employed in the course of daily life. *Happy Camp* as a kind of TV entertaining program enjoys limited show duration. Therefore, language users in *Happy Camp* need to express what they want to say completely within limited time. On the backdrop of these situations, plain and brief expressions can be easily received by audience. So, these expressions become more and more popular.

From the above examples, we can see that sometimes language users will insert one English word or phrase into speech to achieve code-switching so that language can draw language speakers' attention and emphasize what they want to express. Sometimes, an English word will be used several times in one Chinese sentence. In this situation, better effect of emphasizing will be achieved.

4.2 Adaptation to Social Conventions

Social conventions refer to social customs and social rules. Human beings live in a society. Thus, human beings' life is constrained by social conventions. In the course of communication, it is necessary for language users to obey social conventions to achieve expected communicative effects. In Happy Camp, language users frequently resort to code-switching to adapt to social conventions. This part will make an elaboration on how language users use code-switching to adapt to social conventions.

4.2.1 Promoting Social Status

With the development of globalization, China becomes more and more closely related to other areas in the world. Meanwhile, English as an international language attracts more and more attention. There emerges a heating of learning English. With the demand of English talents, English plays a more and more important role in people's minds. The ability of understanding English, speaking English becomes the symbol of high education degree and social status. Here are some examples.

a) Jia Ling: 给我来一杯 82 年的 Lafite。
Lee Weijia: 好嘞，您慢慢享用！

In this talk, Jia Ling uses code-switching. Lafite refers to a kind of famous grape wine that is of high quality and expensive. For Chinese, Lafite means high life quality. And only people of high social standing or who is rich can afford this kind of goods. Jia Ling here uses code-switching to promote her social status and pretends that she is a lady of high distinction.

b) Chen Bolin: 这是给娜娜的礼物，是我从欧洲带回来的，限量版的哦！
Xie Na: Thank you so much.

In this talk, Chen Bolin gives Xie Na a famous bottle of perfume as a gift. And Xie Na shows her appreciation for this gift, because as for women, perfume is a kind of luxury goods which can make women more attractive and elegant. And most women like this gift. Here Xie Na uses code-switching to show her thanks. Her choice of code-switching can make her seem to be more elegant and richer in connotation.

c) Du Haitao: Would you please give me a cup of tea?
Wu Xin：我们这里不提供茶。
Du Haitao: 这个可以有。
Wu Xin: 这个真没有！

In this situation, Wu Xin is a waitress and Du Haitao is an educated and artistic youth. In order to show his high social statue, he employs code-switching. The employment of code-switching makes him significantly different from the waitress.

4.2.2 Avoiding Taboos
Different countries and cultures have different cultural traditions as well as different cultural taboos. For instance, in western countries, people pay more attention to private matters. So, people always put more efforts to protect personal privacy. In daily conversation, they will not talk about marriage, families, ages and salaries. Chinese people are more reserved. In China, people are not willing to talk about death, sex and religions. Chinese people think that these related topics will make language users or listeners feel embarrassed. Happy Camp is a famous TV entertaining program which may invite people from all over the world. Thus, guests in Happy Camp always live in different cultural environments and have different cultural taboos. Therefore, in Happy Camp, when it is needed to talk about such topics, language users will employ code-switching to avoid taboos so that adaptation to social conventions can be achieved. The following are some examples.

a) Luo Zhixiang: Jolin 跳舞还是蛮 sexy 的，麻将也打的蛮好的。

Chinese people are reserved. People are not willing to talk about some topics related to sex directly. Code-switching is a better choice to avoid such embarrassment. "Sexy" means "性感的"in Chinese. In this situation, if Luo Zhixiang uses the Chinese meaning of "sexy", it may seem to be a little vulgar and impolite. Thus，code-switching here can help to avoid embarrassment and make what he said conform to Chinese cultural traditions.

b) He Jong: 是不是你特别喜欢重用男演呢？
Chen Kaige：那我要跟大家解释一下，我偏爱男演员，但我不是 gay！

Gay means "同性恋". In many countries, gay is accepted, while in China, gay is hardly accepted by people. Chinese people hold the idea that people who are gays have psychological disorder. Therefore, generally speaking, topics related to guys are taboos. So, when it is necessary to mention these topics, code-switching is often used to avoid social and cultural taboos so that adaptation to social conventions can be achieved, which will further push the success of communicative purposes.

c) Du Haitao: 如果你再不成功的话，我就要 die 掉了！

In traditional China, "死" is a taboo which may make language users and listeners feel blue. So, in Happy Camp, when hosts or gusts talk about this topic, they usually resort to code-switching, which can reduce embarrassment and make both language users and listeners feel comfortable.

4.2.3 Moderating Tones
Language is closely related to culture, society. In the course of using language, language users need to comply with social norms and cultural customs. Chinese culture is a profound culture system with a long history. It is deeply affected by Buddhism and Confucianism which advocates moral codes and traditional family concept. Face is an important part of traditional culture. Chinese people try their best to get others' respect and recognition. Therefore, people in the course of communication with others will respect others and reduce embarrassment so that both language users and listeners will feel comfortable. People will not directly say something which may result in the loss of others' faces so that many implicit expressions are preferred. On this cultural backdrop, in Happy Camp both hosts and guests are intended to use code-switching to conform to social conventions. Here are some examples.

a) Xie Na: 胡一天你们的才艺展示被 pass 掉了。
Hu Tianyi：娜姐，别，这不公平呀。

In this situation, Hu Tianyi and Wu Xin need to prepare for a talent show to compete for the most popular show in Ma Lanpo. Xie Na is a judge. In the course of judgement, she avenges a personal wrong in the name of public interests. In order to save the face of Hu Tianyi, she uses code-switching to avoid expressing directly so that embarrassment can be reduced.

b) He Jiong: 安吉, 你怎么知道这个是你爸爸?
An Ji: 我爸爸手上有戒指。
He Jiong: 你好聪明呀，安吉。
An Ji: 还有就是我爸爸的手比较老。
He Jiong: Oh, you are a so bad bad boy.

An Ji is a smart boy. He often says something interesting. Sha Yi is his father. He often plays jokes on his father. In this situation, they play a game and An Ji needs to tell who is Sha Yi behind the curtain. "You are a so bad bad boy" is a facetious remark. But An Ji is too young to tell this is a joke. In order to avoid An Ji's misunderstanding of these words. Here code-switching is used to express He Jiong's disapproval of the way he says to his father. The choice of code-switching used here can avoid hurting An Ji's feeling and making him feel unhappy. Happy Camp as a popular TV entertaining program has great influences on audience. Therefore, language used in it needs to adapt to social conventions. Chinese and English code-switching as a kind of language communication strategy is frequently used in this program because code-switching can make language users' words more acceptable and civil. From the perspective of a deeper level, code-switching here can avoid embarrassment and save both hosts and guests' faces, which may make their communications more successful.

4.3 Adaptation to Psychological Motivations

Both external and internal factors can lead to adaptation. Adaptation to language realities and adaptation to social conventions, which is different to psychological motivations. The first two adaptation belongs to negative adaptation, while adaptation to psychological belongs to positive adaptation. It appears according to different communicative purposes. According to some researches, because TV entertaining program is more fun and flexible than other kinds of programs, passive adaptation namely adaptation to psychological motivations is frequently used. This part will analyze how adaptation to psychological motivations is achieved.

4.3.1 Shortening Psychological Distance

In the course of communication, language users always adjust their language styles to adapt to the others' and show kindness or intimacy. And the distance between language users and others will be shortened. In China, TV entertaining programs often invite some hosts who speaks English and who likes speaking English. On this backdrop, hosts will resort to Chinese and English code-switching to make their communication more appropriate because this kind of code-switching can shorten the distance between them and eliminate their psychological estrangement. Better communicative effects and lively atmosphere can be achieved. The following are some examples.

a) He Jiong: Welcome to our show. Please say hello to our audience.
Pichy: 大家好，我是 pichy。非常开心能来到快乐大本营（用蹩脚的中文说）。Thank you.
He Jiong: Wow, Pichy 的中文真的是越来越好了。

In this conversation, both He Jiong and Pichy use two kinds of languages. Pichy is a foreigner. He Jiong uses English, an international language, to grate to Pichy. Therefore, the distance between He Jiong and Pichy is shortened. On the other hand, Pichy as a foreigner also uses code-switching to say hello to audience. Chinese and English code-switching here shows their kindness and enriches the significance and meanings of the program.

b) He Jiong: 让我们欢迎我们可爱动人的 Eva。Hi, Eva.
Eva：hello，大家好，我是 Eva。
He Jiong：你有什么对 Jason 哥哥说的吗？Don't be shy.
Eva: Jason 哥哥, I love you on my heart! 我可以做你的公主吗，我想长大以后嫁给你。
He Jiong: Wow! Eva, 那得问你娜娜姐姐同不同意咯。

In this situation, Eva and He Jiong have a conversation. Eva is a mixed-race little girl. She is a little timid. In order to encourage Eva and make her feel more comfortable, He Jiong uses Chinese and English code-switching. On the other hand, Eva in this situation, uses Chinese and English code-switching to show her confidence and the intimacy with audience.

c) Lee Weijia: 下面轮到我们的宋钟基先生了。Which one do you like? The yellow one or the blue one?
Song ZhongJi: Ok, the yellow one, thank you.
Lee Weijai: Okay.

In this conversation, Lee Weijia uses Chinese and English code-switching. Song Zhongji is a young Korean actor. It is his first time on *Happy Camp*'s stage. When Song Zhongji plays games with the happy family, he is a little nervous because he can't understand too much Chinese. In order to eliminate his nervousness, Lee Weijia here uses Chinses and English code-switching. In addition, the choice of code-switching can increase rapport between hosts and guests and shorten their psychological distance so that communication becomes more coherent.

Happy Camp is popular at home. Not only young people but also old people like this program. This program always invites some hot stars to show their talents and play games. On the other hand, these popular stars also need this stage to show themselves and raise their profiles both at home and abroad. Therefore, in *Happy Camp*, guests and hosts always try their best to record the show. On this backdrop, many language strategies are used which includes Chinese and English code-switching. From the above examples and analyses of these examples, we can see that in *Happy Camp* Chinese and English code-switching is frequently used to adapt to psychological motivations.

So that mental distance between languages users and listeners can be shortened, which plays a significant role in successful communication and is a key to make both sides feel comfortable.

4.3.2 Seeking Elucidation

Happy Camp is a famous program. In this program, popular stars come from different areas such as, music, dance, fashion and films. Therefore, there are a lot of English proper nouns used in the program. However, these expressions cannot be easily understood by audience resulting in the phenomenon that people feel bored. In order to make audience have better understandings of these proper nouns, it is necessary to explain these words or phrases in Chinese. The following are some examples.

a) He Jiong: 我们都知道现在美国到处都是 white-collar workers，现在又出现了 gold-collar workers 和 black-collar workers，也就是金领和黑领。
Chen Bolin: Oh, I see, I see. 明白了，确实是这样的。

In this conversation, He Jiong employs Chinese and English code-switching. Firstly, he uses two English phrases to adapt to language realities. The choice of Chinese and English code-switching shows he is professional. And the original meanings of the words are kept. Then, he explains the meanings of the two words in Chinese. As a whole, his code-switching here makes what he said clearer. Thus, his choice of code-switching explains the meaning and makes his expression more easily understood.

b) Lee Weijia: 我知道这个，这是最近国外流行的 Melbourne Shuffle Dance，也就是鬼步舞。
Ou Hao: 是是是，我觉得特别酷。

In this conversation, Lee Weijia uses Chinese and English code-switching. Melbourne Shuffle Dance is a kind of dance which is popular in China. People in China are familiar with the dance but not the name of the dance. So, most audience will not understand what he says. So, it is necessary for him to employ Chinese and English code-switching to explain. So that audience can easily understand it.

c) Wu Xin：海涛这个样子特别像 Toy Story，玩具总动员里面的胡迪。

Toy Story is a name of a film. This film is famous in China. However, people are not familiar with its English name. In order to make audience have better understandings of the name. Wu Xin here resorts to Chinese and English code-switching. On this backdrop, audience will better know which film she is talking about so that they may easily understand Du Haitao's images in this situation.

From the analyses of the above examples, we can see that hosts and guests frequently use Chinese and English code-switching to explain what they express. This kind of code-switching belongs to adaptation to psychological motivations, because it appears because of language users themselves. It is necessary to employ this kind of code-switching, which can help audience understand the show more easily and widen audience's horizons so that the audience will like the show better and better.

4.3.3 Changing Topics

Changing topics is normal in a successive conversation. Using code-switching to change topics means that in a conversation, language users are intended to shift their topics by using of Chinese and English code-switching. In Happy Camp, some unexpected and unpleasant topics are involved. On this backdrop, hosts and guests will escape the topic and try their best to change the original topic into another one. To some degree, Chinese and English code-switching is the symbol of shifting the topics. And this role of Chinese and English code-switching is necessary and of great significance. The following are some examples which can support this idea.

a) He Jiong：梦辰，听说你和海涛的关系很不一般哦，今天海涛有几句话想当着观众的面对你说，你想听吗？
Shen Mengchen: 啊？是吗？这么神秘，什么话呀？
Lee Weijia: 当然是可能和求婚有关的话啦，新闻上不是说你俩都拍婚纱照 了吗？所以今天借咱们这个节目的平台来多聊聊怎么样？
Shen Mengchen: 哪家新闻这么八卦？OK, next, 让我们来聊聊电影的话题 吧。

Shen Mengchen and Du Haitao are a couple. However, neither of them publishes their relationship. They are more concerned about personal privacy. Their relationship is in semi-overt situation. Some gossip news always says they have broken up or have gotten married. In *Happy Camp*. Lee Weijia introduces the gossip news that this couple have made plan to get married. So, he puts forward this question to ask Shen Mengchen whether the gossip news is true directly. However, Shen Mengchen doesn't want to make their love affair get more attention, so she doesn't want to talk about this topic. Therefore, when she is asked, she immediately uses Chinese and English code-switching to shift the topic.

b) Lee Weijia: 哇，胡天一好高呀，看起来就是直挺挺的，身材还这么好。薛之谦，他站你跟前你有压力吗？你觉得你们身高差怎么样呢？
Xue Zhiqian：还好吧，我感觉我身材也蛮好的
Lee Weijia: 你难道没觉得他比你高很多吗？你多高？

Xue Zhiqian: 嘉嘉,你一定要这么赶紧杀绝吗？ Ok, stop, stop, another question please.

Xue Zhiqian is a popular singer. He is not tall. And he doesn't want others to mention his height in public. In this situation, the height difference between Hu Yitian and Xue Zhiqian is significant. On this backdrop, Lee Weijia plays a joke on him. Xue Zhiqian is a little embarrassed. In order to change this embarrassing situation, he uses Chinese and English code-switching to change the topic.

c) He Jiong： 接下来这个问题不简单，做好准备啊，江江，请问你当初是 由于什么样的原因和胡同学分手的？
Jiang Shuying: 哇，这个问题好尖刻呀，观众们这么八卦吗？Ok, any other question?

Hu Ge and Jiang Shuying used to be a happy couple. Audience are very bullish on their future. However, it is a great pity that they broke up finally. In this episode of *Happy Camp*, audience have chances to write down the questions they want to know about guests. One of the questions is about the reason why Hu Ge and Jiang Shuying broke up. When this question is asked, Jiang Shuying feels a little uncomfortable and embarrassed. In fact, she thinks this question is too direct and doesn't want to answer this question. So here she wants to change the topic and she resorts to Chinese and English code-switching. The following are more examples.

5. CONCLUSION
5.1 Findings of the Research

This study chooses Chinese and English code-switching in *Happy Camp* from September, 2017 to September, 2018 as data resources. And both quantitative research and qualitative research have been used. This study explores the syntactic features and pragmatic functions of Chinese and English code-switching in *Happy Camp* based on Poplack's classification of code-switching and Yu Guodong's Adaptation Model. The first five chapters have fully explained code-switching and the syntactic features and pragmatic functions of Chinese and English code-switching in *Happy Camp*. The following part will make a summary of the syntactic features and pragmatic functions.

First, from the perspective of syntactic features of Chinese and English code-switching in *Happy Camp*, based on Poplack's classification of code-switching, there are three kinds of code-switching, namely inter-sentential code-switching and intra-sentential and tag code-switching. But only intra-sentential code-switching and inter-sentential code-switching occur in *Happy Camp*. And as a whole, intra-sentential Chinese and English code-switching is more than inter-sentential Chinese and English code-switching. To be more specific, intra-sentential Chinese and English code-switching in *Happy Camp* can be achieved by inserting letters, words or phrases.

Intra-sentential Chinese and English code-switching obey Chinese grammatical rules. Language users in *Happy Camp* use this kind of Chinese and English code-switching to function as nouns, verbs, adjectives and so on. On the other hand, inter-sentential Chinese and English code-switching in *Happy Camp* is less than intra-sentential Chinese and English code-switching. This kind of Chinese and English code-switching doesn't violate their own language grammatical rules. That is to say, Chinese and English parts in conversations obey their own grammatical rules. People use this kind of Chinese and English code-switching as an independent part in their conversations.

From the perspective of pragmatic functions of Chinese and English code-switching, this study chooses Verschueren's Adaptation Theory and Yu Guodong's Adaptation Model as its theoretical framework. The author makes the elaboration of pragmatic functions of Chinese and English code-switching from three aspects. That is adaptation to language realities, adaptation to social conventions and adaptation to psychological motivations. The first two kinds of adaptation belong to negative adaptation, while the last one belongs to positive adaptation.

As for the adaptation to language realities, though Chinese and English share many similarities, because of different language backgrounds, Chinese and English have a lot of differences. Sometimes one concept in one language does not exist or dose not exactly exist in another language. One semantic meaning in one language finds no or no exactly equivalent one in another language or there need very complex and long sentences to explain the certain semantic meaning. Because of these significant differences, the gaps between concepts and semantic meanings need to be filled. And code-switching is always used to play this role.

As for the adaptation to social conventions, different countries have different cultures. Thus , different cultural taboos exist. In order to avoid such language taboos, in Chinese, when language users want to mention such taboos, it is necessary to use some euphemistic words. In *Happy Camp* when it needs to do this, Chinese and English code-switching is always used. On the other hand, Chinese people pay much attention to face. Face becomes an important part in Chinese culture. When it is necessary to say something that may hurt one's face, it is better not to say such things directly. In such kind of situations, English is the most frequently used part to save one's face and help to express something more politely in *Happy Camp*.

As for the adaptation to psychological motivations, English as an international language enjoys more and more important status. At the same time, with the development of globalization, it is popular to learn English. And English becomes a symbol of fashion and high level of education. Language users always use it to change topics and pursue fashion. On this backdrop, in some situations, language users may actively choose Chinese and English code-switching to draw audience's attention. In addition, as a popular TV entertaining program, creating humor is an indispensable part for the success of the program. And language users may employ Chinese and English code-switching to make it, thus those who face with pressure life can relax themselves via *Happy Camp*. In addition, in this program, Chinese and English code-switching is always used to shift topics, which seems to be more natural and briefer. *Happy Camp* is a famous program both at home and abroad, thus guests have different language backgrounds and cultural backgrounds. Some of such guests speak English. In such situations, English as an international language plays an important role in such conversations. Speaking English can shorten psychological distance between hosts and guests in these situations. So successful conversation can be achieved.

After elaborated analysis of pragmatic functions of Chinese and English code-switching in *Happy Camp*, it can be found that Chinese and English code-switching as a language strategy can make what guests or hosts say in this program more successful, briefer as well as more accurate. And it can make this program easily understood and accepted by audience. Furthermore, this research can give some enlightenments and implications to audience on how to have a better understanding of this program and how to conduct successful and effective communication with others.

5.2 Limitations

This research chooses Chinese and English code-switching in *Happy Camp*. Because of the limited size of resource data, not all Chinese and English code-switching in this program is covered. Thus, because of the small number, some convincing features of a certain kind of Chinese and English code-switching is difficult to find. On the other hand, it is also difficult to tell whether there really exist some other pragmatic functions of Chinese and English code-switching in *Happy Camp*.

This study takes a focus on the study on the syntactic features and pragmatic functions of Chinese and English code-switching. In order to explore the full features of Chinese and English code-switching, more TV entertaining programs need to be studied. However, because of the limited length of the thesis, this research only explores the syntactic features and pragmatic

functions of Chinese and English code-switching in *Happy Camp*. On this backdrop, in order to have deep understandings of code-switching in TV entertaining programs, it is necessary to conduct such researches on other TV programs, so that more significant features can be found. And more research questions need to be solved such as cultural implications, language policy, language planning, language attitudes and so on.

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