CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the study of language and society. Chaika (1982) stated that sociolinguistics is the study of ways people use language in social interaction (Pardede and Kisno). People with different regional, class, occupation, age, and gender will not speak the same. Different society will affect different language as well. We can study society in order to find out what kind of thing language is, or we can also study language in order to understand well the structure of society (Hudson in Wardhaugh (1986) in (Pardede and Kisno)). Also, all language events consist of a piece of language in social context, and every different social context determines that particular form of language (Stockwell). So, language and society are connected each other and it is discussed in sociolinguistics.

Moreover, language is actually reflects from the society and vice versa. The ways of pronouncing or choosing words will tell where someone comes from, age, gender, level of education, social class, and wealth. The use of language in society keeps changing due to the use of it. Sociolinguistics also concerns with how people behave in relation to language, and this shows us that language is a social behavior (Pardede and Kisno). In order to have meaningful communication, both the speaker and the listener should understand their social context.

Sociolinguistics discuss some studies in language and society, such as accent variation, euphemism, register, genderlects, patwa and creole, politeness, and also code switching and code mixing. The study of speaker variables is the cornerstone of research done in sociolinguistics, an area of linguistics concerned with the study of social variation in language (Meyer). The explanations of these studies are wide, because each society has their own problems to be discussed by sociolinguistics. For instance, Indonesia has many cultures which lead different society will have different level of the politeness. The politeness for Javanese will be different with the politeness for Bataknese, since they have different habit and society. In short, sociolinguistics has already been familiar in our everyday's life, as long as we still use language in our society.

2.2. Code Switching

Code Switching is the process of switching from one language into another language. When bilingual speakers switch from one variety to another, they do code switching (Pardede and Kisno). Code switching is also defined as when a speaker moves from one domain into another, and changes their code as a result (Stockwell). It is common in the country that used more than one language in the daily conversation or in bilingual communities. People who are able to speak more than one language have the ability to switch or mix their language during the communication. "Code" in code switching represents all variation characterized in language (Pardede and Kisno). Milroy and Gordon (1991) stated that code switching is a range of language (or dialect) alternation and mixing phenomena

whether within the same conversation, the same turn, or the same sentence-utterance (Trilestari et al.). Code switching is the process whereby bilingual or bidialectal speakers switch back and forth between one language or dialect and another within the same conversation (Trudgill). Then, Grosjean (1982) defined code switching as the shifting that occurs between two or more languages simultaneously or interchangeably within one conversation (Azlan and Narasuman). So, it can be concluded that code switching is commonly used by bilingual speakers when they switch their language from one to another whether in the same conversation, turn, or sentence-utterance.

Commonly code switching is defined as "the use of more than one language during a single communicative event" (Mesthrie). The choice of code itself is communicatively meaningful, as well as the actual content of what is said. Code switching is also defined as such speakers who shift back and forth between some varieties, depending on such factors as who they are talking to, where they are, and what are they talking about (Trask). Moreover, there are three different types of code switching (Romaine). They are tag-switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching.

2.3. Types of Code Switching

Tag-switching is the switching of either a tag phrase or a word, or both, from one language to another (Wei). A tag in one language is inserted into an utterance which is otherwise entirely in other language. The insertion of a tag to an utterance has virtually no ramifications for the rest of the sentence (Shanna

Poplack). This is because tags have no syntactic constraints, they can be moved freely, and they can be inserted almost anywhere in a discourse without violating any grammatical rules. The example of tag-switching is "*Bunganya bagus*, isn't it?" There is a tag word in English which is inserted into Bahasa sentence. In other words, tag-switching can be defined as a switching that occurs when someone inserts short expressions or tag in other language than the main language in the utterance.

Another type of code switching is called intra-sentential code switching. Intra-sentential switching is the switching occurs within a sentence or a clause (Wei). It switches at the clause, phrase or word level if no morpho-phonological adaptation occurs (Mujiono et al.). It may consist of a lone content word or be part of a multiword fragment (Shana Poplack). Intra-sentential switching is the most complex type of code switching in which the speakers are able to control two linguistic systems simultaneously (Shanna Poplack). For example, "*Kamu pasti tau* I like the pink one." The switching from Bahasa to English occurs in a sentence.

The last type of code switching is called inter-sentential switching. Inter-sentential switching is the switching occurs outside the sentence or the clause level (Wei). This switching involves a switch at a clause or sentence boundary where its clause or sentence is in different languages (Romaine). Inter-sentential switching may also occur between speaker turns (Mujiono et al.). The example of inter-sentential switching is "*Tugasku sudah selesai.* I'm going to sleep now." This switching occurs in different sentence. In other words, inter-sentential

switching is when a speaker switches his language from one to another in different sentence or after the turn-taking with another speaker.

2.4. Factors of Code Switching

The switching from one language to another language is common in bilingual country as well as in EFL classroom. The use of code switching is to serve better in English immersion setting where they provide clarification when a word or phrase is not known (Mujiono et al.). Auer (1998) stated that the factors such as extra-linguistic features like topic, setting, relationships between participants, community norms and values, as well as societal, political and ideological developments, influenced speakers' choice of language in conversation (Halim and Maros).

Furthermore, Malik (1994) developed ten communicative functions of code switching (Azlan and Narasuman). These functions are, then, used as a framework of motives for code switching in a communicative event in the classroom. The functions are lack of facility, lack of register, mood of the speaker, to emphasize a point, habitual experience, semantic significance, to show identity with a group, to address a different audience, pragmatic reasons, and to attract attention.

There are also the other fifteen more factors of code switching. They are linguistics factor, to continue speaker's pronouncement, addressee specification, information clarification, intimacy, affected with the addressee, unpleasant feeling, to create humor, repetition used for clarification reiteration of a message, to strengthen request or command, to make questions, to give advice, to balance

the addressee's language competence, to make it easier to convey speaker's message, and discourse marker (Mujiono et al.).

2.5. Previous Studies

The phenomena of code switching have previously been investigated by some researchers. The researcher will present five studies that have been done related with the topic. First, the title of the study is "Code Switching in English as Foreign Language Instruction Practiced by the English Lectures at Universities" (Mujiono et al.). This study aims at investigating how the English lectures practiced code switching in English as foreign language (EFL) instruction in the classroom. They reveal that English lecturers used English, Indonesian, Arabic, interchangeably. The English lectures made switching for linguistics factor, continue speaker's pronouncement, addressee specification, information clarification, intimacy, affected with the addressee, unpleasant feeling, create humor, repetition used for clarification reiteration of a message, strengthen request or command, make questions, give advice, balance the addressee's language competence, make it easier to convey speaker's message, and discourse marker.

Second, the study is about "Intra-Sentential and Inter-Sentential Code Switching in Turkish-English Bilinguals in New York City, U.S" (Koban). This study examines the patterns of intra-sentential and inter-sentential code switching that are manifest in the speech of Turkish-English bilinguals in New York City, U.S. and investigates the influence of language proficiency on intra-sentential

code switching. The study reveals that intra-sentential code switching occurred at a higher rate than inter-sentential code switching and speakers dominant in both Turkish and English used more intra-sentential code switching than inter-sentential code switching.

Third, a study about "Functions of Code-Switching in Bilingual Theater: An Analysis of Three Chicano Plays" (Jonsson). The investigation focuses on local functions of code-switching. The study concludes that code-switching fills creative, artistic and stylistic functions in the plays and that it can be used to add emphasis to a certain word or passage, to add another level of meaning, to deepen/intensify a meaning, to clarify, to evoke richer images and to instruct the audience about a particular concept. Code-switching is also used to mark closeness, familiarity, to emphasize bonds, and to include or, on the contrary, to mark distance, break bonds and exclude. Complex identities of the characters as well as the plots of the plays are constructed and developed by means of language. Code-switching is thus used to enhance and support the representation of the characters.

Fourth, a study entitled "The Role of Code-switching as a Communicative Tool in an ESL Teacher Education Classroom" (Azlan and Narasuman). This research investigates how code-switching functions as a communicative tool in English as a second language teacher education class in a tertiary institution in Malaysia. The findings reveal that three types of code-switching known as tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching were predominant in classroom communication between students and between students

and the instructor. The study is also able to ratify several systematic and predictive reasons for code-switching in the classroom. The study also finds that English was the dominant language of communication while code switching was used to convey ideas in specific situations and to enhance solidarity in the first language.

The last previous research that has been done is "Code Switching in Daily Conversation" (Al-hourani and Afizah). This case study examines the occurrences of code switching in daily conversation among five Jordanian speakers in Malaysia. It attempts to study the circumstances and the factors that affect code switching among the Jordanian speakers within their daily conversation. The results of the study reveal that there are four circumstances which can influences the respondents to code switch and these are: familiarity among respondents, the setting, change of topics in discussion and their ages.
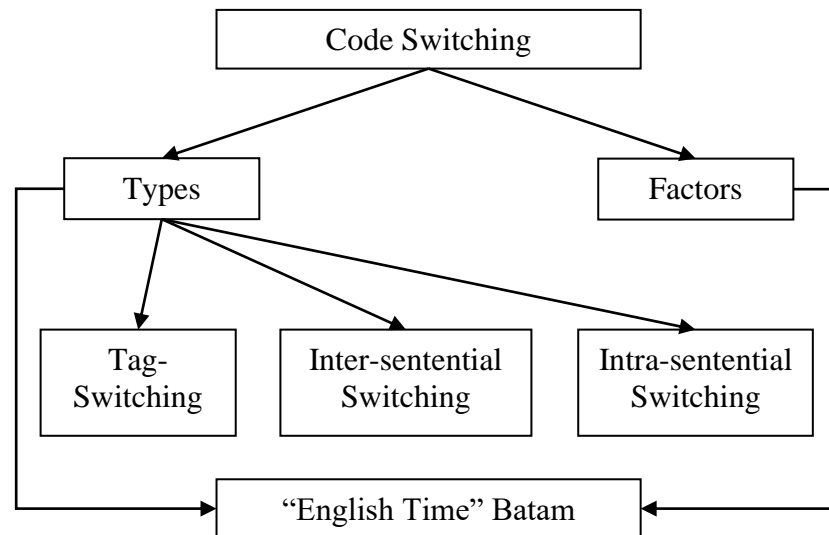
2.6. Theoretical Framework

Figure 2.1 Theoretical framework

From the theories that have been described, the researcher focuses the problem of this research based on the theoretical framework above. The focus of this research is about code switching and its types based on Romaine's explanation. Moreover, not only analyzing the types, this research will also analyze about what factors that affected the used of code switching. Romaine's theory is used as the framework in analyzing the types of code switching, while Malik's theory and Mujiono's findings are used as the framework in analyzing the factors that cause the code switching. This theoretical framework aims to show what problems concerned in this research.