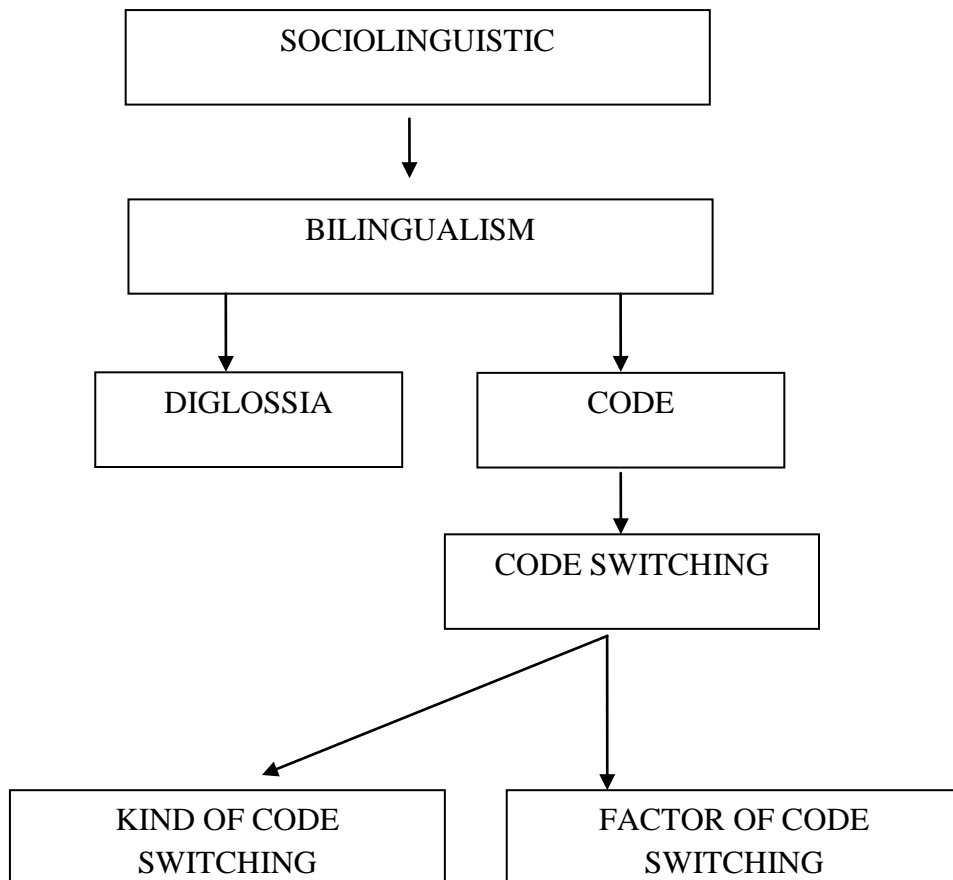


## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents some theories to help analyze the problem of the research, they are: Theoretical Bases, Sociolinguistics, Bilingualism, Diglossia, Code and Code Switching, Kind of Code Switching and Factor of Code Switching.

#### 2.1 Theoretical Bases



### **2.1.1 Sociolinguistics**

When people interact with other in society at anytime and anywhere they must use a language. Without a language, people will find some troubles when they do their activities and toward the others. There are no people or society without a language. The role of a language among the people in this life is very crucial. The study of linguistics reveals that language and society cannot be separated to be investigated. It develops into sociolinguistics or the sociology of language. Fishman (in Chaer and Agustina, 2004: 3) says that “sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions, and the characteristics of the speaker as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community”. In addition, Holmes (2001: 1) says that sociolinguistics is concerned with the relationship between languages in different social contexts provides a wealth information about the way language works, as well as about the social relationship in a community, and the way people signal aspects of their social identity through the language.

As said by Holmes that “sociolinguistics is the study between language and society”. Sociolinguistics concerns with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal a better understanding of the structure of language and how language function in communication (Wardhaugh, 2002: 12), it means that sociolinguistics studies about how language is used by the society and how the language give an important role in society.

In sociolinguistics, there are some cases that can we learn, such as multilingualism, bilingualism, diglossia, code choice, code switching, code mixing, etc. Those cases are usually used by the people. When the society is multilingual or bilingual, there will be diglossia, code choice, code switching, or perhaps code mixing phenomenon.

Sociolinguistics actually does not discuss a structure of a language, but it focuses on how 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.

### **2.1.2 Bilingualism**

If you ask people what bilingual means, they will almost certainly reply that it is being able to speak two languages perfectly. Moreover Bloomfield in Harding and Philip, (2006:9) said that bilingual is native-like control of two languages, of course, one cannot define a degree of perfection at which a good foreign speaker becomes a bilingual: the distinction is relative. On the other hand, Spolsky (1998:45) defines a bilingual as “a person who has some functional ability in the second language”. This may vary from a limited ability in one or more domains, to very strong command of both languages (sometimes called balanced bilingualism). Titone (1972:17) as quoted by Hamers and Blanc (1987:7) has also proposed another definition of bilingualism as “the individual’s

capacity to speak a second language while following the concepts and structure of that language rather than paraphrasing his or her mother tongue”.

In addition, Gumperz (1971:222) also mentions that bilingual people usually use their own idioms for in-group communication and the common language for their interaction and communication with outsiders. In this case, the bilinguals have a repertoire of domain-related rules of language choice (Spolsky, 1998:46), meaning that bilinguals are able to choose which language he is going to use.

In many of the world’s bilingual communities, fluent bilinguals sometimes engage in code switching by producing discourses which, in the same conversational turn or in consecutive turns, include morphemes from two or more of the varieties in their linguistic repertoire (Coulmas, 1998:17).

Evin-Tripp (1972:10) 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, since the members of a bilingual community vary in the capacity of mastering the languages used in the community, they have to able to set a condition where they can communicate effectively. This condition leads them to do code switching.

### **2.1.3 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. 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).

Fishman (1967:90) introduced the notion that diglossia could be extended to situations found in many societies where forms of two genetically unrelated (or at least historically distant) languages occupy the H and L norms, such that one of the languages (e.g. Latin in medieval Europe) is used for religious, educational, literacy and other such prestigious domains, while another language (in the case of medieval Europe, the vernacular languages of that era) is rarely used for such purposes, being only employed for more informal, primarily spoken domains.

Scotton (1986:19) proposes the terms 'narrow' for Ferguson's 1959 version of diglossia, and 'broad' (or 'diglossia extended') to refer to Fishman's expansion of the discussion. According to Scotton, few truly diglossic in the 1959 sense communities actually exist, because to meet the criteria, two conditions must hold: (1) everyone speaks the Low variety as a mother tongue, and (2) the High variety is never used in informal conversations.

#### **2.1.4 Code**

Different codes in different situation are chosen by people in everyday interaction. They may choose a particular code and variety because it makes them easier to discuss a particular topic, regardless where they are speaking. They may use the language that is related to those fields rather than the language uses in

daily language communication at home when talking about work or school at home for instance.

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.” Similarly, Ronald Wardaugh (1986: 101) also maintains that a code can be defined as “a system used for communication between two or more parties used on any occasions.”

Meanwhile, 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 researcher 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.

### 2.1.5 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, (2002:98) said that “code switching is a conversational 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.

According to Appel (in Chaer and Agustina, 2004: 23) 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 mixing is occurs when the speakers changes the topic of their conversation. On the other hand, Victoria and Rodman said “code switching is a term in linguistics referring to using more than one language or dialect in conversation. Code switching can be distinguished from other language contact phenomena such as loan translation (calques), borrowing, pidgins and creoles, and transfer or interference.

Code switching compared with other bilingual speech, relevant to making any comparisons is a basic premise in code switching research, speakers engaged in code switching are proficient bilinguals. They are so considered if they have

the ability to produce well-formed constituents in their dialects of either language involved in their discourse; that is, they can consistently project grammatical frames according to the norms of their dialects.

Code switching is the changes over sentences (Hoffman, 1991: 104). Code switching can occur during the same conversation. For example:

“People here get divorced too easily. Like exchanging faulty goods. In China it’s not the same. *Jia gou sui gou, jia ji sui jia*”  
(If you have married a dog, you follow a dog, if you’ve married a chicken you follow a chicken.) Holmes, (2001: 38).

As can be observed from the example above, first, the speaker said English sentences, and then he/she switched to Mandarin.

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.

### **A. Kind of code switching**

#### 1. Inter – sentential switching,

Inter – sentential switching, this kind of code switching occurs between clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language or other, as when an adult Spanish - English bilingual says:  
“*Tenia zapatos blancos, un poco*, they were off-white, you know.”  
(Hoffman, 1991: 112).



## 2. Emblematic switching,

Emblematic switching, in this kind of code switching, tags, exclamation and certain set phrase in one language are inserted into an utterances otherwise in another, as when a Panjabi/English says; “It’s a nice day, Hana?” (hai n? Isn’t it). Another example is when an adult Spanish – American English say: “... Oh! Ay! It was embarrassing! It was very nice, though, but I was embarrassed!” (Hoffman, 1991: 112).

## 3. Establishing continuity with the previous speaker.

Establishing continuity with the previous speaker, this kind of code switching occurs to continue the utterance of the previous speaker, as when one Indonesian speaker speaks in English and then the other speaker tries to respond in English also. Yet, the speaker can also switch again to *bahasa Indonesian*. For instance:

Speaker 1: I can’t get leave him ‘coz I love him so much.

Speaker 2: Correct! You got the point! *Kata “banget” itulah letak permasalahanmu sekarang ini.* (Hoffman, 1991: 112)

## **B. Factor of 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.

## 2.2 Previous Studies

In this research, the researcher reads more than one thesis from different universities. And then, she decides to take two theses from same universities which have the same topic, that is code switching. Even though they have same topic, but they use different data and theory. Both of them can be seen as follows:

### 2.2.1 “Code Switching Used by the Characters of ‘Salt’ Movie” by Maria Ulfa

The researcher reviewed her analysis by taking the previous study from the one of the student’s thesis in Faculty of Humanities and Culture of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang’s student, namely Maria Ulfa with register number 07320039 entitled *Code Switching Used By The Characters Of ‘Salt’ Movie*. She stated two problems: 1. What are the types of code switching used by the characters of SALT movie? 2. What are the functions of code switching used by the characters of SALT movie?

In the method of research, Maria used qualitative method because she want to analyze types and functions of code switching. She used the movie, she started to watching the movie for several times and looking for the transcription of the dialogue which is available on <http://www.subscene.com>. After that, she read the movie transcript and classifies the utterances containing code switching. She also asked the Russian native speakers about the language and culture of Russia which may occur in the movie.

Maria analyzed the utterances in the movie, 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.

The previous study can really help the researcher to have understood and known more about code switching. In this research, the researcher used the transcription of the SALT's movie as her sources data. It is similar to the researcher of the previous study that uses transcription of the film as her data sources. The previous study helps the researcher to find out other references the researcher's knowledge about code switching for doing her research.

### **2.2.2 “Code Switching and Code Mixing in Relation to Politeness Principle” by Widyashanti Kunthara Anindita**

Widyashanti finds out the types and the factors of code switching and code mixing usage that is stated in the Reader's opinion column of *Kedaulatan Rakyat*. She used some theories such as Ho, Myerhoff's theory of code switching and code mixing, and Leech's theory of politeness principle. Besides, she also used other theories that support this concept those are theories from Fasold, Yule, Austin, Searle, Vandervenken, etc.

In her study, she explained about external and internal code switching that occurred in the Reader's opinion column of *Kedaulatan Rakyat*. She found that the external code switching in the data is switching from Indonesian to English and switching from Indonesian to Arabic. On the other hand, the internal code

switching in the data is switching from Indonesia to Javanese. Code mixing phenomena in her papers refers to smaller units such as insertion of alphabet letter, short form, proper noun, lexical word, phrase, incomplete sentence, and insertion of single full sentence and two sentence units.