CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LINGUISTICS AND THEORETICAL

FRAMEWORK

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the philosophy that explores the usage of the language used by culture and language can evolve as a result of group interactions. Wardhaugh (2006), said sociolinguistics focuses on the relationship between language and society with the aim of better describing the purpose of language and how languages work in communication. The analysis deals with the language relationship and the sense in which it is used. It studies the connection between language and culture. It explains that in different social contexts we people speak differently. Wardhaugh (2006) also said that people use language for day-to-day communication.

Sociolinguistics reflects mainly on the relationship between language and society therefore language is what certain members of the community speak. The language itself is a human tool to express thoughts and feelings. This also affects the way humans think of themselves. Humans as social beings can be characterized by the fact that they often wish to interact and communicate with other people from one culture or with people from different cultures. Someone that switches from one language to another is bilingual which can affect a variety of particular causes, such as settings or circumstances. Therefore sociolinguistics has a very important place in culture for human communication.

2.2 Bilingual

According to Marlina (2017), People who can speak two languages are called bilingual. Sociolinguistics is interested in the bilingual phenomenon. If bilingualism is defined as a syllable, bi- which means it has two, and lingua from Latin which means language. Bilingualism means "the use of two languages". Bilingualism is caused by the interaction of various language groups, the fluidity of the political and economic situation in many countries, and the rapid development of technology and telecommunications. To be able to use two languages, of course, one must master both languages.

Bilingualism is regarding the use of bilingual languages such as regional and national languages in communicating to obtain a clear picture of information. By not changing the structure of the language and still following the existing context. Bilingualism is a term that combines the concept of bilingualism, as well as conditions that describe the occurrence of language communication between one language group and another language community. Bilinguals have many advantages, including being able to communicate in other languages, developing cooperation and understanding between communities, and increasing children's intelligence.

2.3 Code-Switching

According to Wardhaugh (2006), code-switching refers to a phenomenon that language switch from one language to another language. Code-switching happens, especially in the bilingual environment. Speakers in more than one

language are known for their ability to change code or combine their languages during the conversation. It is a way for people to communicate better and more productively with people who may not have the same language or cultural background. With code-switching, it is also necessary to be able to adapt to the group to convey thoughts and concepts that may be more easily explained in a particular language and regulate the strength of habit.

According to Palmer in Adi (2018) said that code-switching refers to the point where people switch between different languages in the same contact operation. This can be achieved while using a particular language in a different sentence as part of a conversation activity. On the other hand, other linguists also state that code-switching serves as evidence where speakers combine different language combinations as a result of the work. This means that code-switching is a condition where a speaker incorporates two or more different languages in a conversation or speech.

But on the other hand, code-switching has earned a bad reputation. It has been identified as a reason people lose their identity or accommodate prejudices against their ethnicity, religion, culture, and even social class. Hymes (1972) argues that the weaknesses of code-switching. They speak not according to the existing rules because they use two different languages. Those who code-switch are making a mess out of the conversation and are unable to speak the language properly.

2.4 Types of Code Switching

There are three types of code-switching according to Stockwell (2007), they are explained in detail as below:

1. Tag switching

A tag switching is a type of code-switching where in a sentence the language switch is located at the beginning or end of the sentence. Usually by using an interjection, a tag, statement that is usually located at the beginning or end of a sentence. This is the switching of either a single word or a tag phrase (or both) from one language to another. It involves the insertion of a tag from one language into an utterance in another language. For examples:

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Reza Rahadian   : Dari mana ini?..
Audience        : Bogor..
Reza  Rahadian  : Apa nama sekolahnya? apa??..
Audience        : YKTB!!...
Reza Rahadian   : Satu-satu aja yang ngomong..
Rico Ceper      : sama-sama..
Reza Rahadian   : YKTB Bogor. Okay!
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Sources (Corbuzier, 2019c)

In the above conversation, Reza Rahadian asked the audience where they came from, then the audience answered that they were from the Bogor, then he asked again where their school was, then the students cheered and answered ***"YKTB!!"***, and Reza Rahadian said the utterance ***"YKTB Bogor"*** but added word **"Okay!"** at the end. Throughout the conversation using Indonesian and ending with English. The utterance **"Okay!"** here is a category tag switching because the word **"Okay!"** is an interjection. The other example:

Rico Ceper   : *Jadi besok mas..*
Deddy Corbuzier : *Ok baik ke bioskop, silahkan nonton langsung aja biar*
                  ketawa-ketiwi di bioskop lah ya...
Reza Rahadian   : *Biar seru-seruan lah ya..*
Deddy Corbuzier : *Biar seru-seruan.* **Thank you** *BCL,* **Thank you** *Reza…*
                  Sources (Corbuzier, 2019c)

In the conversation above, Deddy said to go to the cinema to watch so they could laugh there. Because it was the last second for talking before the talk show ended, Deddy said the word **"Thank you"** to the guest stars who were present. Throughout the conversation using Indonesian ***"Biar seru-seruan"*** and ending with English **"Thank you"**. The word here only to say thanks from Deddy to BCL and Reza. So the word **"Thank you"** here is the category of tag switching. The word **"Thank you"** here is a category of tag switching because the utterance **"Thank you"** is a phrase.

2.   Intersentential Switching

Intersetential Switching is a type of code-switching that occurs between sentences created by speakers. Generally, the focus of the topic may be modified by a pause used by one of the speakers. Pause is used as a brief interruption to signify a period of restriction or a term of the partnership. Intersetential switching to happen between more than one sentence. The alternation of a single discourse between two languages, where the switching takes place after the sentence in the first language has been finished and the next sentence begins with a new language. It exists between the border of the sentence where one clause or sentence is in one language and the next clause or sentence is in the other. Inter-sentential code-switching takes place within the same sentence or between the

speakers, which means that both languages are articulated in such a manner that the speaker can obey the laws of both languages. For examples:

Deddy Corbuzier : *Kenapa elu mencari cela itu?..*
Reza Rahardian : *Karena gue selalu percaya bahwa setiap karakter pasti punya kekurangan..*
Deddy Corbuzier : *Tapi kan kekurangan itu tidak akan ditunjukkan difilm?..*
Reza Rahardian : *Ditunjukkan kalau, kalau gue sih ditunjukkan...*
Deddy Corbuzier : *Oh itu ditunjukkan..*
Reza Rahardian : *Dengan cara yang tersembunyi ya. Yang kadang-kadang.. mungkin directornya ngk sadar.* **But I did it..**
Sources (Corbuzier, 2019c)

In the conversation above, Deddy and Reza discusses the flaws in the film whether shown or not, and Reza said in Indonesian *"dengan cara tersembunyi ya yang kadang-kadang mungkin directornya nggak sadar* and added utterance **"But I did it".** "The utterance is a category Intersentential switching because in that sentence there is a pause between the Indonesian languages to the English language. The conversation above shows a pause when after finishing speaking in Indonesian then added with an English sentence, namely **"But I did"** therefore, it is part of the intersentential switching type. The other example:

Rico Ceper   : *Brewokannya hilang dulu...*
Reza Rahardian : *Hilang dulu...*
Fanny   : *Nah ini??..*
Reza Rahardian : *Ini salah satu* **turning point** *film mak naik haji dulu 2008..*
Deddy Corbuzier : **This your turning point..**
Reza Rahardian : **Yeah one of my turning point.** *Karena ini di rilis ditahun yang sama dengan perempuan berkalung sorban dulu...*
Sources (Corbuzier, 2019c)

In the above conversation, they were discussing the photos of Reza in the past, then Rico Ceper said that the photo was missing his beard, and then the photo displayed was a photo when playing the film Mak Naik Haji. There was a

switch between sentences, the English to Indonesian sentence.**"Yeah one of my turning point"**. *Karena ini di rilis ditahun yang sama dengan perempuan berkalung sorban dulu"*. The sentence is included in the category of intersentential switching because in a sentence this situation can also require a transition from one whole sentence to more than one sentence made entirely in one language. Intersentential switching can help highlight points made in other conversational languages. So the **"turning point"** here is what makes the above conversation an intersentential switching.

3.   Intrasentential Switching

Intrasentential Switching is switching from one language variety to another at the clause, phrase, or word level within a single utterance which is usually in the form of one word, phrase, or clause. Perhaps the most dynamic type of the three, because it can occur within the boundaries of a clause or sentence. Intra-sentential code-switching is a language alternation that happens within the boundary of a sentence or clause. Sometimes it involves mixing within the boundary of the term. Since intra-sentential code-switching happens within a sentence, clause, word boundary, or phrase. For example:

Rico Ceper   : *Prosesnya berapa lama pembuatan sampai jadi?..*
Reza Rahardian   : *Sampai jadi itu kurang lebih 5 minggu ya. Karena Jakarta 2 minggu syuting di studio terus syuting di Vietnam sampai 3 minggu...*
Deddy Corbuzier   : *Tapi **I think it's easier** ya yang pertama udah **develop** juga karakternya...*
Reza and BCL   : Kalau secara karakter ya..
 BCL   : Cuma secara teknis medannya di Vietnam agak berat sih...
Deddy Corbuzier : Lebih berat apakah lebih berat dibandingkan yang pertama?..

Reza Rahardian   : Yaa..

Sources (Corbuzier, 2019c)

In the conversation above, they talked about how long the filming process took. A switch appears in the sentence, namely the Indonesian to English sentence "*tapi* **I think it's easier**, *yaa, yang pertama uda develop juga karakternya"*. The sentence is in the category of intrasentential switching because the sentence changes the sentence, such as the clause **"I think it's easier**" in the Indonesian sentence. So, the sentence in the dialogue is intrasentential switching.

2.5   Factors influencing code-switching

Apart from the three types above, there are also several factors influencing code-switching. In this research, it can be seen that there are factors that influence code-switching. The factors that occur cannot be separated from the circumstances that exist around us. Like the characteristics of the individual speakers, their language environment, their language social status, and their daily usage. All the factors that can affect and influence the code-switching process. According to Holmes (2013), four factors influencing code-switching as follows:

1.   Participant

The participant here is a person who plays a role or is involved in a conversation where if the person is talking to a long-known interlocutor, the language used would be different from the language used with new people. Judging from the participant's personality, there is a willingness and purpose for

code-switching, such as a speaker, to change things without spatial and temporal information. For example:

Deddy Corbuzier : **AGNES MO!** apa kabar?..
Agnez Mo   : **Deddyyy Corbuzierrrr..**
Deddy Corbuzier : Heiii apa kabar? *How are you?* ..

Sources (Corbuzier, 2019a)

In the conversation above, two people are participating in the conversation. Therefore, it is part of the participant because someone is participating in the conversation and why the above conversation is part of the factors that influencing code switching because the guest star who spoke with Deddy Corbuzier was Agnez Mo, where she is a go international artist who speaks English daily, so in conversation they both use two languages, namely Indonesian and English.

2.   Solidarity (affective function)

The general meaning of solidarity is knowledge of common values, priorities, standards and sympathy that generates a feeling of community or class relational harmony. It refers to the ties of society that tie people together as one.The scale helps stress that the degree to which we know others is a relevant factor in linguistic preference. The further referentially focused the conversation, the less it appears to convey the emotions of the speaker. For example:

Deddy Corbuzier : **AGNES MO!** apa kabar?..
Agnez Mo   : **Deddyyy Corbuzierrrr..**
Deddy Corbuzier : Heiii apa kabar? *How are you?* ..

Sources (Corbuzier, 2019a)

In the conversation above, This is solidarity because before started the conversation, first Deddy greets Agnez Mo with joy and hapiness, It can be seen from the speaker that Deddy greets enthusiastically his interlocutor Agnes Mo,

and on the other hand Agnez Mo enthusiastically answers his greeting too. So it is part of factor influencing code switching which is the solidarity appear in the conversation.

3.   Status

In this factor, code switching can reflect changes in the relationship status of each person. For example, formal relationships that involve differences in status, such as teachers and students, bosses and employees, and so on. Pleasant interaction involving limited social distance, such as a fellow artist or public figures. For example:

Deddy Corbuzier   : *Hei apa kabar?* **How are you?**
Agnez Mo   : I'm good I'm good, everything amazing..
Deddy Corbuzier : Everything amazing..
Agnez Mo   : I'm good I'm good, everything amazing..
Deddy Corbuzier : Everything amazing..

Sources (Corbuzier, 2019a)

In the conversation above, Deddy Corbuzier as the speaker asked Agnez Mo "*Hei apa   kabar?* **How are you?**" and Agnez reply **"I'm good I'm good, everything amazing"** and after that she switch from English language too Indonesia *"**Kayaknya Deddy juga   ini   sukses   banget   ada talkshow ada semuanya.**_ They both are fellow artists but in the above conversation, it is seen that Deddy Corbuzier here has the status as an interviewer who will discuss several problems with Agnez Mo, so this is included in the influencing code switching factor category, namely the status in it.

4.   Topic

The topic is one of the triggers people can exchange code and can discuss an existing topic. such as important events or speeches. For certain bilinguals, many

forms of reference material are conveyed more accurately or more conveniently in one language than in another. For certain bilinguals, many forms of reference material are conveyed more accurately or more conveniently in one language than in another. for example:

Deddy Corbuzier : *Makanya gua mau tanya sebenernya lu tuh orang Indonesia bukan sih nez?*

Agnes Mo : **What of funny question?** *Kayaknya semua orang tau saya orang Indonesia bahkan orang di Amerika pun tau saya orang Indonesia...*

Deddy Corbuzier : *Orang di Amerika pun tau lu orang Indonesia.*

Sources (Corbuzier, 2019a)

In the conversation above, Deddy said directly to Agnez Mo by saying *"**Makanya gua mau tanya sebenernya lu tuh orang Indonesia bukan sih nez?"*** He asked like that because he wanted to build a topic in the conversation. Moreover, they are discussing a hot topic. why this is one example factor of the influencing code switching because after Deddy asked Agnez Mo and build a topic, Agnez Mo answers with two language *"**What of funny question? Kayaknya semua orang tau saya orang Indonesia bahkan orang di Amerika pun tau saya orang Indonesia".*** This utterance switch from English language to Indonesian language.

2.6   Previous Research

The researcher took the topic of code-switching in Deddy Corbuzier podcast because no one has analyzed this topic before. However, in this research, there is seven research that can be used as references and can contribute to the development of ideas. This research is conducted and differentiated based on the

material objects used by the researcher. The following seven research that contributed to this research are discussed in the paragraphs below:

The first research was written by Marlina (2017) entitled "Bilingualism and Bilingual Experiences: A case of Two Southeast Asian Female Students at Deakin University". This research focused on analysis classified bilingual in individual experience into many types. It describes the respondent's bilingual experiences such as their language, their country, their brief history of being bilingual speakers, and their family environment related to bilingualism. The researcher was using the qualitative descriptive method to analyze this research. The result of this research is classified into many types that according to the individual experience.

The second research was written by Widyasari, Sudana, & Tika (2019) entitled "The Analysis of Code-Switching Found in TV Programs". This research is focused on Indonesian-English code-switching carried out by the presenter as a result of bilingualism in modern life. Types of Indonesian-English code-switching and functions of Indonesian-language code-switching English on tv programs. Data were analyzed by using the qualitative descriptive method. The result of this journal to found out the types, functions, and what TV programs that code-switching is mostly found.

The third research was written by Mujiono & Nisa (2014) entitled "An Analysis of Code-Switching in 'Supernova: Ksatria, Putri dan Bintang Jatuh' Novel By Dewi Lestari. This research focused on code-switching that occurs in a novel. This research also focused to investigate the switching of the code

generated by the characters. The researcher was using the qualitative descriptive method to analyze this research. The result in this research showed that inter-sentential switching was the most dominant type. Thus, the six code-switching roles that have been identified; addressee specification, interference, interjection, intimacy, reiteration, and quotation.

The fourth research was written by Octavita (2017) entitled "Code Mixing and Code-Switching in Novel The Devil Wears Prada" By Lauren Weisberger: A Sociolinguistic Study. This research focused on attempts to clarify code-mixing and code-switching and to describe the forms of code-mixing and switching in The Devil Wears Prada Novel utilizing a sociolinguistic study. Data were analyzed by using the qualitative descriptive method. The result of the research reveals the code-mixing and code-switching that happens in the novel. It is divided into two types, inner code-mixing, and outer code-mixing. Whereas the code-switching in the data set is divided into three categories or types.

The fifth research was written by Adi (2018) entitled "Code-Switching in Critical Eleven Novel". This research focused on finding the types of code-switching used throughout the novel and explain the reasons that influence the use of code-switching in the novel. The researcher was using the qualitative descriptive method to analyze this research. The results of the analysis in this research show that, for the most part, the intersentential changing of the expression used in this novel.

The sixty research was written by Retnawati & Mujiyanto (2015) entitled "Code Switching Used in Conversations by an American Student of The

Darmasiswa Program". This research focused on code-switching used in conversations by an American student and discussing four goals to define the styles and functions of code-switching, the potential causes that could cause code-switching to occur. Data were analyzed by using the qualitative descriptive method. The results of the analysis are code-switching has been shown to affect the capacities of the languages used in conversations. This results in a loss in English language skills and an improvement in Indonesian language skills.

The seventh research was written by Astani, Rukmini, & Sutopo (2020) entitled "The Impact of Code-Switching in Conversation of "Nebeng Boy" Youtube Vlogs Towards Communication in English Among The Participants. This research focused on Investigating the effect of code-switching on the Youtube vlog "Nebeng Boy" conversation. The researcher was using the qualitative descriptive method to analyze this research. The result of this research is the analysis revealed that intra-sentential code-switching is the most frequent form and recurrence is the most frequent function of code-switching that happened, and the effect is that individuals experience language loss and language gain as a result of bilingualism by code-switching.

From the above previous research, there are similarities with this researcher such as using the same topic, namely code-switching. But what distinguishes it is that the materials or data used for different analyzes are those that analyze novels, TV programs, and vlogs on YouTube.

In the seven previous research above, there are similarities with this researcher, namely using code-switching as a discussion. The difference is that the

data taken from each of the previous research is different and has its variations and what distinguishes it is the material or data used for different analyzes, which analyzes novels, TV programs, and vlogs on YouTube. Based on the seven previous research above, it can be concluded that the seven of them have discussed various problems. However, some of them use the same sociolinguistic theory concept according to Wardhaugh (2006) and some of them use the same code-switching theory from other experts.

2.7 Theoretical Framework

To conduct systematic research, the researcher elaborates on the theoretical framework that would be the basis for completing this research. In answering the first problem formulation, This research used the podcast by Deddy Corbuzier as the main source of the research data. The researcher found the phenomena related to the sociolinguistics theory namely code-switching. With the theory from Stockwell (2007) code-switching divided into three types, such as tag switching, intersentential switching, and intrasentential switching and also four factors that influencing code switching, such as participant, solidarity, status and topic stated by (Holmes, 2013). For more details can be seen from the table below:

SOCIOLINGUISTICS

↓

CODE SWITCHING

TYPES OF CODE SWITCHING

STOCKWELL (2007)

FACTOR INFLUENCING CODE SWITCHING

HOLMES (2013)

1. Tag switching

2. Intersentential Switching

3. Intrasentential Switching

1. Participant
2. Solidarity (*affective function*)
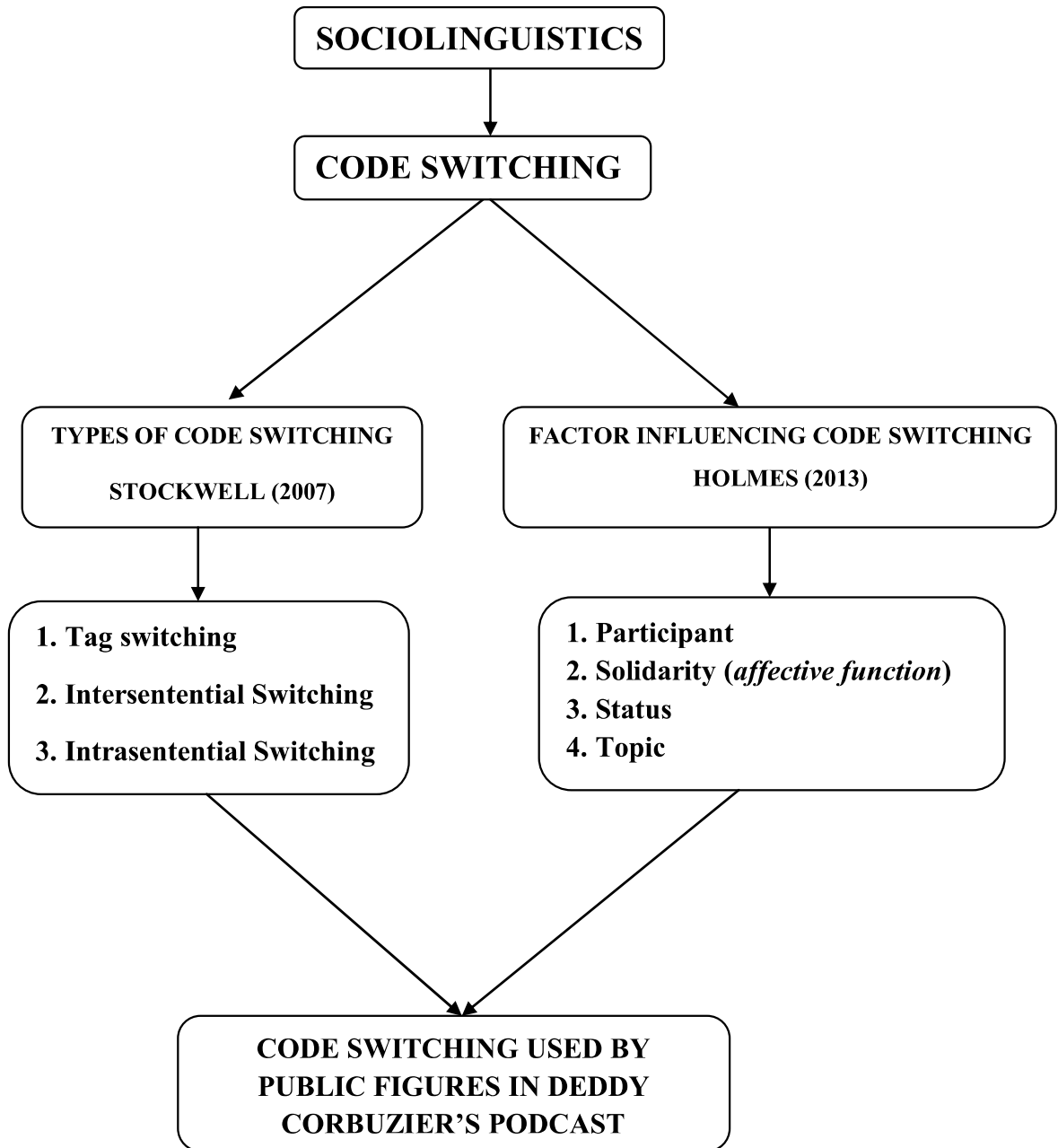3. Status
4. Topic

CODE SWITCHING USED BY
PUBLIC FIGURES IN DEDDY
CORBUZIER'S PODCAST

Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework