INTRODUCTION

With the multi-polarization of the world, the development of modern communication and transportation integrate the whole world. In such a general international atmosphere, China is eager to make progress in order to catch up with those developed countries in science and technology. It follows that learning the languages of other countries becomes the inevitable trend of the development of China. English is prominent among all the foreign languages, which serves as an international language and is now commonly used in education and international exchanges in political, economic, academic and cultural spheres.

English has never had such a great influence in China, nor can anyone deny that English has grown closer and closer to the life of the Chinese people. China now has an English TV channel, CCTV-9, and an English radio service, China Radio International (Jung, 2003). A large number of provinces and cities also have their English news programs or broadcasting programs. Chinese people can hardly avoid reading or hearing English in daily life. In most cities, when we take a bus or underground train we hear the stop announcement in both Chinese and English. While walking in the street, we see shop signs such as McDonalds, Tea House, Coffee Lounge and KFC. Besides Chinese, English is the most popular language in China and is the commonest language among the Chinese. As it prevails to some extent, it is unavoidable to mix with local language. As Ferguson and DeBose (1977) show, “people attempting to communicate in their language with foreigners use common if not universal simplification tendencies such as slow, exaggerated enunciation, uninflected forms, and the omission of articles, prepositions, and other function words. This practice has often passed from the individual domain into development as an established register regularly acquired and utilized by members of a community when communicating with outsiders.” After 2000, we call this phenomenon ‘Post-Pidgin’ English: the type of the language which is formed from Chinese and English with exchange and communication strengthened, and it is made up according to Chinese grammar, every word is an independent English or Chinese word.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Definition of Pidgin English

A pidgin is a special language variety that mixes or
A pidgin is a language with no native speakers: it is no rule written down; they change rapidly and were quickly learned by those who needed them. A pidgin is a language with no native speakers: it is no one’s first language but is a contact language. That is, it is the product of a multilingual situation in which those who wish to communicate must find or improvise a simple language system that will enable them to do so [1].

DeCamp (1971) defines a pidgin as: a contact vernacular, normally not the native language of any of its speakers...it is characterized by a limited vocabulary, an elimination of many grammatical devices such as number and gender, and a dramatic reduction of redundant features. Todd (1974) defines a pidgin as a marginal language which arises to fulfill certain restricted communicative needs among people who have no common language, and then pidgins are probably more generally the outcome of any situation of language contact. Indeed, one could extend this idea, as Le Page (1977) has done, to refer to the communicative act of a speaker on a given occasion as an ‘instant pidgin’. In other words, Le Page is pointing to the ongoing need in all human communicative settings for speakers to negotiate a common set of meanings through the linguistic means available to them [2].

Holm defines a pidgin as: “A reduced language that results from extended contact between groups of people with no language in common; it evolves when they need some means of verbal communication, perhaps for trade, but no group learns the native language of any other group for social reasons that may include lack of trust or close contact.” Holm (1988) [3] Pidgins have rudimentary grammars and restricted vocabulary, serving as auxiliary contact languages. They are improvised rather than learned natively. In general, it is a variety specially created for the purpose of communicating with some other group, and not used by any community for communication among themselves.

2.2 Bilingualism

‘Post-Pidgin’ English is just to mix English into Chinese, or we can say, some English words take the place of Chinese. Generally speaking, it is a mixing of two languages. To some extent, we can consider it as bilingualism.

2.2.1 Definitions

According to the Webster Dictionary (1961), bilingual is defined as ‘having or using two languages especially spoken with the fluency characteristic of a native speaker; a person using two languages especially habitually and with control like that of a native speaker’ and bilingualism as ‘the constant oral use of two languages’. In the popular view, being bilingual is equivalent to being able to speak two languages perfectly; this is also the approach of Bloomfield (1935), who defines bilingualism as ‘the native-like control of two languages’. In contradistinction to this definition which includes only ‘perfect bilinguals’, Macnamara (1967) proposes that a bilingual is anyone who possesses a minimal competence in one of the four language skills, i.e. listening comprehension, speaking, reading and writing in a language other than his mother tongue. Between these two extremes one encounters a whole array of definitions, for example, the one proposed by Titone (1972), for whom bilingualism is the ‘the individual’s capacity to speak a second language while following the concepts and structures of that language rather than paraphrasing his or her mother tongue’ [4]. Zentella defines bilingualism as “the ability to produce meaningful utterances in two languages” Grosjean (1995) provides another definition of bilingualism, in which bilinguals are “those people who use two, or more, languages (or dialect) in their everyday lives” [5].

2.3 Language Choice

Language choice is defined as the speaker’s decision in a given communication interaction situation, in order to use one code rather than another. It refers to the ability to select the appropriate language as base language of the conversation or the situation context. One of the central goals of the study of bilingualism is to build a theoretical model that will account for the bilingual’s unconscious or conscious decision to use one language rather than the other. If we accept that all normal speakers, even monolinguals, have similar problem in deciding which variety, register or style to use, the matter is of wider theoretical interest. The general issue of the language choice subsumes within it such topics as code-switching, stylistic variation, audience design, language shift and spread. Scotton (1983) points out her model, while seeing linguistic choice as ‘individually motivated negotiations of identities’ (1980), assuming that this negotiation depends for its success on taking advantage of ‘the communally recognized norms’ that establish the meaning of the choice [6].

The choice will at least be based on the utterer’s language proficiency and assumptions about what the interpreters understand. The making of choice, at the level of face-to-face communication as well as at the level of institutions, is often a source of conflict because it is guided by political forces, ideological forces and language attitudes, usually in ways that make it impossible to keep these three separate.

The motivation of the speaker is an important consideration in the choice. The speakers select a bilingual mode because it suits their intentions. The code we choose to use on a particular occasion is likely to indicate how we wish others to view us. If we can
comfortably control a number of codes, then we would appear to have an advantage over those who lack such control. Moreover, such motivation need not be at all conscious, for apparently many speakers are not aware that they have used one particular variety of a language rather than another.

2.4 Language Mixing

Language mixing occurs when speakers use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance. When we refer to mixing in bilingual development, we include the use of elements from language B in an utterance in language A (code-mixing) as well as the alternation between language A and language B in the same utterance. These elements may be lexical, syntactic or semantic. The notion of mixing is close to the interference, that is, a deviation from the norm in each language due to familiarity with two languages. However, mixing is not necessarily a matter of interference but may be the expression of a strategy specific to the bilingual speaker. According to Grosjean (1985), bilinguals use a bilingual speech mode with other bilinguals who share their languages and with whom they normally mix languages.

The majority of mixings are lexical in nature, with nouns as the most frequently substituted words. Many mixings are ‘lexical reduplications’ or ‘spontaneous translations’, as when a translation equivalent is supplied as a synonym. Language mixing is not just a haphazard mixing of two languages brought about by laziness or ignorance or some combination of these. Rather, it requires conversant to have a sophisticated knowledge of both languages and to be acutely aware of community norms. Nowadays, the ability to mix codes is a source of pride.

Any language contact situation can lead to patterns of convergence (the mutual adoption of linguistic features between different languages, basically a product of accommodation to each other’s communicative needs, whether conscious or not), divergence (the strengthening of differences when, for instance, negative language attitudes block accommodation), language maintenance (the preservation of a language or any linguistic feature in spite of pressure from another language), language interference (the insertion of linguistic features from one language into another), language shift (a change in balance between different languages in use in the same society), language spread (the geographical widening of the use of a specific language), language dominance (where one language favored over others), the minoritization of a language (the opposite of dominance), and sometimes even language death (or, indeed, revival).

2.4.1 Selection process of the small load period

If it is judged through load indexes that a server is in the small load period, the current load balancing strategy should be simple and fast as much as possible. Most resources of the server are idle. The node satisfying the minimum utility value of connection M will be selected as the server node.

2.5 Code-Switching

People are usually required to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes. Code is a cover term for a language or any varieties of the language such as dialect, register and style. Vershueren has defined code as "any distinguishable variant of language", involving systematic sets of choices which linked to specific geographical area, a social class, an assignment of functions, or a specific context of use. In general, when you open your mouth, you must choose a particular language, dialect, style, register or variety—that is, a particular code. In contrast, code is more general and neutral, which can be used to refer to any kind of language system that two or more people employ for communication.

A frequently quoted definition of code-switching was provided by Myers-Scotton(1988), i.e. code-switching is the use of two or more linguistic varieties in the same conversation or interaction. The switch may be for just one word or for several minutes of speech. The varieties may be anything from genetically unrelated languages to two styles of the same language. A more general definition of code-switching can be found in Hoffman (1991): “the alternate use of two languages or linguistic varieties within the same utterance or during the same conversation.” In fact, code-switching, a cover term for language code alternations is an extremely common occurrence and a favored strategy, especially in oral discourse. It refers to the fact that anyone who speaks more than one language chooses between them according to circumstances. Furthermore, as Gal (1988) says, ‘codes switching is a conversational strategy used to establish, cross or destroy group boundaries in order to create, evoke or change interpersonal relations with their rights and obligations." Bokamba (1989) defined it as: “code-switching is the mix of the words, phrases, and sentences from two distinct grammatical (sub-) systems across sentence boundaries within the same speech event. In other words, code-switching is intersentential switching. While code-mixing is the embedding of various linguistic units such as affixes (bound morphemes), words (unbound morphemes), phrases and clauses from two distinct grammatical (sub-) systems within the same sentence and speech event. That is, code-mixing is intransential switching. Language switching or code switching refers to a bilingual tendency, in speaking to other bilinguals, to switch one language to another. Language switches within an utterance or conversational session seem
like language mixing, but those between conversational sessions do not. Normally a bilingual tends to switch to another language for a word or phrase that is overlearned, or it is more aptly expressed in that language.

The degree or amount of switching varies in terms of situations and to individual bilinguals\textsuperscript{[12]}. Languages and codes are associated with places, groups, activities or functions, switching is one of the resources for speakers and addressees to interational generate the meaning of their social world, and to negotiate mutual investment in the linguistic marketplace. It can be used to show affect and solidarity, or to mark and maintain power relationship.

Although switching languages during a conversation may be disruptive to the listener when the speaker switches due to an inability to express her/himself, it does provide an opportunity for language development. Language development takes place through samples of language which are appropriate and code switching may be signaling the need for provision of appropriate samples. The listener, in this case, is able to translate into the second language thus providing learning and developing activity. This, in turn, will allow for a reduced amount of switching and less subsequent interference as time progresses. These principles may also be applied in the second language classroom.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Definition of ‘Post-Pidgin’ English

‘Post-Pidgin’ English appears in 1990s, and is popular after 2000s. At present, more and more people like to use ‘Post-Pidgin’ English in their daily life, especially the young. Since it has a short history, few scholars involve in this field. Therefore, the production about it is relatively less.

As to the definition of the ‘post-pidgin’ English, generally speaking, no one has done it. The author consults a lot of books and materials, integrates its characteristics, sum up the definition: as the type of the language which is formed from Chinese and English exchange and communication strengthened, ‘post-pidgin’ English is made up according to Chinese grammar, with every word being the standard and independent English or Chinese word.

3.2 Assimilation of ‘Post-Pidgin’ English

According to the definition of the ‘Post-Pidgin’ English, the characteristic of this kind of language is a mixture of English with Chinese. The main part is Chinese. However, sometimes English would take the whole part. Therefore, the degree of the assimilation depends on the whole or the partial English used.

A classification of the ‘Post-Pidgin’ English according to the degree of the assimilation can be divided into: complete assimilation of ‘Post-Pidgin’ English; partial assimilation of ‘Post-Pidgin’ English.

3.2.1 Complete Assimilation of ‘Post-Pidgin’ English

Complete assimilation of ‘Post-Pidgin’ English is less than partial assimilation of ‘Post-Pidgin’ English, because it is used by Chinese people in Chinese context. Moreover, not every Chinese people understand English. Only a few complete assimilations appear in ‘Post-Pidgin’ English, for example, “Hi!” “Hello!” “Bye-bye!” They are the complete sentences in the form and most frequently used in complete assimilation. They appear in certain Chinese context: when a person meets another, they will begin with “Hi!” or “Hello!”, when they part, they will end in “Bye-bye!”.

These are the easiest greeting words in English, even the people who hasn’t learned English could use it. The whole English sentence can only be used by educated people.

3.2.2 Partial Assimilation of ‘Post-Pidgin’ English

Unlike complete assimilation, partial assimilation takes an active part in ‘Post-Pidgin’ English. Most Post-Pidgin belongs to this one. The characteristic of partial assimilation is: to mix one or several English words in Chinese sentence. The meaning of the English words is the same as the meaning of Chinese words which are substituted, as is shown in the examples cited above, “这个 project 的 schedule 有些问题, cost 偏高, 目前我们没法 confirm 手上的 resource 能完全 take 得了。” It can be seen from that, the English words are completely equal to the Chinese words substituted.

4 THE CLASSIFICATION OF ‘POST-PIDGIN’ ENGLISH

4.1 Internet

In the process of information communicating, people cannot use the same language to express what they want to say, so they have to simplify the native language and foreign language. With the rapid development of network technology, internet has become a way of communication. When we browse the Chinese page on internet, we often find some language varieties based on Chinese. Under the language environment of China, the two words “high” and “low” prevail in the network are relatively different from the way in tradition.

1. "让快乐的情绪 high 起来!"
2. "十九种方式让心情 high 起来！"
3. "男生什么样的行为，你觉得 low 到爆？"
4.2 Newspaper and Magazine

According to the investigation: code-switching occurs only occasionally in newspapers at the beginning in 1980s; it occurs every day in 1990s and nowadays there will be more than hundreds code-switching articles in newspapers almost every day.

1. 10 年前, 我刚参加工作, 还记得初代 iPhone 送达编辑部时, 真的可以用“万人空巷”来形容, 所有同事里三层外三层的围看一张桌子, 等待手机屏幕上白色苹果 Logo 出现的那一刻。---《电脑报》(2017/11/24).


4.3 Literature Books

Among numerous literature books, the magnum opus of 'Post-Pidgin' English is Fortress Besieged. This novel talks about the life of some intellectuals who have either been abroad or received higher education in China in 1930s. They are native Chinese speakers with high English ability. And code-switching is frequently used by them in their conversation.

In the clause, the word “weak” is an adjective and belongs to an attitudinal epithet. Hong Jian and Xin Mei are intimate friends. They are the roles of equal status and social economic identity) and “weak” to lexicalize semantic/pragmatic feature bundles from the embedded languages which better convey the speakers’ intentions rather than related lexemes from the matrix language.

In general, motivations can be conflated as any of the following or their combination: a. to add a dimension to the socio-pragmatic force of one’s “discourse persona” either through the individual lexical choices made or through the way in which ‘Post-Pidgin’ English is patterned; b. to function as a discourse marker (e.g. signaling a change in topic, providing emphasis); c. to lexicalize semantic/pragmatic feature bundles from the embedded languages which better convey the speakers’ intentions rather than related lexemes from the matrix language; d. to lexicalize semantic/pragmatic feature bundles found only in the embedded languages [14]. From a sociolinguistic point of view, sociolinguists can reveal the inter-relationship between social variables (race, sexual distinction, age, status and social economic identity) and ‘Post-Pidgin’ English, drawing a conclusion on social motivations of ‘Post Pidgin’ English, and making it clear why people switch between languages.

There are a number of possible reasons for the switching from one language to another and these will now be considered, as presented by Crystal (1987).

5 THE PSYCHOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF ‘POST-PIDGIN’ ENGLISH

Psycholinguistic analysis refers to the analysis from psychological and linguistic perspectives. The analysis of ‘Post-Pidgin’ English from the linguistic perspective have been made, this chapter mainly analyzes from psychological perspectives.

5.1 The Motivation of ‘Post-Pidgin’ English Users

‘Post Pidgin’ English allows a speaker to convey attitude and other emotions using a method available to those who are bilingual and again serves to advantage the speaker, much like bolding or underlining in a text document to emphasis points. Utilizing the second language, then, allowing speakers to increase the impact of their speech and using it in an effective manner. ‘Post Pidgin’ English is often quite subconscious: people may not be aware that they have switched or be able to report. But sometimes, we used it due to certain motivation. The major motivations of ‘Post Pidgin’ English also distinguish it from other language phenomena [13].

In general, motivations can be conflated as any of the following or their combination: a. to add a dimension to the socio-pragmatic force of one’s “discourse persona” either through the individual lexical choices made or through the way in which ‘Post-Pidgin’ English is patterned; b. to function as a discourse marker (e.g. signaling a change in topic, providing emphasis); c. to lexicalize semantic/pragmatic feature bundles from the embedded languages which better convey the speakers’ intentions rather than related lexemes from the matrix language; d. to lexicalize semantic/pragmatic feature bundles found only in the embedded languages [14]. From a sociolinguistic point of view, sociolinguists can reveal the inter-relationship between social variables (race, sexual distinction, age, status and social economic identity) and ‘Post-Pidgin’ English, drawing a conclusion on social motivations of ‘Post Pidgin’ English, and making it clear why people switch between languages.

There are a number of possible reasons for the switching from one language to another and these will now be considered, as presented by Crystal (1987).

The first of these is the notion that a speaker may not be able to express him/herself in one language so switches to the other to compensate for the deficiency.

As a result, the speaker may be triggered into speaking in the other language for a while. This type of code switching tends to occur when the speaker is upset, tired or distracted in some manner. Secondly, switching commonly occurs when an individual wishes to express solidarity with a particular social group. Rapport is established between the speaker and the listener when the listener responds with a similar switch. This type of switching may also be used to exclude others from a conversation who does not speak the second language. An example of such a situation may be two people in an elevator in a language other than English.

Others in the elevator who do not speak the same language would be excluded from the conversation and a degree of comfort would exist amongst the speakers in the knowledge that not all those present in the elevator are listening to their conversation. The final reason for the switching behavior presented by
Crystal (1987) is the alteration that occurs when the speaker wishes to convey his/her attitude to the listener. Where monolingual speakers can communicate these attitudes by means of variation in the level of formality in their speech, bilingual speakers can convey the same by code switching. Crystal (1987) suggests that where two bilingual speakers are accustomed to conversing in a particular language, switching to the other is bound to create a special effect. These notions suggest that code switching may be used as a socio-linguistic tool by bilingual speakers [15].

5.2 The Psychology of Pursuing Concision and Economy

Conforming to the principle of simplicity is the common psychology of people, and it is the need to the users. It is represented in the following two aspects:

5.2.1 The Psychology of Pursuing Concision

Modern society is the society which pursues efficiency, and the young enjoy the convenience when they handling affairs. Using the least words to express the most content is the way that many people like. To render in a simpler style or form is the need of the language users. For example, “WTO”, “CEO”, “BBS”, “VIP”, these abbreviation forms make the sentence shorter and save the time.

5.2.2 The Psychology of Pursuing Economy

The present society has been shifted into the society that pursues convenience. The psychology of Pursuing Economy doesn’t make them think hard, for example, “PK” has several relative meanings, when using it is simple and laconic. It does not need further consideration, adapting to the modern society. However, one point is made certain: no matter what concision and economy and no matter what shortcut is adopted, people first make sure the influence of communication.

5.3 The Psychology of Pursuing the New

People have the psychology of pursuing the new things. Under the psychology of pursuing the fashion, English words are brought to our daily life. Pursuing excitement and a sense of novelty is the human’s nature, which is reflected in the language using. This embodies in the following three aspects:

5.3.1 The exigent psychology of accepting, spreading and adapting new things

When a new thing appears, people consider how to transmit the new thing out and how to become familiar with it as soon as possible. Therefore, the new words which reflect the new things will spread in the shortest period, which results from the great interest in the new things.

5.3.2 Falling over Themselves for the New Language Form

When a word is used for a long period, people would not pay more attention to it. The degree of its novelty decreases gradually. Although there is no changing on meaning, or there is no new thing to replace it. People want to regain the novelty from the external image. Today, many people say “Bye-bye” instead of “再见”, use “OK” to replace “好的”, which reflects that people love the new and loathe the old.

5.3.3 Doing Something Unconventional and Unorthodox

People want to show originality when they express their own thought, in order to attract other’s attention. Therefore, they adopt some English words embedding into the Chinese to make others feel the sense of mysterious and difference, and some products adopt English names rather than Chinese ones.

5.4 Euphemism and Connotation Needing

On most occasions, people use euphemistic words in order not to hurt others’ moods. It is useful and effective. Code-switching is to make some mild, vague and indirect euphemistic expressions so as to neutralize those potentially salient unfavorable attributes of one language or variety in one culture and make the speech more natural and acceptable. Chinese people are euphemistic when they talk with others. Using English words which contain the meaning of Chinese derogatory sense would show Euphemism in Chinese context. For example, using “PK” that contain Chinese derogatory sense to replace the Chinese word “淘汰”, it seems Euphemistic.

The following are the three groups of dialogue of the two girls:

A: 你知道《非常男女》里面经常出现的表示 make love 的是个什么词吗?这个台湾的土话我怎么都听不清楚!
B: Make love? 嘿咻!

A: 你觉得贾静雯长得 se 不 sexy 啊?
B: Sexy? 她看起来挺纯的呀?

A: 但她最近被评为亚洲最 sexy 女影星.还打败了章子怡!
B: 你明天逛街想买些什么呀?
B: 我想买鞋子、袜子, 还有 bra!

The Code-switching into the English “make love” is apparently for euphemism considering that the Chinese equivalent of it is a taboo in public conversation in Chinese culture. More examples can be found in daily life, in which the code-switching to the English “menses”, “striper” and “prostitute” are motivated by a desire for euphemism in Chinese culture. A similar explanation underlies the motivation for the general preference for words like “toilet”, “WC”, “gay”, “I love you”, etc...
5.5 The Non-proficiency of Language of “the Turtles”

More and more people go to foreign countries for study. When they came back, they could not express fluently in Chinese, because they didn’t use Chinese for years. Sometimes, they forgot the words, and they have to look for the English that has the same meaning as Chinese, then, ‘Post-Pidgin’ English appears.

Undoubtedly, some Chinese people were born and brought up in foreign countries, so they are influenced by foreign culture and education, though their parents are both Chinese. They maybe spoke Chinese to them, after all, they lived in the environment which spoke foreign language, and they didn’t master Chinese proficiently. For example, the pop star “Wang Lihong” and “Li Wen” were both born and brought up in America. When they just came back to China, they could not communicate in Chinese smoothly. Until today, they often embed some English words in Chinese unconsciously when they cannot find out the appropriate Chinese words.

5.6 Context Needing

In some Chinese articles, the author would adopt Chinese-English code-switching in their own articles, which is inevitable. For example, in the novel “Fortress Besieged”, a great number of code-switching is used, according to the context. In “Fortress Besieged”, most of the figures came back from foreign countries. They are educated, and they always used ‘Post-Pidgin’ English in their conversations.

In some pop songs, ‘Post-Pidgin’ English often appears. The song, “one night in 北京”, in Chinese means “北京一夜”. The rhythm of the song is fixed, the lyric should be suitable. If “北京一夜” replaces “one night in 北京”, the song cannot be sung out.

6 SUMMARY

The social need and development is the basic condition and strong power of language developing. With the development of the society, the new things and new conceptions emerge endlessly, which brings new requirement. Therefore, the ‘Post-Pidgin’ English appears in our daily life naturally. ‘Post-Pidgin’ English refers to the type of the language which is formed from Chinese and English exchange and communication strengthened, and it is made up according to Chinese grammar. Every word is a standard and independent English or Chinese word. However, the forms of it are various.

Although more and more people use ‘Post-Pidgin’ English, many people hold the opposite opinions towards it. Some of them even believe that it is language pollution, and the government should adopt some policies to prohibit it. In fact, the phenomenon of ‘Post-Pidgin’ English is unavoidable, and it has its necessary conditions for existing. To some extent, ‘Post-Pidgin’ English is used for convenience in our daily life, and many words expressed by English are more laconic than that of Chinese, which also conforms to quick development of our society. What is more, some people who master Chinese non-proficiently need this form to complete their word expressing. Therefore, no matter what opinions or what attitudes are held towards ‘Post-Pidgin’ English, it exists objectively. We should take positive activity to research on it to form normative custom when using it. Furthermore, the researchers should pay more attention to this field, so that ‘Post-Pidgin’ English could get well development along its right direction.

REFERENCES