

Code-switching, Translanguaging, and (Non)-discrete languages: A Chronotopic Perspective

Farzad Karimzad
Salisbury University

Recently, sociolinguistic scholarship has introduced several new terms (e.g. translanguaging, polylinguaging) to account for what we have traditionally understood as code-switching. For these scholars, the new terminology represents a paradigm shift, as it helps move away from understandings of multilingualism as the sum of several, discrete languages (Pennycook 2016). Others, however, reject the idea of non-discreteness (MacSwan 2017), and argue that these neologisms do not represent a major advance (Edwards 2012). I will argue that a chronotopic approach (Bakhtin 1981; Agha 2007; Blommaert 2017) to the analysis of multilingual practices will allow us to trace the moments when languages *are* discrete and when they are *not*, and thus present a more accurate account of the multi-layered nature of these practices.