Patterns of Code-Mixing of English
in Hoa Hoc Tro Magazine in Vietnam

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Abstract: Under the influence of globalization, English is becoming more popular in Vietnam. Many Vietnamese, especially youngsters, like mixing English terms in their formal and informal communication. This language phenomenon is referred to as code mixing which is found to be quite common in Hoa Hoc Tro magazine, a magazine for teenagers published weekly and has great influence on Vietnamese youth. This study aims to find out the patterns and features of English terms mixed in the corpus. In six volumes of magazine investigated, there were 1379 English lexical items mixed; among which more than 90% are nouns while the rests are verbs and adjectives. Most of the words mixed belong to entertainment or IT topics.

Keywords: Code, mixing, Hoa Hoc Tro magazine.

1. Introduction

The reason for me to choose Vietnamese young people as the subject of study is that they are assumed to have the highest frequency of mixing languages in their daily environment. Obviously, as English has been nationwide taught in all Vietnamese schools for the past ten years, they could be exposed to English at the early age. As a result, English turns out to be familiar with them. Additionally, under the boom of entertainment industry and Western influence, English, more or less, has become preferable in media.

Since 1970s, quite a number of research have been done on code-mixing both in spoken and written languages in China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and France. In 2003, Tuc [1] also had a close view on spoken code-switching of English into Vietnamese community in Australia. Though valuable results have been found, they still leave the gaps for code-mixing in written language, i.e. magazines and newspapers for Vietnamese youth.

For all of the reasons listed above, this research was carried out to focus on illustrating the patterns and features of code-mixing of English in Hoa Hoc Tro magazine, a magazine for Vietnamese youngsters, using corpus observation and quantitative method.

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In order to reach the aim, the research tried to answer two questions as follows:

- What are the patterns of English-Vietnamese code-mixing used in Hoa Hoc Tro Magazine?

- What are the features of English-Vietnamese code-mixing used in Hoa Hoc Tro Magazine?

2. Theoretical background

2.1. Code mixing

2.1.1. Code

The term "code" is widely seen in various fields with different meanings. In this study, "Code" here is defined as "a verbal component that can be as small as a morpheme or as comprehensive and complex as the entire system of language." [2]

2.1.2. Code mixing and code switching

Although the terms code mixing and code switching have grounded heated debates in distinguishing, this study does not mean to differentiate those. This study adopts the Bentahila and Davies' [3], Poplack's [4] and Holmes' [5] following differentiation:

Code switching refers to both inter-sentential and intra-sentential code-alternation occurring when a bilingual speaker uses more than one language in a single utterance above the clause level to appropriately convey his/her intents, thus code switching relates to participants and discourse. Code mixing, whereas, refers to mixing the various language units below clause level within a sentence, which results no discourse meaning occurring sentence internally. In other words, code-mixing is a sub-type of code switching. This is also agreed by Liu, P. who states that: "Very often the expression code-mixing is used synonymously with code switching and means basically intra-sentential code switching" [6: 4]

2.1.3. Code-mixing and borrowing

As code-mixing is defined as a subtype of code-switching in this study, the distinction from code mixing and borrowing will be taken as the difference between code- switching and thereof.

There has been a variety of studies trying to make a distinction between code-mixing (as a subtype of code-switching) and borrowing. Some scholars take them as related processes Bentahila and Davies' [3] and should not be considered as distinct entities while many others consider them as distinct processes ([4], [7]).

Poplack and Sankoff [8] discussed the relationship between code-mixing and borrowing as follows:

		Code mixing	Borrowing
Frequent use		-	+
Synonym displacement		-	+
Integration:	Phonological	+/-	+/+
	morphological	-	-
	Syntactic	-	+
Acceptability by native speakers		-	+

It is obvious seen from the table that borrowing is used more frequently with the integration of phonology and syntax, and accepted by native speakers. Unlike code mixing, they are pronounced and used grammatically as part of the speaker's first

language. For example, cultural specific names such as "CD, video, radio" are borrowed into Vietnamese with phonological adaptation. As in Vietnamese, they are translated into "đĩa CD", "đầu vi-déo" or "đầu vi-đê-ô", "đài ra-đi-ô". They become common in daily conversation among monolingual Vietnamese. That is also another point separating borrowing from code – mixing. In terms of speakers' degree of competence, borrowing needs only monolingual competence, whereas for the occurrence of code mixing, speakers should master both languages in order to "have a genuine choice about which words or phrases they will use in which language" [5]. In short, code-mixing differs from borrowing in terms of the frequency used, the morphological, phonological and syntactic integration as well as acceptability of and requirement from native speakers.

2.2. Linguistics constraints on code- mixing

Basing on what has been researched by Muysken [7], studies on constraints of code-mixing have undergone three stages: (i) an early stage focusing on grammatical constraints specific to particular constructions of specific languages; (ii) the later stage with classical studies in around 1980s exploring universal constraints on code-mixing; (iii) the present stage, which may be characterized by the search for new perspectives of mixing strategies and relative constraints to particular strategy.

In addition,, there are three prominent theories on universal constraints on code-mixing. Equivalence and Free Morphemes Constraints limit the scope of code-mixing in the equivalence of word order and words category. In other words, code-mixing cannot happen if the two languages do not have the same structures or a free morpheme can be

switched with a bound one. In Government Constraint, code-mixing will not happen between certain types of word categories or within prepositional phrase in a clause. Matrix Language Model illustrates a frame in which system morphemes are embedded into the matrix language. All these theories, either reach agreement or attacks from research community, carry unconvincing counter-evidence to attack themselves. While the two former constraints could not be applied to all specific language pairs, the later one failed to define and distinguish the notion of system morphemes. Thus, it is reasonable to admit that adequate formulation of constraints on code-mixing are not yet possible. This study is not meant to support any specific constraint of code-mixing but rather take these constraints into consideration when dealing with English and Vietnamese in contact in a given corpus.

Extra-linguistic factors related to code-mixing

Bentahila and Davies [3] realized that code-mixing could not be satisfactorily only along the dimensions of structural constraints or rhetorical functions. A consideration of such extra-linguistic factors as age, sex, social networks will play an equal role in explanation the patterns of code-mixing as well. For instance, Poplack [4] reported it her study of English- Spanish bilinguals that code mixing was used by those with high proficiency in both languages than those with less proficiency in English.

However, the selection of extra-linguistic factors to establish the network is not simple. According to Kerswill (cited in [1]), the selection requires the researcher to have the knowledge of the community under investigation. As the matter of fact, the research, without the knowledge needed, will

unlikely to able to choose which variable as the most important in the relationship with linguistic behaviors.

Myers-Scotton [9] made an attempt to provide a general theoretical explanation of the sociolinguistic and pragmatic aspects of code-mixing called "Markedness Model". Code-mixing is considered as a socially functional phenomenon which occurs with the speaker's intention. In a given social context, if there are some conventionalized of code choice and code use, which are expected the majority of speakers, this is called code mixing as unmarked choice. Whereas, if the speaker uses the unexpected code to negotiate or achieve a strategic effect in conversation, it is called marked code.

The theory of Markedness model as well as the role of extra-linguistic factors are valuable to the researcher when she analyzes the patterns of code-mixing in the corpus in later parts. In this study, the use of English in magazine is regarded as a marked choice because the normative medium (i.e., the unmarked choice) of written communication in Vietnam is Vietnamese. Hence, this study will also explore the "other-than-expected effects" of switching to English in the Magazine.

3. Empirical study

One of the pioneer of studying code alternation, especially code-switching, of English into Vietnamese is Ho Dac Tuc [1]. In his study of *Vietnamese-English Bilingualism* (2003), he chose Vietnamese community in Melbourne, Australia as the subject of the study. Totally, there were sixty informants with an equal number of males and females, ranging from eighteen to sixty-two of age, being

interviewed. The findings showed that among 3157 codes switched found in the corpus, nouns occupy the highest percentage (50.61%), followed by verbs (12.35%) and adjectives (4.6%). Other parts of speech contribute about 10%. What is special here is the ratio of switching at clause level takes almost one fifth of all the switched cases. Almost the English codes are about house hold, working and daily life activities. The findings of this study would be compared to those of Tuc's when relevant. Nevertheless, as the focus of this study is intra-sentential code mixing, all the cases of English switched above clause level will not be counted. Also, as the given corpus is a magazine written in spoken language, the method of data collection will be of difference. No interview will be recorded but will be observed through publications of mentioned magazine.

Code-mixing in written forms, i.e. in the newspapers and magazines have been widely researched in Chinese communities. Chen [10] investigated code-mixing of English in magazine advertisement in Taiwan. From 64 volumes of 43 different magazines published in Taiwan in 2004, 226 code-mixed sentences were collected and analyzed. The results show that noun phrases occupy almost half of the expressions used. Also, a questionnaire survey was administered just to find out that respondents have quite positive attitudes towards code-mixing in advertising. Likewise, Leung [11] did an empirical study on code mixing in print advertisement in Hong Kong, a society where both English and Chinese are official languages and code mixing in print advertisement is quite common. 278 questionnaires sent to local Chinese residents revealed that (1) most code-mixed advertisements could be understood, (2) the products considered to be advertised with code-mixing are convenience and shopping ones and

(3) code-mixing in advertising is more preferred by young and educated people. Kia [12] and his Malaysian colleagues identified the features of English lexical items code-mixed into Chinese entertainment news. Around 1000 English code-mixed sentences in Chinese entertainment news were collected from three dailies in 2007 to be analyzed qualitatively. Survey questionnaires were also delivered to respondents to find out their opinions on the features of some English lexical items code-mixed into the sentences of Chinese entertainment news. It was found that many English abbreviations were inserted into Chinese entertainment news to make them easier and simpler. Many adjectives were reduplicated, such as "sweet sweet" so that is has the same grammar characteristics as Chinese. Many nouns and verbs change their parts of speech when code-mixed into Chinese entertainment news.

Clearly, the language pair in the three studies above is dissimilar with the current study and the corpuses for investigation are not the same. However, the method of collecting data, conducting questionnaires could be practical in the current study. To be more detailed, the current study is an attempt to further Kia, Chen and Leung's researches in different context with different corpus. At the same time, unlike the focus of the studies on advertisement in different magazines, it is to focus on a variety of columns but only in one magazine.

4. Methodology

4.1. Data Corpus - Hoa Hoc Tro Magazine

Hoa Hoc Tro is a magazine published weekly under the verification and censorship of Vietnam Youth's Union. Specializing in youth's life, the magazine's readers are mainly students of secondary schools, high schools and colleges. As it is written for the teenagers, the magazine is also believed to reflect Vietnamese young people's thoughts and life style. The first volume of Hoa Hoc Tro magazine was published on October 15th, 1991. Up to now, Hoa Hoc Tro is one of the most successful and best-selling magazines in Vietnam.

Depending on the amount of supplement, the page number of each volume ranges from 72 to 80, six of which are colored printed covers, 4-6 of which in the middle are also color-printed for advertising products, posters or entertainment targets . The content of the rest pages varies with many columns.

The compulsory columns for all the volumes include "TRÒ CHUYỆN ĐẦU TUẦN" (New week talk), "NHÂN VẬT TIÊU ĐIỂM" (Focused character), "Bản tin H2T Express" (Express News), "CUỘC SỐNG LÀ MỘT MÓN QUÀ" (Life is a gift), "TRUYỆN NGẮN" (Stories), "CÀ PHÊ CHIỀU THỨ BẢY" (Saturday afternoon café), "CẨM NANG TEEN" (Teen manual), "TRUYỆN CƯỜI" (Funny stories), "ANH CHÁNH VĂN" (Chanh van answer teen's questions), SKY'S TALK SHOW (Discussion on a problem of teenagers), BẢN TIN FC (Fan club News), 360° SHOWBIZ CHÂU Á (360° Asian showbiz), CINELAND, Will thích điều này (Will loves these). On the final pages of the magazine are articles about music or films stars.

Besides, there are other columns which do not necessarily appear in every volume of such as: NHỮNG QUYỀN LỰC BỊ LÃNG QUÊN, GIA ĐÌNH LÌ KÌ CHUYỆN, TEEN ONLINE, HỒ SƠ CAO THỦ HỌC ĐƯỜNG, BÍ MẬT CỦA TỚ, CHÀO TUẦN MỚI RỰC RỠ, XU HƯỚNG TEEN, BLOG CỦA FAN.

The researcher chose this magazine for the interest in young people as well as the belief that young people are more inclined to use code-mixing in language as they are more exposed to English not only at school but also through entertainment and mass media.

4.2. Corpus observation and data analysis

On the surface, code mixing seems to be catered in almost the volumes of Hoa Hoc Tro magazine in the past-few-year publication. The researcher decided to choose six volumes of Hoa Hoc Tro magazine including those published from 2011 to observe, examine, synthesize and analyze. These volumes are chosen randomly through lot drawing carried out by the researcher to find out 6 among 60 volumes collected. The current study also adopts the analyzing method of Tuc (2003)'s [1], which means the categorization of codes embedded are also classified into parts of speech. Before analyzing, all the cases of code mixing are highlighted and recorded before categorizing into the patterns of code mixing such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs and others. Also the frequency of patterns is calculated to see which phenomena are the most common in the magazine. All the phenomena of English code-mixing were highlighted and recorded. The codes were categorized according to parts of speech, so that all the code-mixed

words or phrases would be put into these groups of parts of speech to see: (1) Among all the intra-sentential code-mixed words, what functions most of them have. (2) Which words or phrases and seem to happen the most often, (3) In which column the frequency of code-mixing is the highest.

5. Results

5.1. Findings of the quantification of mixed word class

From the six volumes of Hoa Hoc Tro magazine synthesized, 1379 instances of English code-mixing were found in Vietnamese sentences. Among these 1379 intra-sentential code-mixing words, the most commonly used parts of speech in the sentences are 1261 nouns, followed by 69 verbs, 53 adjectives and only one interjection. In other words, more than 90% of the lexical items code-mixed in Hoa Hoc Tro magazine are nouns. This result coincides with that of Tuc [1], Chen [10] on the percentage of the English nouns mixed. Nevertheless, English pronouns, adverbs, conjunctions, prepositions and interjections are not mixed in Vietnamese Hoa Hoc Tro magazine. The table below shows details of English lexical items added in the six volumes of Hoa Hoc Tro magazine.

Table 3. Patterns of code-mixing

Volume	Number of codes	Noun	Verb	Adj	Others
971	261	234	10	18	0
953	338	316	13	14	0
930	288	266	18	4	0
941	143	130	10	3	0
961	194	172	15	5	0
963	155	143	3	9	0
Total	1379	1261	69	49	0
(%)	100	91.44	5	3.56	0

From the table above, it can be assumed that in each volume of the sixty-page Hoa Hoc Tro magazine, there is an average of 200 English words mixed. Apparently seen from the table, all the codes mixed are content words (Nouns, Verbs and Adjectives). This can be referred back to the Matrix Language Model that the systems morphemes from English, the embedded language are of open class with content words only. Other types of words, especially close system lexis are not switched into Vietnamese sentences.

5.2. Distribution of mixed words in the corpus

This part will report the columns of the magazine in which code mixing is quite common. Among the columns listed in the introduction of Hoa Hoc Tro magazine, it is observed that code mixing never happens in the editorial "TRÒ CHUYỆN ĐẦU TUẦN" (New week talk), "CUỘC SỐNG LÀ MỘT MÓN QUÀ" (Life is a gift), "TRUYỆN NGẮN" (Stories), "CÀ PHÊ CHIỀU THỨ BẢY" (Saturday afternoon café), "ANH CHÁNH VĂN" (Chanh van answers teen's questions). This can be explained that "TRÒ CHUYỆN ĐẦU TUẦN" (New week talk) is the editorial or leading article, so it requires the sense of seriousness or principles of press. This case may be applied to "TRUYỆN NGẮN" and "ANH CHÁNH VĂN" in which open and frank discussion is the priority. Oddly enough, even though "CUỘC SỐNG LÀ MỘT MÓN QUÀ" and "CÀ PHÊ CHIỀU THỨ BẢY" are mostly the stories translated from English, there is not even an English word mixed.

More or less mixed words catering are found in other columns. However, the ones with the highest density of English words are "Bản tin H2T Express" (Express "CẨM NANG

TEEN" (Teen manual), BẢN TIN FC (Fan club News), 360° SHOWBIZ CHÂU Á (360° Asian showbiz), CINELAND, Will thích điều này (Will loves these) and the news about music and film stars at the back of the magazine.

5.3. Overview description and discussion of mixed word classes

5.3.1. Nouns

When considering the quantification of nouns, all the proper nouns such as proper names, places, streets, buildings are excluded. As stated above, among all the code-mixed words, nouns are the most frequent ones. Below is the list of the most common words found in the corpus investigated:

Table 5. Most frequent code-mixing phenomena

No	Code-mixing phenomena	Quantity	%
1	Teen	229	16.61
2	Fan	108	7.83
3	Album	56	4.06
4	Game	26	1.89
5	K-pop	19	1.38
6	Clip	19	1.38
7	Rating	18	1.31
8	Show	18	1.31
9	Liveshow	18	1.31
10	Cosplayer	18	1.31
11	Idol	12	0.87

Obviously, "teen" is the word code-mixed the most in Hoa Hoc Tro magazine. This can be reasoned by the age of the target readers who are mostly from 11 to 19 years old. "Therefore, "teen" is used in almost cases to address people or the age of people.

Eg 1: "Teen" addresses "teenagers":

*"Năm nay, **teen** Sài Gòn sẽ được nghỉ Tết sớm hơn mọi năm 3 ngày."*

(This year, teens in Sai Gon will have 3 days earlier Tet holiday)

Eg2: "Teen" addresses "students at school".

"Bạn T.N (teen 9) của trường cho biết:…" (T.N (a grade 9 student) said:…)

In some cases, "teen", however, is also used as an adjective to replace "teenage", such as:

Eg 3: *"Điều thú vị là bản rap được thể hiện bởi chất giọng Hà Tĩnh, với nhiều khán giả **teen** thì phải nói là cực kì lạ"* (Vol 941, p.18) (It was so stimulating that the rap was sung with Ha Tinh accent, which surprised many **teenage** audience).

"Teen" can be found in almost columns of the magazine, from the news H2T Express to the composition of entertainment. Following "teen" is 108 repetitions of "fan" and 56 times of "album". Such words as "game" and "K-pop" are also quite popular. The rest including "rating", "show", "live show" or "cosplayer" have the same quantity of 18 words.

Even though these words also have Vietnamese equivalents, they still have been use widely; and as a result, their Vietnamese equivalents are somehow disregarded. This is partly due to the convenience in the condensed and user-friendly English codes, such as "fan". However, these words also partly indicate the development and the trends of the youth nowadays. Needless to say, these nouns such as "fan", "album", "show", "live show" have close relation to music, especially Korean music. Owing to the rapid development of entertainment industry, especially music and cinema, there have been more and more music bands and movie stars. As a result, more articles about youth's stars appear, which leads to the more frequent occurrences of these words.

As suggested by Tuc [1], Vietnamese shares the same general characteristic of East and Southeast Asian languages such as Chinese, Thai Khmer, Hmong that they do not contain any notion of number or amount. Vietnamese noun is transnumeral, or in other words, has no marking between singular and plural. Therefore, the nouns maintain invariable as non-count nouns in English no matter what their number is. That is also the case in Hoa Hoc Tro magazine:

Eg4: *"Hai **TEEN** trường Quốc học Huế: (…) đã xuất sắc vượt qua 39 **TEEN** giỏi tiếng Pháp (…) để trở thành Đại sứ Pháp ngữ 2012 (Vol 953, p.37)*

(Two TEEN from Quoc hoc Hue (…) excellently surpassed 39 TEEN who have mastered French (…) to become Embassy of French 2012)

Eg5: *Sau khi phát hành 3 **SINGLE** liên tiếp và gặt hái những thành công choáng váng, SHINee thừa thắng xông lên với album đầu tay THE FIRST sẽ ra mắt vào ngày 23/11 tới. (Vol 930)*

*(*After publishing continuous 3 SINGLE and getting great success, …..)

Eg6: *Tớ thường chịu khó dành thời gian lướt mấy **FANSITE** quốc tế, xem **FANCAM**. Sau đó tổng hợp lại những **CLIP**, ảnh về những điều bí mật, khoảnh khắc vui vui… (Vol 971, p.17)*

(I always spend time surfing several international FANSITE to watch FANCAM. Then I'll synthesize all the CLIP or pictures of secrets or happiness).

Eg7: *Rồi ai có **BODY** chuẩn thì đi thời trang hai vòng. (Vol 963, p.16)*

(Anyone with standard BODY will catwalk twice).

*Eg8: Không phải ngẫu nhiên mà thời điểm Woo Young ra mắt **ALBUM SOLO** lại sát sàn sạt với...*

(It's not a coincidence that the time Woo Young debuted ALBUM SOLO was so near with...)

In the sentences above, all the English nouns mixed are in singular form even though examples (4), (5), (6) followed such numbers as *"Hai" (Two), "39", "3"* or quantifier *"mấy"* (unspecified number less than ten), *"những"* (finite number, some) respectively. This could be explained basing on Bisang's idea that these English nouns have become transnumeral in accordance with Vietnamese grammar. Besides, in eg (6) (Fancam), (7), (8), the reference of nouns are vague as they are indefinite nouns in English. In other words, each word may means singular or plural. A case in point is "Body" in (7) may mean "a body" or "bodies" in general. However, if they are placed in clearer context, the meaning will be more explicit. Another case is "Fancam" in eg6. If we base on English context, we will find it difficult to define whether "a fancam" or "fancams" are mentioned. That is to say that most English nouns mixed are followed by plural marking as in English grammar.

However, there are also odd cases like in the following examples:

*Eg 9: **TEEN-ERS** THCS Bình Lợi Trung hân hoan đón "nhà mới". (Vol 961.p29)*

(TEEN-ERS in Binh Loi Trung secondary school merrily welcome new house).

*Eg 10: Cộng đồng FB của các **TEEN NHSers** cũng truyền tin tìm kiếm những người có nhóm máu O để hiến tặng cho thầy nữa. (Vol 961, p.17)*

(FB community of TEEN NHSers also pass the info to look for those with O blood type to give him)

*Eg 11: Không chỉ giới thiệu nhà của mình, các **LKers** còn đưa **NBKers** đến thăm những địa danh nổi tiếng...*

(LKers not only introduced their own home but also took NBKers to famous places...)

Totally there are seven cases of this types found in the whole data corpus of six volumes. They include ***TEEN-ERS, LKers, NBKers, NHSers*** (as in the examples above) and ***Quốc học-ers, LPH-ers, 12-ers***. All of the examples are extracted from H2T Express, a news column updating news of secondary and high school students all over the country. The salient feature of the mixed words in eg (10), (11) is that these words are constituted from the abbreviation of the name of a school plus suffix "-er" and "-s" to mean plural, such as "LKers = LK + er + s". In almost the cases, these nouns are marked with numerics as *"những", "các"* while the others are not. It proves that the author here is fully aware of plural in English grammar to strictly follow them. It has also become the trend for code-mixing users to add suffix "-er" in almost words, which leads to the case of "Teen-ers" in Eg (9) that is no longer a correct English word.

There are some differences between syntactic structure of English and Vietnamese nouns. In English, nouns can be preceded by a class of determiners along with singular, plural count and non-count nouns such as "the", "a", "some", "many", "much", etc. In Vietnamese, nouns can preceded either by classifiers, like "cái" (general classifier preceding most nouns), "con" (general classifier preceding an animal), etc or by none of those, as in example (7), (8):

*Eg7: Rồi ai có **BODY** chuẩn thì đi thời trang hai vòng. (Vol 963, p.16)*

(Anyone with great BODY will catwalk twice)

When an English noun is mixed into Vietnamese corpus, it is influenced by Vietnamese absence of article before nouns. Therefore, the required articles in Eg 6 (fancam) and eg 8 (album solo) are omitted. In the view of English usage, these nouns are considered as infinite ones; however, they become definite from the discourse of context in Vietnamese. This finding is similar to that of Tuc (2003) in his study of English code switched in Vietnamese and of Berk-Seligson [13] reporting cases of Spanish articles omitted before a Spanish noun.

Eg (8) is also the illustration for the violation of structural equivalence and contrast of English and Vietnamese nouns in the placement of adjectives. While Vietnamese requires adjectives following nouns, English allows nouns preceding place. That reasons why "album solo" is mixed instead of "solo album". Generally, Vietnamese can be free to choose a noun, a verb or an adjective to follow a noun as long as it fulfills semantic requirement. This may be the feature which makes many Vietnamese say that their language has no grammar. [1]

5.3.2. Verbs

English verbs occupy 5% of total 1329 mixed words. Most of the mixed verbs are in the bare forms (infinitive without "to" instead of third-person-singular, past or past participle forms.

Most of the verbs refer to common actions done with computer and internet such as "hack", "upload", "up" (load), "click", "download", "skype", "link", "còm-men",

"design", "remove", "share" or online social networks like "tweet", "tag", "like", "dislike", "comment", "add" (facebook). Some others are about entertainment such as music "debut", "cover", "mix", "replay" or fashion with "tie-dye", "order", "make up", "design", "cast", "pose". What is exciting here is the ten-time appearance of a brand new verb "cos" which is short form of the word "cosplay", a fad among young people to design clothes and disguise themselves as the characters in Japanese mangas. For example, "Tại Việt Nam, các nữ cosplayer thích COS nhân vật nam không còn là điều xa lạ. (Vol 953, p.17).

Vietnamese verbs are distinguished with English ones by several features. The most typical one of Vietnamese verbs is that they themselves do not demonstrate a clear notion of "voice" in grammar sense. That means there is no distinct differentiation between active and passive verbs. This is illustrated through the following cases:

*Eg 12: Trong năm qua 4rum mình đối mặt với không ít lần bị kẻ xấu **HACK** hoặc đánh sập bất ngờ. (Vol 971, p.17).*

(In the recent year, or 4rum has been HACK or collapsed many times).

*Eg 13: Thầy giám thị từng add facebook của lớp nhưng đã bị lớp trưởng thắng tay…**REMOVE**. (Vol 953, p.24).*

(The proctor used to add facebook of the class but he was mercilessly REMOVE by the monitor).

*Eg 14: …buổi đi chơi hôm nay tạm **DELAY** vậy. (vol 953, p45).*

(The meeting out today is temporarily DELAY)

It is clear that the sentences in Eg (12), (13), (14) are in passive voice as objects are put at the beginning of the sentences. In English, such

verbs as "hack", "removed" and "delay" will be put in passive form with "be" and past participle. However, these verbs are assimilated by syntactic structures of Vietnamese verbs to stay in the infinitive form just like Vietnamese verbs. In other words, syntactic features of Vietnamese verbs are retained in the mixed English verbs.

Unlike English verbs, Vietnamese ones are also neutral to tense or grammatical functions. This is also a general feature of many East and South-east Asian languages, which depend entirely on the situational context for their reference to relative time. Hence, "MIX" in Eg (16), despite following an adjective, still maintains its bare form rather than "to mix" or "to be mixed". Likewise, in eg (17), "SHIP" is not put in present perfect as that in English.

Eg 16: Phụ kiện này rất dễ MIX với những chiếc áo vest. (vol 930, p11).

(These accessories are easy to MIX/to be MIX with jackets)

Eg17: Tạm thời họ chưa SHIP các sản phẩm thẳng đến Việt Nam…(vol 961, p.24)

(They temporarily haven't SHIP the products to Vietnam)

5.3.3. Adjectives

The mixed adjectives comprised 3.55% of the total mixed words with 53 words. The most common mixed adjectives are: "hot", "solo", "cool", "online", "live", "part-time", "full-time". Besides, there are less popular adjectives like "hand-made", "basic", "exotic", "skinny", "nude", "catchy", "green", "stupid".

According to Kia, L. S., Cheng, X., Yee, T. K., & Ling, C. W. [12], these adjectives have also been common in press in general for some sense of stylishness and modernity they bring. Most of these adjectives are short with only one

or two syllables, which create the impression of activeness and youth.

As being analyzed above, the distinctive feature distinguishing English adjectives and Vietnamese ones is their position when co-occurrence with nouns. In English, adjectives are normally modifiers preceding nouns while the common order in Vietnamese is noun + adjective. However, recently, there are a few cases in Vietnamese newspapers, a new form of word order similar to the syntactic structure of the English noun phrases such as: *"đẹp lắm Việt Nam"* (beautiful Vietnam), *"trắng cao nguyên"* (white highland), *"tự hào thế hệ trẻ"* (a proud young generation). Nevertheless, these cases are still unusual in Vietnamese. Eg (18), (19) below, on the other hand, are typical for the order of noun + adjective, in which such adjectives as "hand-made" or "unisex" are always on the right hand side of Vietnamese nouns.

Eg 18: Ngày hội quà tặng phụ kiện và thời trang độc đáo HAND-MADE. (Vol 971, p19)

(The festival of unique HAND-MADE accessories and fashion).

Eg 19: Rắc rối của những vẻ đẹp UNISEX là bị nhầm giới tính…(Vol 953, 32)

(The trouble of UNISEX beauty is the mistake of gender…)

Basing on the results found by Pfaff [14] in her study that the mixture of adjectives is often found in the predicative position. In Eg (20), (21), there is no verb between the nouns and the adjectives. "Tobe" before "Cool", "hot" is omitted, or in other words, these adjectives have played the roles of predicates in the sentences.

Eg 20: Hip-Hop/R&B mới đúng thật là COOL. (Vol 953, p6).

(Hip-hop/R&B so COOL)

Eg 21: MC là các cặp đôi cực HOT của chương trình "We got married". (Vol 941, p60).

(MC is a HOT pair of the programme "We got married")

Vietnamese is one of the languages in which adjectival meanings are expressed primarily by nouns or verbs (Dixon, 1977, cited in [1]). As a result, in Vietnamese, a large number of forms are rendered by English adjectives without copula; or to be more detailed, adjectival meanings are expressed chiefly by nouns.

Perhaps, the above reasoning partly explains the fact that many English nouns mixed have adjectival function as in the following examples:

Eg 22: Mario không chỉ sở hữu một gương mặt BABY mà còn là một thân hình cân đối (Vol 953, p.31).

(Mario not only has a BABY face but also a very fit body).

Eg 23: SPICA cũng sở hữu một cô nàng TOMBOY cực cá tính là BoA. (Vol 953, 32)

(SPICA also possesses a TOMBOY girl named BoA)

The words "baby", "tomboy" originally function as nouns. However, they turned out be adjectives when following to other nouns namely *"một gương mặt"* and *"một cô nàng"* respectively.

In short, mixed English adjectives in the corpus are in the (i) attribute position, or following nouns, (ii) predicative position. Many English nouns change their original nominal function to be viewed as adjectives finally.

5.3.4. Vietnamization of English vocabulary

In the corpus, there was appearance of the English words change themselves to be similar to Vietnamese.

Eg 24: …ghi vào đấy những CÒM-MEN tự chế vui vui của mình…(Vol 971, p.17)

(…to write my fun self-made CÒM-MEN)

Eg 25: Những đường link quảng cáo của Thái thời gian qua được liên tục chia sẻ từ nhà bác PHÂY đến nhà bác TÚP (Vol 941, p.19)

(In the past time, many Thai advertisement links were shared from PHÂY (Facebook) to TÚP (You tube)).

Eg 26: Trường Lê Hồng Phong đã tổ chức một buổi "PẠC TI" nho nhỏ dành cho teen trong trường.

(Le Hong Phong Highschool held a small "PẠC TI" for teenagers at school.)

In Eg (24), the original word "comment" has been added tones so that it has the same pronunciation with English but similar to Vietnamese in appearance. This case was the same with "Pạc ti" in eg (26) instead of using the word "Party" in English or "bữa tiệc" in Vietnamese; and "Phây" (Facebook) and "Túp" (You tube) in eg (25). To many scholars, these cases are on the margin between code-mixing and borrowing as written form is in Vietnamese. However, they are still English originated; besides, if we refer back to the contrast table in the Literature Review chapter, clearly, these words require the knowledge of both languages from readers to be understood. Therefore, I consider them as special forms of code-mixing.

Eg 27: …nên thường rất hút MEM vào xem… (Vol 971, p.17)

(…so always attract MEM to visit…)

On the other hand, as Vietnamese is a mono-syllabic language in which all the syllables are meaningful, the word "Member" is shortened to "Mem" with the same meaning as in Eg (27).

5.3.5. Vocabulary combined between English and Vietnamese

Writers of HHT Magazine also shows high awareness of morphologically syntactic structure and word formation by adding suffix into Vietnamese words to create new lexical items. In Eg (28), the word "QUỐC HỌC – ERS" is comprised by Quốc học + ers while in Eg (29) BATRAHOLIC = banh trang + aholic (a suffix to indicate a person addicting into something).

Eg 28: Trân và Hưng đã gây ấn tượng mạnh với Ban giám khảo và các QUỐC HỌC –ERS …

(Tran and Hung made great impression on the judge and QUỐC HỌC –ERS …)

Eg 29: … "truyền thuyết" về bánh tráng học đường cũng được chính những BATRAHOLIC thêu dệt và chắp bút. (Vol 953, p11).

(…the legend of girdle cake was invented and written by BATRAHOLIC)

Even though the total number of these newly invented words is not large (seven cases), it can still be inferred that youngsters are very creative in using and combining the two languages. The author does not only show an individual's personality but also represents the trends of using languages of the youth, who are always active and desire for movement and innovation.

To sum up, although many English words are mixed into Vietnamese magazine, their features of English grammar and syntax are no longer maintained. Instead, the embedded language words (English) were assimilated under the influence of the Matrix language (Vietnamese). That reasons why mixed English nouns were no more followed by plural markers or preceded by articles, mixed English verbs are neutral to tenses or persons, mixed English adjectives are on the right hand side of the nouns, many English nouns function as adjectives in the sentences, and also many English words are added tones so as to Vietnamese-like.

6. Conclusion

With the expectation of finding out the patterns and features of code mixing (intra-sentential) used in Hoa Hoc Tro magazine, the researcher based on the theories of Myers-Scottons [9], Markedness Model and empirical studies conducted by Chen [10], Leung [11], Kia [12] on code-mixing in advertisements and entertainment news in Malaysia, Hong Kong and Taiwan.

Six volumes of Hoa Hoc Tro magazine were chosen to find out the cases of code-mixing before categorizing them along parts of speech and the columns in which the frequency was the highest. The results showed that there were 1379 English words mixed into six volumes, or an average of about 200 English words in each volume. Most of the English words mixed are nouns (91.44%), the rest are verbs (5%) and adjectives (3.56%). Code-mixing is quite popular in the columns about entertainment, i.e. music or movie; internet and express news. English codes, once mixed, hold many features of Vietnamese language such as transnumeral nouns, verbs without voice or tenses or the order of Adjective-Nouns instead of Nouns – Adjectives. Quite a number of new words created by combining the two languages or adding tones for English words, which enrich the variation of the Magazine vocabulary.

This study only concentrates on written code-mixing in a magazine for teenagers. Consequently, we recommend that the further researches could be extended into two trends. One trend is the investigation of English code-

mixing in other written magazines and entertainment news for youngsters to get the whole picture of mixing codes into written press. The other turns the study on spoken languages news or press for the youth such as radio or TV. Certainly, there are distinctive differences between the spoken and written style, the results of these studies will create a panorama of using English mixed in mass media in general.

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Pha trộn tiếng Anh trên báo Hoa Học Trò

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Tóm tắt: Do ảnh hưởng của quá trình toàn cầu hóa, tiếng Anh ở Việt Nam đang ngày một phổ biến. Rất nhiều người Việt Nam, đặc biệt là những người trẻ, thường thích pha trộn các từ tiếng Anh vào trong giao tiếp hình thức và phi hình thức. Hiện tượng ngôn ngữ này được gọi là "pha trộn ngôn ngữ", một hiện tượng khá phổ biến trên báo Hoa Học Trò, một tờ tạp chí dành cho tuổi vị thành niên được xuất bản hàng tuần và có ảnh hưởng lớn đến giới trẻ Việt Nam. Nghiên cứu này có mục tiêu tìm ra những đặc điểm của pha trộn ngôn ngữ cũng như thái độ của độc giả đối với hiện tượng này. Trong 6 số báo Hoa Học Trò được chọn để nghiên cứu, có 1379 từ tiếng Anh được pha trộn, trong đó có 90% là danh từ, những từ ngữ còn lại là động từ hoặc tính từ. Hầu hết các từ được trộn vào đều thuộc về các chủ đề giải trí hoặc Công nghệ thông tin.

Từ khóa: Pha trộn ngôn ngữ, trộn mã, báo Hoa Học Trò.