

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL
FRAMEWORK

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the studies of how society and language interact. This is used to understand how effective a language is in communication in society. As described by Wardhaugh (2010), sociolinguistics' aims to understand the social system through language research; for example, how certain linguistic features function in the interpretation of social contexts. Sociolinguistics focuses on the study of the relationship between language and society in order to gain a deeper understanding of the nature of language and how language works in communication.

Gross in Mesthrie (2002) explained, sociolinguistics examines the relationship between society as well as the social characteristics of the individual on the one hand and the use of language on the other hand. These two sides are related. It can be said that the use of language can reflect the character of an individual. This is in the aspect of an individual choosing words, language and the way of conveying the language chosen to communicate with other individuals or groups. A good person, for example, uses polite words, choosing the language used in the interlocutor that is conveyed in a polite manner. So, the information can be conveyed effectively and communication runs smoothly. Otherwise, if the words used are impolite, however, the information will be confused and the social situation will be affected. To conclude, the use of various words in communication has an effect on the target.

Based on the explanation above, present researcher will use a sociolinguistic approach. Sociolinguistics is the study of language in regards to the use of it. In other words, the sociolinguistics approach is used to find out how language is used in communication by people in society. The present researcher will use this approach to assist researchers in analyzing CS phenomena that occur in society. The CS phenomenon to be studied is taken from Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast as a data source of this research.

2.2.1 Bilingualism

Wardhaugh & Muller (2015) define that many people who act as speakers typically know more than one code and must use the chosen code when interacting with others. Bilingualism or multilingualism is a condition that is described as having more than one code. Bilingualism is described as the practice of using multiple languages interchangeably. Its speakers are referred to as bilinguals. Multilingualism is a state in which a group of people interacts with their surroundings in a variety of languages. One of the countries with this multilingual phenomenon is Singapore. There are four languages that are developing in those regions namely Malay, Mandarin, Tamil and English.

According to Spolsky (1998), a bilingual as a person who can communicate effectively in a second language. Functional abilities in the second language are communicative skills and abilities in language. As an example is Indonesia, bahasa is the first language or mother tongue, while English is the second language. This ability in a second language can be obtained from formal and non-formal education. For example, learning foreign

languages in schools formally and foreign language courses for non-formal, even self-taught learning. Those ways can build bilinguals society.

Meanwhile, according to Myers-Scotton (2006), bilingualism is defined as the use of two or more languages to conduct a brief casual conversation. It can be concluded that bilingualism is a situation where speakers are required to use two languages as well. A situation that can be defined as a society made up of many people who communicate in a variety of languages in daily life. Consider a situation in which three people from the group are present, two of them speak Minang and one of them does not. When they talk, the speaker switches from Minang to Indonesian. So, that one other person can understand what is being said.

2.2.2 Code-switching

Code-switching involves using two types of language in the same conversation. In code-switching, there is the use of two or more languages in one utterance whose speakers or at least understand the language in which the transition occurs. As well, in the code-switching activity, there is a transition from one code to another. The description of the code-switching phenomenon is that if the first person uses code A (e.g English), and then changes to code B (e.g Indonesian) (Myers-Scotton, 2006).

2.2.3 Types of Code-switching

According to Poplack (1980), there are three types of code-switching:

A. Tag-switching

Tag-switching is a word or phrase uses another language inserted into a statement or question sentence. The characteristics of tag-switching are mostly

the tag inserted at the beginning or the end of sentence. The insertion of tag usually is followed by comma or question mark. Tag-switching can be definition as a filler code because it does not affect the meaning of sentence. However, the tag acts as an affirmation for the utterances conveyed in the sentence. Commonly used words or phrases are ‘Look!’, ‘No!’, ‘I mean’, ‘OK (okay)’, ‘right’, ‘you know’, etc. Example:

“It’s okay, no problem, *ya nggak?*”(Harya, 2018)

The utterance above classified into tag-switching because there is a phrase in Indonesian at the end of the utterance followed by question mark. The insertion phrase as a filler code in that utterance.

B. Inter-sentential switching

Inter-sentential switching is a form of transition between sentences that occurs in sentence boundaries. Inter-sentential switching occurs when a speaker switches the language from one to another. To simplify, inter-sentential code-switching consists of one sentence in language 'A' and another sentence in language 'B.' There is the example below:

“My life, Nya. *Dua ratus hari dalam setahun, in the middle of nowhere, nggak ada konser, nggak ada bioskop. Cuma dinding besi dan laut. Bored 200 days a year.*” (Adi, 2018)

The utterance above is categorized as inter-sentential switching because the switch of language occurs in sentence boundaries.

C. Intra-sentential switching

Poplack (1980) explained the inter-sentential code-switching is inserted of words, phrases, or clauses within sentence. Usually, it is found in the form

of words or phrases, speakers can switch to clauses, lexical items and even morpheme. As an example:

*“Ya saya berharap kamu milih bahan yang cukup bijak karna ini tergantung sama kamu untuk tantangan selanjutnya, **we did a twist.**”*
(Wijaya, 2013)

The utterance above appeared intra-sentential because there is a switch of language from Indonesian to English that showed by an English clause separated by comma.

2.2.4 Reasons of using Code-switching

After discussing the various types of code-switching, the present researcher discussed the reasons for using code-switching. Hoffmann (1991) gives seven explanations, which are as follows:

A. Talking a specific topic

Often, people tend to speak in one language rather than another about a particular topic. They think the meaning of the topic will be conveyed well. There are also people who do code-switching because they feel comfortable and assured to share emotional feelings in a language other than the speaker's native tongue. As in the following example:

*“Le, junior masih diem. **I’m really worried this time.** Aku langsung ke RS ya, ketemu di sana aja. **Call me when you land.** Doain enggak apaapa ya, Le.”* (Adi, 2018)

The reason to switch the language in the utterance above is talking about a specific topic. The speaker switched the language from Indonesian to English while expressing the emotional feeling.

B. Quote someone else

Quote someone else or a famous word, quotation, or expression from a variety of well-known people. Some people in Indonesia quote famous figures who speaks English or other foreign languages. The purpose of quoting someone is usually to convey information from one person to another or it can be a motivation while talking about things that are relevant to the topic of conversation at that time. Usually, the quote from famous figures is quoted in the completeness. In other hand, while quoting someone's word, it does not need to do not need to have the same words as the first speaker. As seen in the example below:

*“Bro, sini gue kasih tahu sesuatu,” si Harris mencondongkan badannya ke gue. **“To woman, how you deliver the message is sometimes more important than the message itself.”** (Adi, 2018)*

Quoting someone else as the reason of this utterance because there is switch the language to quote the words from famous figure.

C. Demonstrating empathy about something

When someone who speaks a language that is not the speaker language of origin unexpectedly needs to be assertive or deliberately emphasize something or not. Intended to transition from the second language to the first language. It refers to demonstrating empathy about something. An example for this reason to do code-switching is:

*“Lo ngapain bangunin gue, **dude?** Kalau mau ambil mobil ya ambil aja. Kuncinya kan lo yang pegang.” (Adi, 2018)*

The switch of language in that utterance showed the solidarity between them. So, the reason of code-switching related to the utterance is demonstrating empathy about something.

D. Interjection

Interjection as the fourth reason of using code-switching is words or phrases that are inserted into a sentence in order to express shock, intense emotion or focus. Interjection is a brief exclamation like the following: Damn!, Hey!, Look!, etc. They have no grammatical meaning, but are used by speakers. Usually it uses for more spoken than written. Language switching between bilingual or multilingual people may often mark a connector for interjections or sentences. This can happen involuntarily. As in the example below:

“Oh my Gosh! *semoga aku juga diterima di Columbia University*” (Novedo & Rachmawaty, 2021)

The English phrase in that utterance to express the shock. So, the switch in that utterance means interjection.

E. Repetition used for clarification

When a bilingual or multilingual person needs to describe a speech in such a way that it is best understood by the listener, the speaker may also use both languages (code) to telling the same message. In the other code a message is always replicated simply in one code. Not only is a clarification used to clarify what's said, but it also confirms or strengthens a meaning. It means using code-switching in repetition used for clarification. For example:

“Kesegaran greentea buat kamu ... **NU Greentea makes you new.**”
(Girsang, 2015)

The switch language in that utterance above was done to clarify the previous sentence that using Indonesian.

F. Intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor

Whenever a bilingual or multilingual person speaks to another bilingual/multilingual person, there will be a code change. This helps the speech material of the speaker to run efficiently so the listener can understand it. The message in one code is repeated in a slightly different form in the other code.

“Mau ke gedung konsernya aja udah penuh perjuangan, pas keluarnya masih ketemu macet yang lebih buruk lagi. Pernah tuh di Sentul, keluarnya tiga jam sendiri. Macetnya bikin nggak waras. I hate Jakarta.”(Adi, 2018)

The main reason of using English in the utterance is intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor to convey the speech content run smoothly.

G. Expressing identity of a group

It is the way academics interact in their disciplinary groups is distinctly different from the other groups. In other words, the way a person interacts is different from people outside the person. Such as an example:

“Bikin kamu lebih segar dan lebih siap. **Super O2 super you.**”

The switch language in that utterance to mention the name of product. It refers to express the identity.

2.2 Previous Research

A research carried out by Retnawati & Mujiyanto (2015) to evaluate code-switching used in conversations with an American student program, four goals are discussed in order to determine the types and functions of code-switching, potential causes influencing code-switching, and the effect of code-switching on the language skills involved. This approach to analysis is qualitative. The

results is there were three types of code-switching were found in conversations and analyzed using Poplack and Hoffman theory; inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, and tag/emblematic switching. The intention to clarify the content of speech to other interlocutors is the most significant factor that causes code-switching which is the highest percentage (40.8%). Code-switching was found to have an effect on the capacity of the language used in conversation. It results in the deterioration of English skills and gain the Indonesian language skills.

Yuliana et al., (2017), the previous researchers' purpose of the research is to obtain information to find out the types of code-mixing and code-switching that Indonesian celebrities use. However, the present researcher focuses on the section of code-switching which uses Poplack's theory of code types switching. The research had been split into two groups. Group I was composed of celebrities with parents of native speakers and Group II featured celebrities who could speak two or more languages. The qualitative and quantitative approaches were used to analyze various frequencies in code-mixing and code-switching. The previous researchers concluded that Group II uses code-mixing and code-switching with a different frequency and is more interested in speaking foreign language.

Adi (2018) conducted a code-switching research in the *Critical Eleven* novel by Ika Natassa. The aims of this study is to define the types of code-switching used in the novel and to clarify the reasons for the novel's use of code-switching. This study employs a qualitative analytical approach. This means that it specifically describes the reality of the code-switching of how the type

and the interpretations are based on the data collected by reading the novel as a whole. This study focuses on three types of code-switching based on the theory of Poplack (inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching and tag-switching) and the reasons for code-switching. Results of this study indicate that inter-sentential switching is used in this novel to a large extent.

The research from Kamariah & Ambalegin (2019) have aims to describe the form and factors of use of code-switching used on Instagram. There are three types of code-switching found on Instagram accounts from Instagram users: Tag-switching, inter-sentential code-switching, and intra-sentential code-switching. There are four reasons found in this research about the reasons for using code-switching: changing topics, lack of vocabulary, bilingual/multilingual, prestige and trends. The researchers use sociolinguistic approach and qualitative research methods for analysis.

Rini, Natsir, & Setyowati (2019) carried out a research about code-switching. The aim of this research is to investigate the types and reasons of code-switching Dior and I film. The theory by Poplack (1980) to analyze the types of code-switching. Then, the theory by Hoffmann (1991) used to analyze the reasons of using code-switching. The data source of this research was the utterances by characters of Dior and I film. The result of this research was inter-sentential as the most frequently as type of code-switching found in Dior and I film. Then, the most frequently reasons of code-switching was talking a particular topic.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The research started about sociolinguistics as an approach for this research. For analyze the data, it can be used Poplack's theory for the types of CS; tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. Analysis for the reasons of using CS based on the theory by Hoffman; talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, showing empathy about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, and expressing group identity. Deddy Corbuzier Podcast as data source for this research.

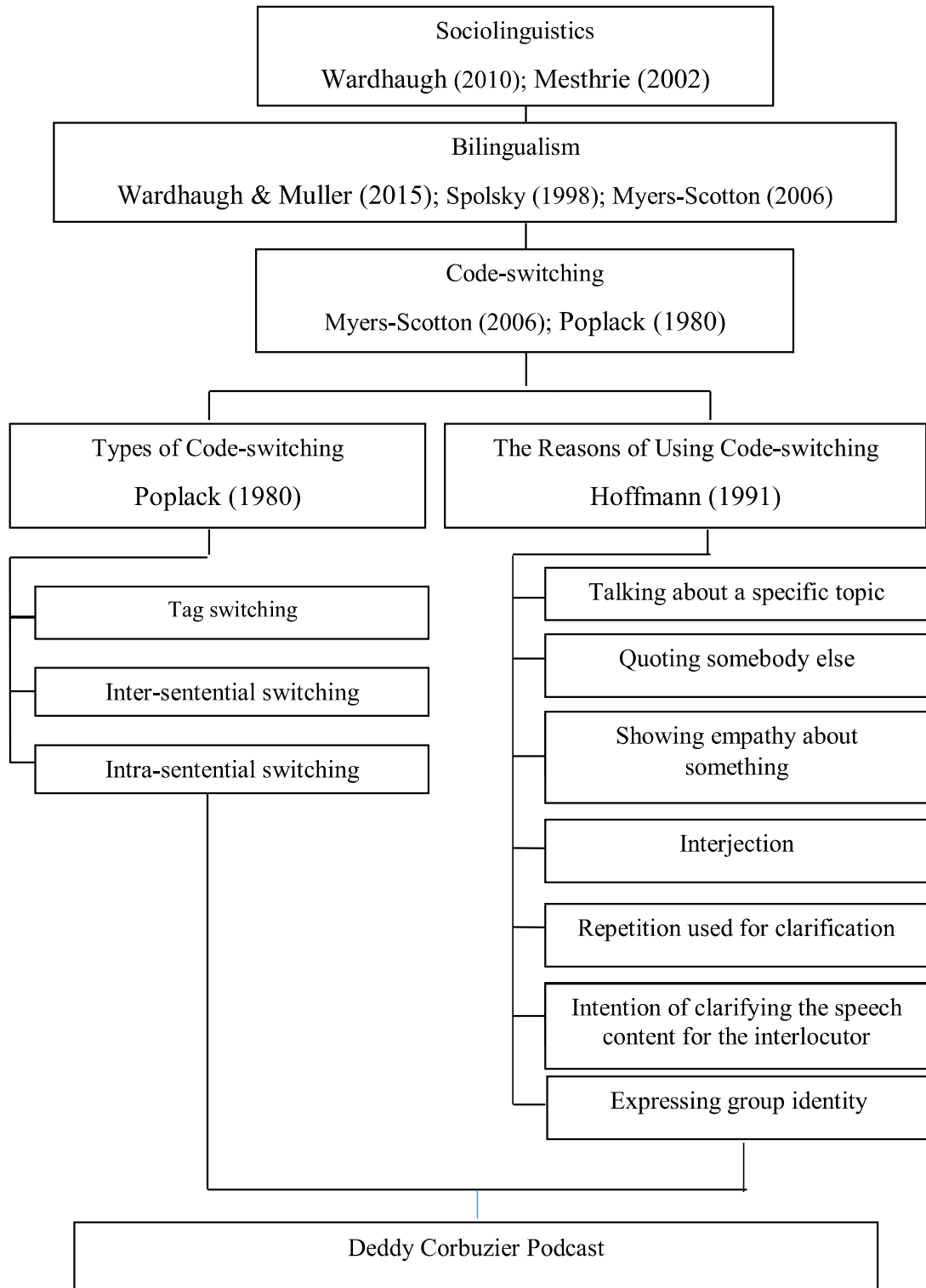


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework