CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL
FRAMEWORK

2.1 Sociolinguistics

The study of sociolinguistics is concerned a language in a social context within the speech community. Sociolinguistics can be used to describe many ways of studying the language. Sociolinguistics stresses in the variation inherent in language competence of speakers whether other branches of linguistics stresses in the role of speakers in concentrating on grammar, phonetics or meaning. Sociolinguistics uses a language of different backgrounds not just for the information but to create an individual and/or group identity.

Based on Holmes (2007), sociolinguists studies the relationship between language and society. This book interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and this book are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. Sociolinguists are examining the way people use language in different social context provides a wealth of information about the way language in the words, as well about the social relationships in a community, and the way people signal aspects of their social identity through their language.

From the studies above, researcher can say that sociolinguistics is a study about the languages that are used in the society, who use the languages and with whom the languages are used for, how the languages are used, where and when the languages are used, and what are the purposes.

2.1.1 Code Switching

Every people in this world have at least one or more language available. Even if they only speak one language, they can switch from a casual to formal style (as in greeting someone), or into different accents (as in telling a story or a joke), or even into different dialects (when moving from talking with your friend to talking with the teacher).

People who just can speak one language are called Monolingual. They who only speak one language might think learning other language is not that necessary because they already can speak one international language (for example, English or Mandarin). However, the ability to speak more than one language is more common in the world than monolinguals. This happens because a lot of other people feel being forced by this modern era to speak more than one language. The ability to speak two varieties of language is called bilingual, and for people who master over two varieties is called multilingual. Because bilingual and multilingual are a must for someone to do code switching.

Code switching can occur 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 (Hoffmann, 2014).

Code switching occurs where there is a change from one clause of language to another clause of language. Code switching can occur between different languages, dialect or styles within one sentence or adjacency pair. Code switching has become a common term for the alternate us of two or more languages, varieties of language or even speech styles. From theories above, it can be concluded that code switching happens when someone switches his/her language. It can also happen when someone changes his/her dialect or speech style. According to Holmes (2014) code switching occurs when the speaker shifted their language from one language to another. Code switching is switched essentially between sentences.

2.1.1. Tag Switching

This type of code switching only switches an interjection, a tag, or sentence filler in the utterances of the interlocutor. It is easily inserted at a number of points in monolingual utterance without violating syntactic rule. Tag switching is code switching with tags that follow a sentence. This contains the insertion of a tag in one language into an utterance of the other language.

Tag switching involves the insertion of a tag from one language into an utterance which is otherwise entirely in another language. Tags used easily inserted in a speech at several point in monolingual utterance without break syntactic rules cited by Romaine in Susanto (2008).

2.1.1.1 Type of Tag Switching

Tag switching is sometimes called emblematic switching where the switch is simply an interjection, sentence filler in other language that serves as an ethnic identity marker (Holmes, 2001). Tag switching also found in discourse markers, just like sentence fillers, discourse marker can be used to direct the conversation or topic without changing the meaning (Poplack 1980).

2.1.1.1.1 Interjection

The interjection is one of type tag switching. Interjections are words which conventionally constitute utterances by themselves and express a speaker's current mental state or reaction or attitude towards an element in their environment (as cited in Ameka, 2006). Interjections used to express emotions such as pleasure, surprise, shock and disgust. Most interjections are just sound and often found in the beginning or the end of the sentence. It more common used in speaking than in writing.

For example: *argh*, this going to be rain; *Aw,* you make her cry.

2.1.1.1.2   Sentence filler

Another type of tag switching is sentence filler. Sentence filler is a sound or word that is spoken in conversation by one participant to signal to others that he/she has paused to think but is not yet finished speaking (as cited in Fox, 2002). In other words, sentence filler used as a filler of emptiness when someone speaks. Speakers can pronounce sentence filler whenever they want to say it. Sentence

filler appears when the next word or sentence forgets to say. Like interjection, sentence filler has no semantic or lexical or grammatical elements. So if there is sentence filler in a conversation, it actually does not have any meaning in that conversation. Sentence fillers tend to be used in spoken languages because they are included in informal language. Examples of sentences belonging to sentence filler are: *Umm*, I don't think you could finish this project; *you know*, I like her very much but I can't say it to her.

2.1.1.1.3   Discourse Markers

Tag switching is also can be found in discourse markers. Discourse markers is linguistic, paralinguistic, or nonverbal elements that signal relations between units of talk by virtue of their syntactic and semantic properties and by virtue of their sequential relations as initial or terminal brackets demarcating discourse units (as cited in Zarei, 2013). Just like sentence filler, discourse markers only used to direct the conversation to be addressed without any meaning. Discourse markers used for connect, organize, and manage what we say or write. Examples of discourse markers are: *by the way*, can you take this book to Dewi's house? ; *okay*, let's go to the beach.

2.1.1.2   Function of Tag Switching

Code switching always listens in a conversation between people to another. Code switching is a requirement that people switch from one language to another at the moment. People only switch code while communicating with each

other. Then, there are code switching functions from some code switching experts. According to Appel and Muysken (1987) six of tag switching functions that are:

2.1.1.2.1   The referential function

The referential function refers to code-switching occasions in which people switch from using the dominant language to another language because they lack certain knowledge of the dominant language or they do not know how to say the word in the dominant language. This function can also be linked to the function of "topic-related switching" because the language that people choose is more appropriate for a certain topic. It is preferred by two-language speakers during interaction. The example can be shown as follows:

" saya lapor ke **manager** dulu ya"

From example above, it happens because she/ he lack certain knowledge of dominant language. She/he use manager because the word that she/he show is more appropriate for a certain topic.

2.1.1.2.2   The directive function.

The directive function refers to a code switching instance which directly involves and affects the listener. This code switching function is indeed referred to as a "participant-related switching" and a directive function. The example can be shown as follows:

"Smart people. Jadilah netizen yang cerdas ya"

From example above, She/he make directly involves and affect to the listener that is netizen.

2.1.1.2.3 The expressive function

The expressive function refers to an instance of code-switching that is used by bilingual people to express or emphasize certain perceptions or feelings in a language which is different from the matrix language. The expressive function is used to demonstrate a mixed and different identity in the same discourse. The example can be shown as follows:

"basically saya benci banget sama dia"

From example above, it used to express or emphasize certain perceptions or feelings. In this example she/he want to express that feeling hate to someone

2.1.1.2.4 The phatic function

The phatic function refers to a code-switching instance in which speakers change their tone from one to the other in order to highlight the information conveyed at the same time and also gives more attention to the importance information. This function also involves the repetition or repeats a word or sentence to indicate a message. The example can be shown as follows:

"wow. Kalian terlihat serasi"

From example above, speakers change their tone from one to the other in order to highlight the information. In this context researcher can get the function of wow that is to show the expressing astonishment or admiration. So this word can change the tones.

2.1.1.2.5 The metalinguistic function

The metalinguistic function refers to code-switching instance which serves as "comment directly or indirectly on the language involved" and is used for providing a quotation or a reported speech that used by other persons, for instance, idioms, etc. The example can be shown as follows:

"hei nice person! Sapa seseorang ketika kami melewatinya.

From example above, she/he wants to comment directly the topic which is being discussed. The use word "hey nice couple" also impresses the complement of the person.

2.1.1.2.6 The poetic function

The Poetic function refers to a code-switching instance where speakers use puns or jokes in another language instead of using the matrix language or dominant language uses. The example can be shown as follows:

"Ahahhaaaa.. By the way wajahmu sudah seperti **boiled shrimp**"

From example above, she/he make the word "boiled shrimp" just for make a joke. Because she/he look their friends face have like boiled shrimp

2.2   Previous Study

There are several previous studies with code switching as the topic of the research. The researcher takes five of them as references in conducting this research. First, Siebenhaar (2006) he researched about code choice and code-switching in Swiss-German Internet relay chat rooms. This research used

qualitative method because it allows a detailed view on different levels and can pinpoint various aspect of language choice. The data was collected from Swiss-German Internet Relay Chat rooms in 2002 until 2005. The result of this research shows that situational code switches occur when chatters join another conversational thread or to distinguish different phases of an interaction, for example, greetings. This happens because the chatters take the third person stance and the script that written in the chat is written outside the communicative situation.

Second, Halim[a] and Maros (2014) they researched about the functions of code-switching in Facebook interactions. The purpose of this study is to examine the code-switching functions performed by five Malay-English bilingual users in their Facebook interactions. The data of this study were collected within one year from status updates posted by the bilingual users on their Facebook wall. The result of this study stated that code switching occurs in online interaction to serve quotation, addressee specification, reiteration, message qualification, clarification, emphasis, checking, indicating emotions, availability, principle of economy and free switching functions.

Third, Lavender (2017), he research about comparing the pragmatic function of code switching in oral Conversation and In Twitter in Bilingual speech from Valencia, Spain. This study examines the pragmatic function of code switching in Twitter, emails and blog. The data is from the PRESEEA corpus with a corpus of 106,719 words and 8,432 tweets. Findings of this research states that code switching is used for pragmatic functions such as tag switches, lexical

necessity, and emphatic purpose.

Fourth, Bintang (2015) she research about alih kode dan campur kode pada media sosial facebook grup wuhan. This research is taking from August until December 2015 on Facebook group named Wuhan. The data collected is 26 data and there are 12 data that contained code switching. The results show that code switching used for five functions in intimate social condition, for respect to other person, to convince someone about something, to make humor and to be styled and prestige.

Fifth, Rosdiana (2016) she research about alih kode (Code-Switching) pada jejaring sosial path. This research is focused on Path and used descriptive qualitative analysis. The data is collected from Rosdiana's friends that connected on her path. They are on his/her undergraduated, postgraduated and lecturer. Finding show that the function of using code switching are to express feeling and special meaning, to force any meaning to others, and to showed the identity of user language.

Based on previous researches above, this research is different. The previous researches focused on general code switching. While, this research focuses on the specific type of code switching that is tag switching. Researcher is interested to analyze tag switching found in instagram because tag switching very rarely to be used as object of the research especially in instagram. Therefore, researcher is interested to analyzing more about tag switching found in instagram.

2.3   Theoretical Framework

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                    │  Sociolinguistics │
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                    │      Code         │
                    │    Switching      │
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                    │   Tag Switching   │
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Sociolinguistics

Code Switching

Tag Switching

Types (Holmes (2001) and Poplack(1980))

Functions (Appel and Muysken (1987))

1. Interjection
2. SentenceFillers,
3. Discourse Marker

1. Referential
2. Directive and Imegrative
3. Expressive
4. Phatic
5. Metalinguistic
6. Poetic

#anakjakselliterally Instagram