

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Bases

This theoretical bases presents some theories to help the writer analyze the problem of the research, they are: Sociolinguistics, Code, Code Switching, Code Mixing, Diglossia, Bilingualism and Multilingual.

2.1.1 Sociolinguistic

This study is part of sociolinguistic. Sociolinguistic is a part of linguistic. So, knowing about the definition of sociolinguistic is very important. The following are some definition of sociolinguistic. Sociolinguistics actually does not discuss a structure of a language, but it focuses on how a language is used, so it could play its function well. From this statement, we can get a description that people also face language conflicts before sociolinguistics appears. So it is clear now that the role of sociolinguistics is to manage a language as its functions in society, or in other words sociolinguistics deals with a language as means of communication (Cakrawarti, 2011).

Sociolinguistic is the study of language in relation to social factors, including differences of regional, class, and occupational dialect, gender differences, and bilingualism (Oxford dictionary). According to Holmes (1992)

sociolinguistic is study between language and society. It means that sociolinguistic learn about the relation of language used by the people to communicate with the society. Language is used can be influenced the social structure because each group or society have different system and structure of language used in their live.

Fishman in Pateda (1987:3) defines sociolinguistic is the study of the characteristic of language varieties, the characteristic of their function and the characteristics of their speakers.

Sociolinguistic deal with language variation in its relation to social variables. Therefore sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society. Its main concern is explaining why people speak differently in social context, and identifying the social function of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. Sociolinguistics is the study of how language serves and is shaped by the social nature of human beings.

Marjohan (in Suryani, 1995:1) defines that “sociolinguistics is a science which studies language variation by relating it to variables outside language itself, such variables are social economic status, geographical origin, age, social distance, setting, etc”. hikerson in Pateda (1987:3) also states that “sociolinguistics is a developing sub-field of linguistics which takes speech variation as its focus, viewing variation or its social context. Sociolinguistic is concerned with the correlation between such social factors and linguistics variation”. The factor here mean age, sex, occupation, etc. sociolinguistic is

combination between linguistic and sociology, and giving stress on relation between language and the speaker.

According Dell Hymes, 1989 sociolinguistics is an attempt to rethink received categories and assumptions as to the bases of linguistic work, and as to the place of language in human life. Learn about sociolinguistics, we certainly learn about the society. In the society we know about the culture, the norm, and the use of language itself to interact with other people. In addition, the correlations between languages and society, between particular linguistics and social phenomena. Nababan (1983:3) divides sociolinguistic in three parts that are:

- a. Discuss language in social and structural context
- b. Connect the language factors, features language variety with the situation and cultural context
- c. Discuss the social functions and use of language in society

2.1.2 Code

A code is a system that is used by people to communicate with each other. People use code to communicate with each other. They have to choose a particular code to express their feeling, when people want to talk each other. According to Stockwell (2002: 8-9), a code is “a symbol of nationalism that is used by people to speak or communicate in a particular language, or dialect, or register, or accent, or style on different occasions and for different purposes.”

Poedjosoedarmo in Rahardi (2001: 21-22) states that code can be defined as a speech system and the application of the language element which have specific characteristic in line with the speaker's background, the relationship between the speaker and interlocutor and the situation. He also adds that code can be said not only as a language, but also as the varieties of a language including, dialect, *undha usuk*, and style. From those opinions of the code given by many linguists above, the writer can make conclusion that a code can be said as language. The code is a form of the language variation that is used by a society to make communication with other people.

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Wardhaugh (1986: 86-89) said that "The term 'code' can be used to refer to any of system that to or more people employ for communication. In this case a code is the particular language one choose to use on any occasion, a system used for communication between two or more parties".

2.1.3 Code Switching

In sociolinguistics there are so many phenomena, one of them is code switching. Code switching is a phenomenon which almost occurs in every place in which there is bilingual society. Gal (in Wardhaugh, 2002) said that code

switching is a conventional strategy used to establish, cross or destroy group boundaries. Code switching occurs when the speaker shift from one language to another or when the speaker switches from one code to another. For example: “people here get divorced too easily. Like exchanging faulty goods. In China it’s not same. Jia gou sui ji.” (if you have married a dog, you follow a dog. If you have married a chicken, you follow a chicken) (Holmes, 1992:38).

Meisel (1994:415) stated that: Code-switching is the ability to select the language according to the interlocutor, the situational context, the topic of conversation, and so forth, and to change languages within an interactional sequence in accordance with sociolinguistic rules and without violating specific grammatical constraints.

According to Appel (in Chaer and Agustina, 2004) that code switching is shift of language using because of the change of situation. There are two kinds of code switching according to Wardhaugh, they are situational and metaphorical code switching. Situational code switching is when a language which is being used by a speaker changes according to the situation in which the speakers speak one language in one situation and another language in another situation. While metaphorical code switching is occurs when the speakers changes the topic of their conversation.

Hoffman (1991: 113) explains that code switching can occur quite frequently in an informal conversation among people who are familiar and have a shared educational, ethnic, and socio-economic background. It is avoided in a

formal speech situation among people especially to those who have little in common factors in terms of social status, language loyalty, and formality.

2.1.3.1 Types of Code Switching

According to Hoffman (1991)

1. Emblematic

In this kind of code switching, tags and certain set phrases in one language are inserted into an utterance otherwise in another.

Ex: as when a Panjabi/English bilingual says: *It's a nice day, hana? (hai nā isn't it).*

2. Intersentential

This kind of code switching occurs at a clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language or the other.

Ex: as when a Spanish/English bilingual says: *Sometimes I'll start a sentence in English y termino en español* (and finish it in Spanish). This last may also occur as speakers take turns.

3. Establishing continuity with the previous speaker

This kind of code switching occurs to continue the utterance of the previous speaker.

Ex: as when one Indonesian speaker speaks in English and then the other speaker tries to respond in English also. Yet, that speaker can also switch again to *bahasa Indonesia*. For instance:

Speaker 1: I can't leave him 'coz I love him so much...

Speaker 2: Correct! You got the point! *Kata 'banget' itulah letak permasalahanmu sekarang ini.*

2.1.3.2 Functions of Code Switching

According to Gumperz in Setyaningsih (2006)

1. Quotations

It means that code switching passages are clearly taken directly or quoted from speech report.

2. Addressee Specifications

The meant that code switching serves as a director a message to one person of several possible addressees. This often happens when someone switched the conversation with other, who isn't included in the group of speech.

3. Interjections

It means the code switching can also be used as a marker of the command word in a sentence.

4. Reiteration

In this case frequently a message in one code is repeated in the other code.

In some cases such repetition may serve to clarify what is said, but often they simply amplify or emphasize a message to understanding audience.

5. Message Qualification

That meant code switching is also used for understanding someone. This switch is mainly to qualify a previous message which the speaker believed would be better understood in the other code.

6. Personalization Versus Objectification

It means code switching is done on reflect personal opinion or knowledge and which was to show specific instance or known fact.

2.1.3.3 Reasons of Code Switching

According to Hoffman (1991)

1. Talking about a particular topic

People sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express their emotions, excitements, or even anger in a language that is not their everyday language.

2. Quoting somebody else

People sometimes like to quote a famous expression or saying of some well-known figures

3. Being emphatic about something

Usually, when someone who is talking using a language that is not his native tongue suddenly wants to be emphatic about something.

The meant that code switching is also used to assert something that is less obvious. To understanding listener what is meant by the speaker says.

4. Interjection (Inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

Language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector. It may happen unintentionally or intentionally.

The meant, when someone uses interjection on a conversation, use a transfer code. For example, when the director telling his subordinates to do a job. They tend to switch the language to another language.

5. Repetition used for clarification

When a bilingual wants to clarify his/her speech so that it will be understood more by the listener, he/she can sometimes use both of the languages that he masters saying the same utterance (the utterance is said repeatedly).

6. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When a bilingual person talks to another bilingual, it was mentioned that there will be lots of code switching and code mixing occur. It means making the content of his/her speech runs smoothly and can be understood by the hearer.

Code switching is also often used to clarify the content of the speech, which is used for material in a conversation or teaching. An example, the teacher took the words from the president's speech, for object discussion with students.

7. Expressing group identity

Code switching and code mixing can also be used to express group identity. As it has been mentioned previously, the way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from other groups. In other words, the way of communication of one community is different from the people who are out of the community (Barnett, 1994: 7).

2.1.3.4 The Factors of Using Code Switching

According to Sulistyoningsih in Setyaningsih (2006)

1. Social Factors

In social factors there are five aspects:

a. Participants

Participants here are the people who are contribute on one event. It can be the speaker or addressee. According to Setyaningsih (2006:19) “The speaker and the addressee for a role relationship which can be marked by how the participant speak, body position, non verbal communication. For example eyes contact, gestures, etc.”.

b. Topic of Conversation

Topics are some factors to speaker doing code switching. The example from Setyaningsih (2006:19) is “when people who are joking in Javanese suddenly switch into Indonesian when one of their friends starts to discuss about political issues during the same conversation.”

c. Situation

There are two forms of situation, formal situation and informal situation. People often consider when they speak formally, and when they talk informally. From this, situation will be very important in the using of code switching. In the example, some people using the correct words when speak in front of the boss, because this is formal situation. Differently when eating with the friends. Commonly use friendly language. Because this informal situations.

d. Domain

According to Fishman in Giglioli, Setyaningsih (2006:19) state that “Domain is very cluster of social situations which are typically constrained by a common set of behavioral rules.” The means, in a region or a social situation, usually there is a limitation rule of behavior.

e. Setting of Conversation

In here, setting includes location, date, day, time, and physical aspects of situation. For the example: place where the event take place, date of wedding, etc.

2. Cultural Factors

Saville-troike in Setyaningsih (2006:21) states that “The code switching from Javanese into Indonesian by certain people in the speech community viewed from cultural side is considered valuable as it seems like a sign of genius.”

3. Individual Factors

According to Saville-troike (1982:13) Individual factors is related to individual preference and skill. In other hand Setyaningsih (2006:21) in reality, humans are different one and other. From this, code switching also is different.

2.1.4 Code Mixing

The other phenomenon closely related to code switching is code mixing. Code mixing occurs when conversation use both languages together to the extent

that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance (Wardhaugh, 1986: 103). It means that the conversation just change some of the elements in their utterance. Code mixing takes place without a change of topic and can involve various levels of language. Code mixing is almost same with code switching but beneath they are different. Code mixing occurred when the people mix two or more language in their spoken. Code mixing often found in one sentence or one element spoken in language. According to Wardaugh (1986) said that code mixing is two languages used together by the speaker but unchanged from one language to other in single utterance. It means that the people only insert some elements or parts of another language in their spoken.

According to Agustina (1995:152) code mixing, where pieces of one language are used while a speaker basically uses another language. The language pieces taken from another language are often words but they can also be phrases or large units.

Nababan (1993:32) explain that code mixing is the situation in which people mix two or more languages or language style in the speech act. In Indonesia, this code mixing often happens in daily conversation. People usually speak in Indonesian mixed by their regional language.

2.1.5 Diglossia

A diglossic situation exists in a society when it has two distinct codes which show clear functional separation; that is, one is employed in one set of circumstances and the other in an entirely different set. Diglossia refers to speech communities in which two more varieties of the same language are used by some speakers under different conditions (Hickerson in Pateda, 1987:61).

Ferguson (1959: 336) defines diglossia as a language situation in a multilingual community where there is one language considered higher (H) in prestige and social status than the others (L). It is used to assert social position and to keep people in their place, particularly those at the lower end of the social hierarchy. Any move to extend the L variety . . . is likely to be perceived to be a direct threat to those who want to maintain traditional relationships and the existing power structure (Wardaugh, 2006).

Yule (1985:195) states that diglossia describes a situation in which two very different varieties of language co-exist in a speech community, each with a distinct range of social function. There is normally a high variety, for formal or serious matters and a low variety. For conversation and other informal uses.

2.1.6 Bilingualism

Bilingual is someone who able speaks two languages including the native language and can use them fluently. Evin-Tripp (1972) identify four main factors

as the choice marker by the speakers of the language in social interaction, namely first, setting (time and place) and the situation, second, participants in the interaction, third, topic of conversation, and fourth, the function of interaction. In another words, a person who has ability to speak three or more languages is called multilingual (Pateda, 1990:57). In many parts, if the world it is quite normal that people can speak several languages. Meanwhile, in Indonesia as a part of the world, we found many multilingual. These multilingual are divided into two kinds: those who speak a native language, Indonesian and other regional languages; and those who speak Indonesian and other foreign languages such as Arabic, Dutch and English, etc.

Nababan (1993: 27) Bilingualisme ialah kebiasaan menggunakan dua bahasa dalam interaksi dengan orang lain. The members of a community may all use the same language or dialect of the home, or they may not. Indeed, more than one dialect or language may even be spoken regularly in the same home.

Haugen (in Beardsmore, 1982: 6) says, “bilingual is understood to begin at the point where the speaker of one language and produce complete meaningful utterances in the other language”.

A bilingual or multilingual situation can produce still other effects on one or more of the language involved. But sometimes it leads to diffusion that is certain features spread from one language to the other as a result of the contact situation, particularly certain kinds of syntactic features.

2.1.7 Multilingual

Wardaugh (1986: 94-95) states that “in many part of the world, an ability to speak more than one language is not all remarkable. In fact, a monolingual individual would be regarded as a misfit. Lacking an important skill in a society, the skill of being able to interact freely with the speakers of other language with whom regular contact is made in the ordinary business of living. In many parts of the world, it is just a normal requirement of daily living the people speak several languages perhaps one or more at home, another in the village, still another purposes of trade, and yet another for contact for outside world of wider social or political organization. These various languages are usually acquired naturally and unselfconsciously, and the shifts from one to another are made without hesitation”.

In a multilingual society , there is the quality between language transformation process and the culture, that equality is show that there is an interaction between language and culture. That interaction seems that there is interference and diglossia in linguistics.

2.2 Previous Study

In this study, the writer read more than one thesis from different universities in Indonesia and abroad. There are many thesis with different topic. But, the writer decided to take only two thesis which have the same topic, that is

code switching. Even though the writer's and the previous study have same topic, but they use different data and theory. The thesis are:

1. "A SOCIO-LINGUISTIC STUDY OF CODE SWITCHING AMONG THE STUDENTS OF FACULTY OF LETTER, STATE INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC STUDIES SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA" by Aziz Nasruddin (2004).

The writer reviews her analysis by reading the previous study from one of the students' thesis in Faculty of Letter in Sunan Ampel State Islamic University of Surabaya, named Aziz Nasruddin entitled *A Socio-linguistic study of code switching among the students in faculty of letter, State Institute Of Islamic Studies Sunan Ampel Surabaya*. He stated two problems:

1. What patterns of code switching are used by students of the Faculty of Letters, IAIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya?
2. What factors make the students switch the code?

In the method of research, Aziz uses qualitative approach because he wants to analyze what pattern and factors of code switching. He used a small tape-recorder, he started listen the tape-recorder for several times and transcribed the dialogue from his friends conversation. After that, he read the transcript and classified the utterances containing code switching.

Aziz analyzed the utterances in the conversation, after all of the data needed have been collected, he began determining the context of

each datum, and analyzed it based on the theory proposed in this research. The data analysis was divided into types, approaches, and functions of code switching.

2. “A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF USING CODE SWITCHING IN ENGLISH-ARABIC DAILY CONVERSATION OF STUDENTS ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOL (TA’MIRUL ISLAM, SURAKARTA, CENTRAL JAVA)” by Amelia Fian Fauliani (2012).

The writer reviews her analysis by reading the previous study from one of the students’ thesis in English Department Of Education Faculty State Islamic Studies Institute (STAIN) Salatiga, named Amelia Fian Fauliani entitled *A Descriptive Analysis Of Using Code Switching In English-Arabic Daily Conversation Of Students Islamic Boarding School (Ta’mirul Islam, Surakarta, Central Java)*. She state one problems:

1. What are the types of code switching used in English daily conversation of students Ta’mirul Islam Boarding School, Surakarta, Central Java?

In the method of research, Amelia used qualitative approach because she wanted to analyze what types of code switching. Here the writer focused on analyzing types of code switching used in daily conversation of students six grade in Ta’mirul Islam Boarding School. The writer used Hudson theories to analyze the data gained during the

observation. After that, she classified the utterances containing code switching.

Amelia analyses the utterances in the conversation, after all of the data needed have been collected, she began determining the context of each datum, and analyzed it based on the theory proposed in this research. The data analysis was divided into types, approaches, and functions of code switching.

That previous study is so useful for the writer because it help the writer to find out other references about code switching and increase the writer's knowledge about code switching for this research.