

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Sociolinguistic

The study relationship between language and society, it is called sociolinguistic (Holmes, 2001). Beside that language is closely related to how people communicate with one another. People interact with other anytime, anywhere using language for their communication. Sociolinguistic is part of linguistics which concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. Language is study of how language serves and shapes by the social of human beings and socio is place where the language used.

According to Yule (2010) the term sociolinguistics is used generally for the study of the relationship between language and society develop by linguistic interaction. Sociolinguistic also related with anthropology study between culture and language learning. This is also related to social psychology, specifically relating to how attitudes and perceptions are expressed and how behavior within a group.

2.1.1 Bilingualism

People in society are having or able to speak more than one language it called bilingualism (Hamers & Blanc, 2000). Every people have different kind of language for communicate, it depends on with whom they speak. A person who

able to use more than one language especially because of habitually and spontaneous, sometimes people can speak fluently in their bilingualism as a tool for their communication. Based on the observation, researcher researches about code switching where the object from foreigner which speak more than one language such as Singaporean and Malaysian. There are many kinds of culture from Singaporean and Malaysian, such as Chinese, Malay, India, etc. Therefore, in each different culture most people use the term of bilingualism, in order to make the conversation understood by hearer.

According to Wardhaugh (2006) people who were bilingual able to multiple language to change code within the utterance, and do not necessarily have exactly the same abilities in the language, and its happen when the utterance used a particular language for change. In modern society, the ability to speak more than one language is considered as the best achievement in environment, particularly in the English speaking countries. It means the using of two languages is one of ability that belongs to someone to speak more than languages in the society, and they can switch their language during conversation.

2.1.2 Code

The sociolinguistic studying a language is familiar with code. A code is a symbol of nationalism that is used by people to speak or communicate in a particular language, Code is divided into two, first is code mixing and second is code switching (Hamers, 2000). This code is part of bilingual which commonly used by two different language. The use of two or more codes in interpersonal and intergroup relations as well as the individual psychological states, which uses

more than one language, it means code happen when the people speak in two languages. Therefore, a code becomes important when someone speaks different languages.

2.1.3 Code Switching

Code switching is unique language and also multiple languages in the words. Code switching is a bilingual language which more than one language and switch into another language in one conversation (Hamers & Blanc, 2000). Code switching related to the bilingual life, because there are many kinds of culture of language, example in real life it is found by Singaporean guest Harmoni One Hotel & Convention “How much for the room *untuk satu malam nye?*”. Based on the example before the utterance used code switching in inter-sentential type, because the utterance switch a clause or sentence boundary being in one language. This code switching has become behavior, because conversations mostly switch the language into another language.

According to Cantone (2007) code switching is the ability to choose the language based on the situational context, the topic of conversation and to change the language within an interactional sequence in sociolinguistic rules and without violating specific grammatical constraints. Code switching has a function to quote when someone makes a speech, besides that code switching also plays an important role in sending messages to the recipient, especially for someone who is not involved in the conversation. Based on the statement code switching are clearly a combination more than one language and combines words, phrases, and sentences.

2.1.4 Types of Code Switching

The researcher defined the types of code switching, it is necessary to distinguish between three types of code switching (Poplack, 1980)

A. Inter-Sentential Code Switching

This type of code, it switches at clause or sentence boundary. Code switching occurs when speaker switch a language with another sentence. Meanwhile, one clause being in one language in other word. It thus implies when the utterance utter some sentence in one utterances with the same situation. That means, the utterance used one language in one sentence and changed again with another language after first sentence is done. The example of inter-sentential code switching is “*saye daripada bilik tiga kosong tujuh*, I need one more towel please?” as seen in the example, this happened in Front Office department when guests ask for request something. The first clause used Indonesia language and after that when the first clause end, the utterances continue with English language. This is inter-sentential code switching which are two completely different languages that occurs in a speech

B. Intra-Sentential Code Switching

The shift is done in the middle of the sentence with no interruptions, hesitations. Intra sentential switching it occur when the utterance utter with insertion of word in one languages are ended up with more than one language.

Example of intra-sentential code switching is “*makan pagi* for children *berapa ya?*” based on the example, researcher got the data from F&B restaurant that guests ask about additional breakfast.

C. Tag or Extra Sentential Switching

Where the speaker uses tags in sentences in different languages, in other words situations where the speaker places tags within the sentence boundary both at the beginning and at the end. According to Apple and Muysken (1987) the tags include interjection word, tag switching is tag which involves a situation in which a bilingual attaches a tag from one language to an utterance in another language such as “Hey!”, “well!”, “okay!”, “alright!”, “right!”. These follow the example “This is Harmoni One Hotel & Convention Batam, right?” it presented there is an case of code switching with inserting an “right” as tag switching in the end of sentence.

2.1.5 Reasons of Code Switching

When the code switching occurs, the reason of speaker is an important consideration in the process. There are several number of reason why speaker does code switching such as, quoting somebody else, talking about particular topic, showing empathy about something, repetition used for clarification, expressing group identity (Hoffman, 1991)

A. Quoting Somebody Else

A speaker switches code to quote a famous expression, proverb. The switch involves just the words that the speaker is claiming the quoted person said and set of quotation marks. In Indonesian, those well know figures are mostly from some English-speaking countries. Then, because many Indonesian people nowadays are good in English, those famous expressions or sayings can be quoted intact in their original language (Hoffman, 1991)

B. Talking about Particular Topic

Environments people communicate with indirectly they also express themselves. A person who speaks will feel more pleasant to express their feelings in a different language than before. In other words, people use language as a tool to discuss topics of conversation. For example, found in Singapore, English is used to discuss of business, Malay is a regional language, and Tamil is the language of one of the important ethnic groups in the republic (Hoffman, 1991)

C. Showing Empathy about Something

People often switch their language to express empathy about something. In some cases using another language, English, is more convenient to show their empathy rather than using original language. Example when someone gives a more spirit to friend “hey, you can do it!” In this utterance, the friend wants to encourage his friends to be more confident and optimistic to do something (Hoffman, 1991)

D. Repetition Used for Clarification

When a bilingual or multilingual person wants to clarify his speech so that it will be understood better by listener, he can sometimes use both of the languages that he masters to say the same messages. Frequently, a message in one code is a repeated in the other code literally. A repetition is not only served to clarify what is said, but also to amplify or emphasize a message (Hoffman, 1991)

E. Expressing Group Identity

Code switching is more popular language style in community or group. It can also be used to express group identity, the way of communication of academic in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from the other groups. In other words, the way of communication of one community is different from the people who are out of the community (Hoffman, 1991)

2.2 Previous Research

The researcher used some of previous research that has same topics which related to code switching theory as references and comparison material. First, the journal found entitled is “Code Switching and Code mixing; Style of Language Use in Childhood in Yoruba Speech Community” by Ayeomino (2006). This research aims to investigate about kinds of language that obtained in different periods in the lives of elite member in the language community. The researcher used questioner for collect the data and the participant are 50’s response from population target.

Second is entitled “The Role of Code Switching as a Communicative Tool in an ESL Teacher Education Classroom” written by Mastura, Ismail, & Narasuman (2013). The purpose of the research is to investigate how code switching function as a communication tool in English for a second language teacher education class. This research used qualitative method and observation, interview to collect the data. Based on the result of the research showed there are three kinds of code switching types, tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-switching for communication in class and the reason of using code switching in class is to make it easy to convey an idea in certain situation and to increase solidarity.

Third the researcher used the journal from Sanjaya (2014), that has discussed entitled is “Code Switching and Code Mixing in Indonesia: Study in Sociolinguistic” From his research, this is one of the Bilingualism study which related to the sociolinguistic. This research took data in North Sumatra, Medan-Indonesia especially with communities from Mandailing natal, Siantar, and Toba. The researcher used qualitative research for collected the data and with questionnaires, observation, and record as a method. The purpose of his research is to find out why this phenomenon becomes very popular language for communication, and the result showed that there are three kind of expression from three places which used code switching and code mixing in their conversation in daily. The previous research found out this problem because to avoid a misunderstanding in their conversation.

Fourth journal that researcher find entitled is “The Effect of method of Vocabulary Presentation (Code Mixing, Thematic Clustering, and Contextualization) on L2 Vocabulary Recognition and Production” by Rahimi (2014). The researcher discussed about the problem to choosing the most appropriate vocabulary from teacher. The researcher has two temporary result first is to assess the effect of code mixing, thematic grouping, and second is contextualization on the introduction and production of L2 vocabulary. This research used qualitative method and the participant is 155 students EFL contain man and women. The result of this research is the vocabulary presentation method did not have a statistically significant effect on vocabulary recognition, but there are significant differences between the effect of code mixing, thematic grouping and contextualize second language vocabulary production.

Fifth journal is from by Halim & Maros (2014). Entitled is “The Function of Code Switching in Facebook Interaction”. The aims of this research were focus on code switching problem, to examine the code switching function performed by five Malay- English bilingual users in their Facebook. This research used observation to collect the data with the Facebook’s users.

Sixth journal is entitled “Code Switching and Code Mixing by the Government of Bali” by Ayu (2018). The purpose to code switching in interactional of activities in government at Bali in Indonesia in order to bringing regional or religious nuances. This previous research used qualitative method. The participant is the government member in Bali which involves three languages is

Bali, English, and Indonesia. The result of the research is indicate that code mixing and code switching undertaken by the leaders in governmental are of Bali.

Seventh journal by Yusuf & Fata (2018) entitled “Types of Indonesian-English Code Switching Employed in a Novel”. Based on the journal that researcher aims the types of code switching between Indonesian and English vice versa in an Indonesia novel. Qualitative is a method that researcher used, and identification problem, take a note and analyzing based on category. The source of the research from the novel the Anthology of Taste”, which the participants the adult reader leave in metropolitan area. The result of this research is inter-sentential switching which dominant used by data sources.

Based on these seven previous journals, there were similarities among the research with the previous above. The similarities were the object of the research is about code switching and the research design of study is descriptive qualitative method. This research also has difference with the previous research. The difference is this research concern with function of code switching. From the first research is the researcher used qualitative method and record for collect the data. The researcher focuses with utterance and focuses on the reason and type of code switching and used by utterance in conversation.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

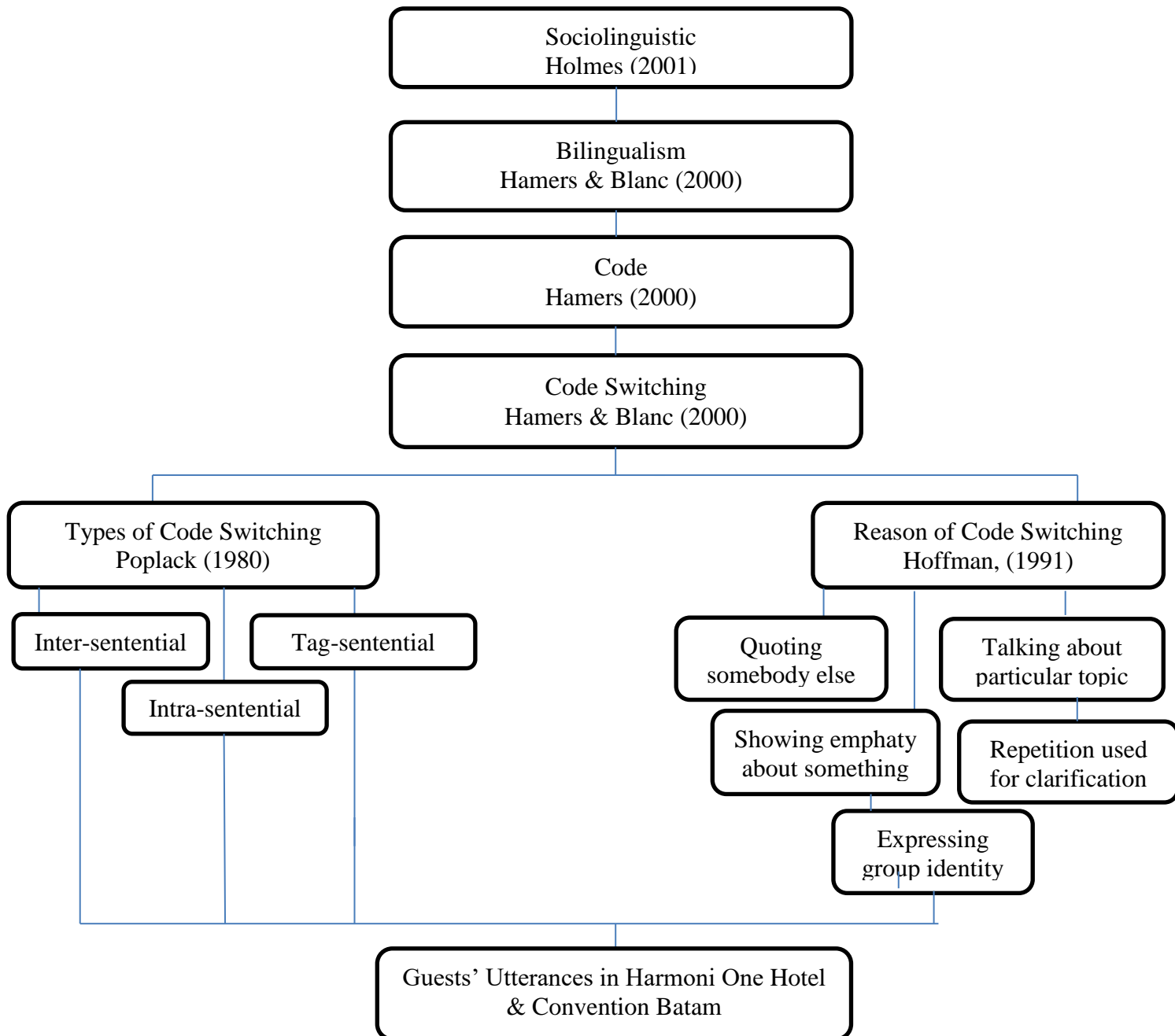


Figure 2.3 Theoretical Framework

It was from the theoretical framework above, the researcher used sociolinguistic as approach. Code switching is the object of the research and the utterances in Harmoni One Hotel & Convention Batam as the data sources. This research used theory from Holmes (2013) to identify the types and supported by Hoffman (1991) as the reason theory.