CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the way language works in our lives in any conversations we come into contact with, and the existence of society standards, guidelines and laws for the treatment of language issues, in which it often regarded as a study of our daily lives (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2015). Sociolinguistics is defined as a study that studies the use of language in the social context of its use. According to Halima (2012), sociolinguistics is a branch of language development that studies the social variation of language. Sociolinguistics itself is an area of origin between two scientific disciplines, namely linguistics, which deals with linguistic and sociological problems that deal with social or community problems.

In addition, as stated by Paoletti (2011), sociolinguistics is the combination of language and society in which it often used to study human's verbal and nonverbal behavior. In other words, sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship and collaboration between human communication and the community towards language variants and attitudes. Wardhaugh and Fuller (2015) further explained that sociolinguistics is not learning the facts but instead learning the ideas about how social norms refer to the use of society's language. In sociolinguistics, people learn how to communicate in language related to society.

Therefore, it can lead to the conclusion, sociolinguistic is the studies that tries to link linguistic problems with society.

2.1.1 Bilingualism

Bilingualism is defined as the ability where a speaker can speak two languages in all aspect of life. In addition, the occurrence of more than two languages in an utterance spoken by a speaker is defined as multilingualism. According to Haugen (as cited in Shogren, 2011), bilingualism refers to a single language speaker that can produce a full meaningful statements in other languages. An individual is bilingual when two languages are exceled enough to be spoken and interact with people. In sum, bilingualism is a phenomenon where one can engage in communication with two languages.

According to Wardaugh (as cited in Setiangsih, 2015), The phenomenon of bilingualism occurs when a speaker uses a particular language to change or mix a language and even create a new language in a sentence or an utterance. Choy (2011) stated that Bilingualism is a concept that is usually related to code switching, where the speaker can speak multiple languages to change the code within the utterances. Therefore, it can lead to conclusion that bilingualism cannot be separated with the occurrence of code switching in society.

2.1.2 Code Switching

The definitions of code switching are various from one to another. First of all, The term code is referred to a tool that is used by two or more people to

communicate, be it language or dialect, pidgin and creole (Iqbal, 2011). According to Trousdale (2010), code switching is the situation of language in which the speaker converts two or more language variants during a conversation in a speech community. Kharkhurin and Wei (2015) suggested that code switching is the substitution and replacement of different languages while producing speech in an utterance.

In the opinion of Matiini (2017), Code switching is the language in which words, phrase, clause, or sentence are changed from one language to another by the speakers in a conversation. In addition, Heeti and Abdely (2016), stated that Code-switching is widely and commonly feature of bilingual languages to be occurred in formal and informal environments. Therefore, it can be lead to the conclusion that code switching occurs only in bilingual or multilingual communities.

Another perception of code switching is expressed by Iqbal (2011) in which according to him, code switching refers to the combination of two words, code and switching. It means that there is a combination of two languages in a sentence, where the speakers switch the code or language to another. In sum, it can be concluded that code switching is the used of two languages or more. Code switching is the use of elements from two languages in the same utterance (Fricke & Kootstra, 2016). In the point of view of Azlan and Narasuman (2013), code switching is usually defined as a switch that occurs simultaneously or alternately in a conversation between languages.

In sum, code switching can be defined as a phenomenon where there is an element of different language appears in a sentence. Code switching occurs when the speakers of more than one language switch their language to another language during their communication spontaneously. Code switching can naturally occur in the beginning, middle and even the end of a sentence, furthermore will only occur to people from the background of bilingual and multilingual, and never in monolingual, because the phenomenon of code switching takes place where there are two or more language involved in the communication.

2.1.2.1 Types of Code Switching

Code switching is a phenomenon in which there are an occurrence of multiple languages exist in a society where the speakers switch from one language to another language frequently (Hornberger & McKay, 2010). Code switching consists of various types based on different scholars. Blom and Gumperz (as cited in Geman, 2016) proposed code switching into two different types, namely situational and metaphorical switching. However, according to Poplack (as cited in Heeti & Abdely, 2016), there are three types of code switching. They are Intra-sentential switching, Inter-sentential switching, and Tag switching.

2.1.2.1.1 Intra-sentential switching

Intra-sentential switching is an occurrence of language alternation in a single communication between two languages, in which the alternation occurs

within an utterance or a sentence (Yuliana, Luziana, & Sarwendah, 2015). Intra-sentential occurs when there is an insertion of words or phrases from one language with another different language in which the utterance or sentence are ended up with two or more languages. An example of this is shown in the following. 你的书包是 authentic 的吗? (Is your bag authentic?). From the example, it can be concluded that the code switching is intra-sentential as there is an insertion of a single word in a different language, where it occurs within a sentence. First, the sentence is started with Mandarin and then switches to English with 'authentic' and then switches back to Mandarin again.

2.1.2.1.2 Inter-sentential switching

Inter-sentential switching is the occurrence where the switch of languages happened in clausal or sentential level. In other words, code switching occurs when a speaker switches a language with another in the extent of clauses or sentences. It thus implies that when a speaker for instances utters a few sentences in one utterance at the same time, one of the sentences is in one language, while the others will be in a completely different language.

Inter-sentential switching requires its speaker to master in both languages to obey the language rules. The example of inter-sentential code switching is when a speaker said "他会没事的, you do not have to worry." (He will be fine, you do not have to worry). As seen in the example above, the very first sentence is stated in Mandarin; however the speaker switches the language to

English in the second sentence. Thus it is inter-sentential code switching as there are two completely different languages occur in a speech.

2.1.2.1.3 Tag switching

Tag switching is an occurrence where there is an involvement of a tag in a different language in a sentence. In other words, it is a situation where a speaker attaches a tag from a language to another in an utterance in a sentence boundary, be it beginning or ending. Heeti and Abdely (2016) explained that tags include interjections, exclamations, fillers and idiomatic expressions. Examples are "okay", "umm" "ah!" "right", "well" or "you know", etc. For instance, in "我们明天见, okay? (I shall see you tomorrow, okay?), shows that there is an occurrence of code switching with inserting an "okay" in the sentence. As a result, it leads to the conclusion that it is tag switching.

2.1.2.2 Functions of Code Switching

Code switching has been taken as a natural occurrence of communication in the language use by bilinguals (Choy, 2011). However, code switching is sometimes being used for the sake of purposes. Based on the theory of Appel and Muysken (as cited in Geman, 2016), code switching is divided into six kinds of function. The functions are referential function, directive function, expressive function, phatic function, metalinguistic function, poetic function.

2.1.2.2.1 Referential Function

It is considered as a referential function of language when a language does not have words that can express some objects, in which the speakers therefore use words from other languages to deliver their idea more accurately. Choy (2011) stated that in this function speakers can't find certain concept that available in that language. It means that code-switching occur when bilingual speakers do not know the translation of a particular word. Language is also chosen when the language is in broader sense in which is the origination or more recognizable (Manoliu, 2017). Thus, referential function is used to provide any information in a way the speaker finds that the language is more appropriate to be used.

2.1.2.2.2 Directive Function

Directive function of code-switching is used for including or excluding a person with using a familiar word of language to the particular person (Choy, 2011). This function of code switching uses a language to convey a message by stating another person in their code switching (Setiangsih, 2015). Code switching is the best way to deliver information to a specific person within the conversation and even involved that person to the conversation. In other words, it occurs when two person or a group of people are communicating at the same time, and a bilingual or multilingual will do code switching in order to let the certain people get to know the intention.

2.1.2.2.3 Expressive Function

Code switching is used for expressive function when a speaker wants to express and show their identity in which therefore use two or more languages to communicate. This function allows the speakers to switch their language in utterances to express moods and feelings. The speakers may switch their code for habitual expressions to represent different intent or meanings as well. Afterward, the mood of speaker can cause code-switching because of the effects to the speaker's thought. In addition, code switching in this function also can be a tool to make one language more accessible at that moment.

2.1.2.2.4 Phatic Function

Phatic function as mentioned by Geman (2016), is the function where the occurrence of code switching can indicate changes in tone or intonation to emphasize the point of the conversation to be significant. In addition, speaker may switch the languages when their mood is changing due to pleasant, anger, or disappointment in their utterances where different tone is shown during the conversation. Thus, phatic function is functioned as emphasizing the important part of conversation in which use to establish or maintain the contact between the both parties.

2.1.2.2.5 Metalinguistic Function

Metalinguistic function of code switching occurs when a speaker explains a language with another language. Choy (2011) declared that code

switching is used by the speaker that wishes to comment about the other language. Metalinguistic is also functioned for speaker who switches language in order to provide quotation or sometimes switch their code to provide quotation or report someone's word. The sentence can include phrases or clauses that are consisting of lyric quotes, idioms and speeches.

2.1.2.2.6 Poetic Function

Poetic function of code switching occurs when a speaker switch a language to another within the utterance that contain of words such as jokes, and puns. Amusing or entertaining a language is one of the purposes of this function. In addition, language can be used in a creative way like the rhymes, similes, and metaphors. Jacobson (as cited in Setiangsih, 2015) said that the focus of this function is on the message for its own satisfaction.

2.2 Previous Research

The phenomenon of code switching had been investigated by some previous researchers in the field of linguistics. In the research done by Heeti & Abdely (2016), entitled "Types and Functions of Code-Switching in the English Language Used by Iraqi Doctors in Formal Settings", was aimed at analyzing the types and functions of code switching, and also identifying the doctors' perception of their linguistic situation. The data of this research were collected through questionnaire. Furthermore, in analyzing the data, the researcher applied Poplack's and Hoffman's theory. In conclusion, the results show that Iraqi doctors use intra-

sentential code-switching more frequently than the two other types. Results also indicate that the Iraqi doctors use English for communicative purposes and they feel that English requires further improvement.

In Heeti & Abdely (2016), the researcher found the similarity, as well the difference from this research. The similarity between both the researches is both the researchers analyze the types of code switching that is based on the types of Poplack, which is intra-sentential, inter-sentential and tag switching. However, the difference between both the researches are, first, the previous data was taken from questionnaire, while this research is documentation. Second, the functions of both the researches were analyzed in different theories. The previous research analyzed the functions of code switching under the theory of Hoffman, while this research analyzed the functions based on the model of Appel and Muysken.

The second previous research is the research by Zhiganova (2016), where the research entitled "The study of the Perception of Code-Switching to English in German Advertising". This previous research focused on the German language community that was aimed to discover what socio-cultural values are taught in English and how their thought or perception towards the inserted of English language towards German advertisement. The results of the research showed that code switching is considered as a very complicated case especially in the German advertising in the given condition in which results was found to be both positive and negative.

In Zhiganova (2016), the researcher found the similarity, as well as the differences. The similarity between both the researches is both the researchers

analyze code switching as the object of the research. However, contrasting from the research, the previous research investigate the perception and attitude towards the slogan of an advertisement, meanwhile this research focuses on the types and functions of code switching found in a Singapore movie where the code switching occurs between Mandarin and English.

The third previous research is the research done by Halim & Maros (2014), entitled "The Functions of Code-switching in Facebook Interactions". This research aimed to investigate the phenomenon of code-switching in media communication. The purpose of this research is to find out the functions of five English speaking Malay users in their interaction with Facebook. In data collecting, the researcher collected from the user's wall in Facebook within one year of updating status. In analyzing the data, the theory that was used in this research was according to Gumperz's conversational function of code-switching. The results of this research showed that the occurrence of code-switching was functioned to specify the addressee, serve quotes, repetition, qualify the message, to clarify, to emphasize importance message, to check, to be available, to express emotion, economic principles, and free switching.

In Halim & Maros (2014), the researcher also found the similarity, as well the difference from this research. The similarity between both the researches is both the researchers analyze the functions of code switching; however, the functions between both the researches are analyzed based on different theories. The previous research analyzed the functions of code switching under the theory

of Gumperz, while this research analyzed the functions based on the model of Appel and Muysken.

The fourth previous research is the research done by Yusuf, Fata, & Chyntia (2018). Their research entitled "Types of Indonesian-English code-switching employed in a novel" was aimed at finding out the code switching with language alternation between Indonesian and English. The researchers used a novel entitled Antologi Rasa as a data source to be analyzed in the research. In this previous research, qualitative research was used as the method of research design, in which data was identified and noted that furthermore data analysis was analyzed according to the types of code switching based on the theory of Hoffman. The researchers proved that all four types of code switching had occurred in the research. First of all, the most highly occurred one was intra sentential code switching, next followed by inter sentential code switching, tag switching as the second last least, and lastly continuity from the previous speaker as the least.

In Yusuf et al. (2018), the researcher also found the similarity, as well the difference from both the researches. The similarity between this research and the previous research is both the researchers analyze the same objective, the types of code switching; however, the types between both the researches are analyzed based on different theories. Another difference is the previous research only analyzes the types of code switching while this research is conducted to analyze the types and functions of code switching.

The last previous research is the research done by Matiini (2017), his research was entitled "An Investigation of English-Mandarin-Malay Code

Switching of a Singaporean Speaker". The research aimed to figure out code switching of a Singaporean, named Terry. The research used a descriptive analysis method to identify the characteristics of the code switching used by Terry. The data source of this research was taken from a video site, in which Terry spoke English switched with Mandarin and Malay. This research applied the theory of Hoffman and Muysken to analyze the code switching characteristics. The results of the research showed that there were exactly twenty expressions of code switching produced by Terry. The data analysis showed that the occurrence of code switching were mostly in Malay than Mandarin as produced by Terry, in which he commonly used inter-sentential switching in his speech where the language alternation were in English-Mandarin-Malay language. Tags and exclamation were the main switch codes made in his speech, while the least codes in his speech were phrases. Lastly, tags and exclamations were mainly used in Malay language, whole a single word or phrases were mainly used with Mandarin language.

In Matiini (2017), the researcher also found the similarity, as well the difference from both the researches. The similarity between both the researches is both the researchers analyze code switching of Singaporean speakers. However, the difference between both the researches are, first, the data was taken from different media and data sources, second, the previous research investigated the dimensions while this research investigates the types and functions, and third, the previous research focused on multilingual while this research focuses on bilinguals.

2.3   Theoretical Framework

Code switching is a sociolinguistic phenomenon in which is an occurrence of at least two languages in a sentence or utterance. In Young and Fabulous movie, the researcher found out that there is an occurrence of code switching where the speakers switch their code in their utterances to communicate with two different languages: English and Mandarin. Therefore, the aim of conducting this research is to find out the types and functions of code switching in Young and Fabulous movie.

The first objective in this research is to find out the types of code switching that occurs in the movie. The researcher analyzed the types of code switching according to Poplack (as cited in Heeti & Abdely, 2016). There are three types of code switching, namely intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, and tag switching. Intra-sentential switching is language alternation in the word level. Inter-sentential switching is code switching in sentential level and tag switching is the insertion of tag in a different language.

The second objective in this research is to find out of the functions of code switching that occurs in the movie. The researcher analyzed the functions of code switching according to Appel and Muysken (as cited in Geman, 2016) in which code switching is divided into six kinds of functions, namely referential function, directive function, expressive function, phatic function, metalinguistic function, poetic function. In conclusion, the researcher provided an overview of the theoretical framework in the figure as followed:
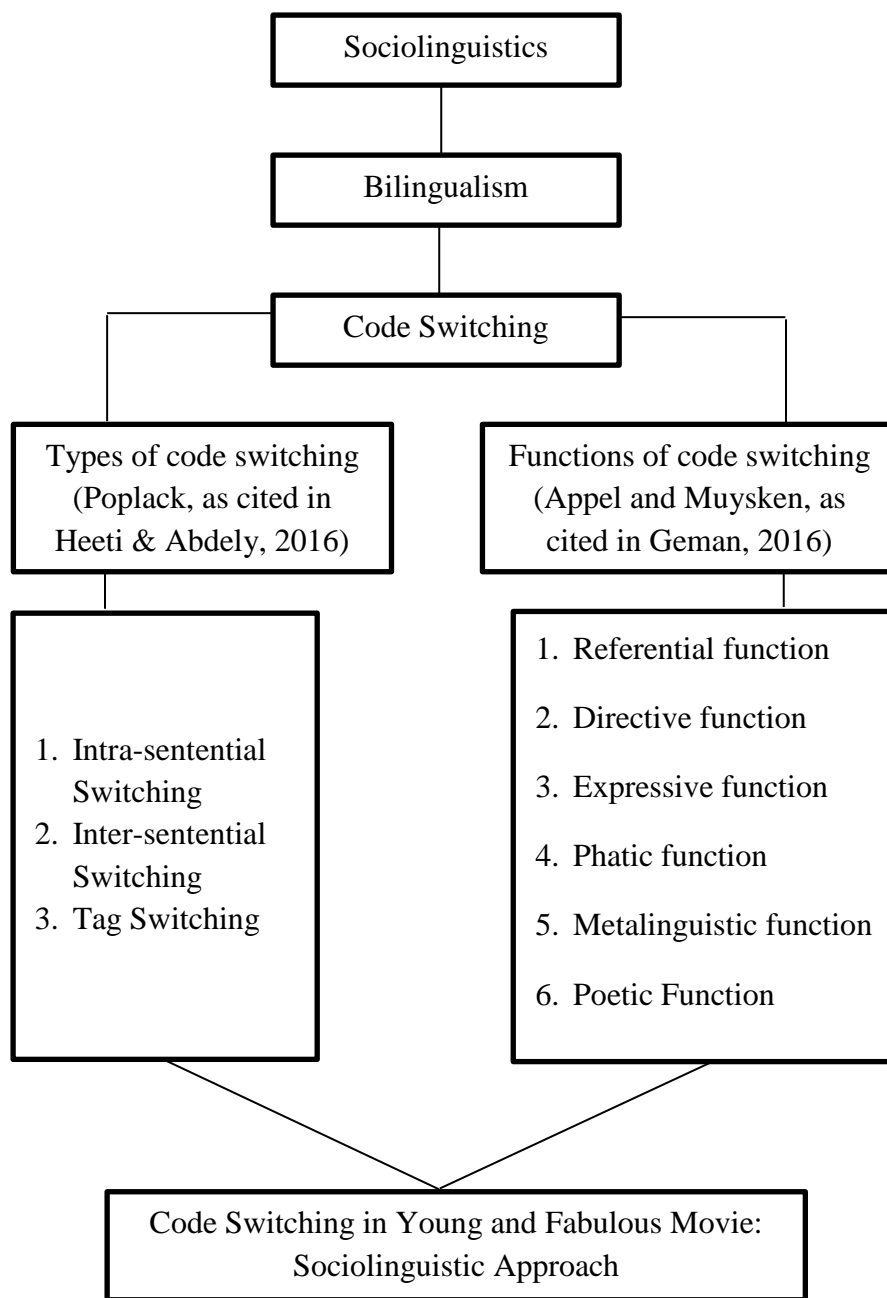
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Types of code switching (Poplack, as cited in Heeti & Abdely, 2016)	Functions of code switching (Appel and Muysken, as cited in Geman, 2016)
1. Intra-sentential Switching 2. Inter-sentential Switching 3. Tag Switching	1. Referential function 2. Directive function 3. Expressive function 4. Phatic function 5. Metalinguistic function 6. Poetic Function

Code Switching in Young and Fabulous Movie:
Sociolinguistic Approach

Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework