

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer presents some related theories: sociolinguistics, bilingualism, code switching, types of code switching and previous studies.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

According to Yule (2010, p. 254) the term sociolinguistics is used generally for the study of the relationship between language and society. It is a wide area of investigation that developed through the interaction of linguistics with a number of others academic disciplines. It has strong connections with anthropology that studies about language and culture, and sociology that investigates the language role in the organization of social groups and institutions. It is also related to social psychology, particularly about how attitudes and perceptions are expressed and identification in-group and out-group behaviors. To analyze language from a social perception the relations are used. Thus, sociolinguistics is connected with other disciplines which studies about human and society. The disciplines relate to each other and cannot be separated.

For the addition, Wardhaugh (2006, p. 13) states that sociolinguistics focus on investigating the relationships between language and society in order to get better understanding about the structure of language and how languages function in

communication; the similar purpose in the sociology of language is trying to discover how social structure can be easily understood through the study of language, e.g., how certain linguistic features serve to characterize particular social arrangements.

From the passage above the writer concludes that sociolinguistics investigates the society with the language and how it can be functioned in communication. Wijana and Rohmadi (2011, p.7) add sociolinguistics as the branch of linguistics considers the position between language and society, since human as society is affected by the situation and the condition when they communicate.

2.2 Bilingualism

Bilingualism is an ability to speak more than one languages. Fromkin, et.al (2003, p. 360) state, "The term bilingualism refers to the ability to speak two (or more) languages, either by an individual speakers, individual bilingualism, or within a society, societal bilingualism."

It is often assumed to be a universal phenomenon, to the extent that bilingual and multilingual individuals may appear to be 'unusual.' Indeed, we often have feeling of admiration and also envy when we discover that someone we meet is fluent in several languages, it can be feeling of superiority to the native (Wardhaugh 2006, p. 96). Thus, having an ability to speak more than one language is a wide world phenomenon and arises native's feeling of superiority. Chaer (2012, p. 66) states "nowadays many people believe that the concept of bilingual include the using of two languages until the minimize knowledge of the languages. the fluent of someone to

use two languages really depends on the chance to use both language”. Bilingualism is the degree of people’s skill to speak as bilingual (Crystal 2003, p. 51).

2.3 Code Switching

Code switching is a code that used by bilinguals or multilinguals to speak with other because of some reasons. According to Wardhaugh (2006, p. 101):

People, then, are usually required to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix code even within sometimes very short utterances and thereby create a new code in a process...code switching can arise from individual choice or be used as major identity marker for a group of speakers who must deal with more than one language in their common pursuits.

Code switching exists in bilingual and multilingual societies. Chaer (2012, p. 66) states that “there are bilinguals and multilingual due to the existence of language contact and culture contact. It happened in the case of interference, integration, code switching and code-mixing”.

Rather differently, Akmajian, et.al (2001, p. 307) state that “code switching refers to a situation in which a speaker uses a mixture of distinct language varieties as discourse proceeds. This occurs quiet common in everyday speech with regard to levels of styles, when speakers mix formal and informal styles”. Thus, code switching happens because the speaker mixes different language as the process of discourse.

More specifically, Fromkin, et.al (2003, p. 461) say, code switching is a speech style unique to bilinguals, in which fluent speakers switch languages between or within

sentences.” Similarly, Poole (1999, p. 116) defines that code switching is the use of speech varieties that affected by social context.

2.4 Influential Factors in Choosing a Code

According to Hymes (1969, cited in Jendra 2010, p. 71-73) there are eight influential factors in choosing a code. They are Setting and Scene, Participant, Ends, Act Sequence, Key, Instrumentalities, Norm of Interaction, Genre. Bilingual or multilingual speakers are affected by Code-Choosing when they are in a certain situation.

1. Setting and Scene

People tend to use certain code when they are in a certain occasion, situation and places. People will talk more formally in school or office than in daily life such as in home.

2. Participant

Participant is everyone involved in the conversation that found in the setting. So the speaker will use certain code for certain audience.

3. Ends

People use different code because there is a goal or purpose. The speaker might want the audience to act in certain way after they are listening to the speaker.

4. Act Sequence

Act sequence is a set of sequence in order of a speech, a narrative, and conversation. In a certain formal speech there will be an opening expression then

introduction and entering the topic of the story. The sequence in speaking is an important factor.

5. Key

Here, Key means manner, spirit (voice or manner of speaker) and feeling of the message that expected to be captured in the conversation. The spirit or the feeling could be sincere, modest or low.

6. Instrumentalities

Instrumentalities means the register and speech form. The form could be delivered in a more formal way or casual one.

7. Norm of Interaction

Norm of interaction is the contextual custom in using the code, such as eye contact, distance, interruption, using gesture freely, addressing an audience, etc.

8. Genre

Here, Genre is referred to the type of utterances, such as the form of poem, a proverb, a prayer, etc.

2.5 Types of Code Switching

There are two types of code switching according to Blom & Gumperz (1971, cited in Jendra 2010, p. 75-77) they classify into Grammatical Classification; a type of code switching based on position, and Contextual Classification; a type of code switching based on motivation. Even though other experts do not classify the type of code switching based on position or motivation in classification just like Blom &

Gumperz do. Here some explanations of theories of code switching are based on position and reasons:

2.5.1 Grammatical Classification of Code Switching

Akmajian, et.al. (2001, p. 307) state that code switching can often happen within a single sentence (and at numerous points within a sentence). While, Wardhaugh (2006, p.101) names it, Inter-sentential code switching (a code switching occurs between sentences) and Intra-sentential code switching (a code switching occurs within a single sentence), Blom & Gumperz (1971, cited in Jendra 2010, p. 75-76) divides into three types of grammatical classification, code switching based on the position:

1. Tag code-switching

A Tag code-switching exists when a bilingual insert different language of short expression at the end of his/her utterances.

Example: It's okay, no problem, ya nggak?

2. Inter-Sentential code-switching

An inter-sentential code switching occurs when there is a complete sentence in different languages uttered between two sentences in base language.

Example: Coba lihat dia. She's amazing!

3. Intra-Sentential code-switching

An intra-sentential code switching is found when a word, a phrase or a clause in different languages within the sentence in a base language.

Example: Banyak kok, ada tomatoes, garlics, juga kembang kol.

Rather differently, Holmes (2001, p. 35) defines the using of code switching in the beginning or in the final of utterances as emblematic switching or tag switching.

2.5.2 Contextual Classification of Code Switching

There are two types of motivation in using code switching described by Wardhaugh (2006, p. 104): situational and metaphorical. Situational Code Switching happens when the languages used change according to the situations in which the conversants find themselves: they speak one language in one situation and another in a different one. Meanwhile, Metaphorical Switching occurs when there is a change of topic. The topic is spoken in other codes to differ one topic to another such as formal to informal, official to personal, serious to humorous, and politeness to solidarity.

However, Holmes provides more detail reasons for the using of code switching depends on situation. Here some reasons according to Holmes (2001, p. 35-42):

1. There is some obvious changes in the situation, such as the arrival of a new person.
2. As a signal of group membership and shared ethnicity with an addressee.
3. To signal the speaker's ethnic identity and solidarity with the addressee.
4. Reflecting a status relation between people or the formality of their interaction.
5. Claiming a certain person's quotation in order to give accurate information and also as signal ethnic identity.

6. Used for amusement and dramatic effect.
7. Used to express disapproval.
8. Indiscriminately or incompetence.
9. Talking about particular topic, or having referential content.

Blom & Gumperz divide code switching based on reason into two types:

1. Situational Code Switching

A situational code switching happens when there is a change in the situation.

It suggested by Dell H. Hymes (1964, cited in Jendra 2010, p. 76-77), the factors of the situation change could be the setting, participants, or the norm of interaction. No topic change is involved.

For example:

A and B came from Java while C came from Bali. The three are friend. A and B were talking about a topic by using Javanese, then C came. A and B realized the appearance of C then A and B continue talking in Bahasa Indonesia without change their topic.

A and B changed their code into bahasa Indonesia because C did not understand Javanese in order C could understand what A and B talked.

2. Metaphorical Switching

A metaphorical code switching happens when there is a change in the perception, or purpose, or the topic of the conversation. Bilinguals that code-switch metaphorically may try to change the participants' feeling towards the situation.

Some factors might influence are Ends, the Act Sequences, or the Key without changing the situation.

Holmes (2001, p. 41) adds, the speaker uses code switching for rhetorical reasons and changing topic. Some codes can represent a set of social meaning and reflect rhetorical skill to persuade people. Here is an example of metaphorical switching:

At a village meeting among the Buang people in Papuan New Guinea, Mr Rupa, the main village entrepreneur and 'bigman', is trying to persuade people who have put money into village store to leave it there.

[*Tok Pisin is in italics*, Buang is not italicised]

Ikamap trovel o wonem, mi ken stretim olgeta toktok. Orait. Pasin ke ken be, meni ti ken nyep la, su lok lam memba re, olo ba miting autim olgeta tok...moni ti ken nyep ega, rek mu su rek ogoko nam be, one moni rek,...moni ti ken bak stua lam vu Mambump re, m nzom agon. Orait, bihain, bihainim bilong bisnis, orait, moni bilong stua bai ibekim olgeta ples.

And here is the English translation:

If any problem comes up, I will be able to settle all the arguments. OK. this is the way-the money that is there can't go back to the shareholders, and the meeting brought up all the arguments...the money that's there you won't take back, your money will...this money from the bulk store will come back to Mambump, and we'll hold on to it. Now later, if we continue these business activities, then the store money will be repaid to everyone.

(Cited in Holmes 2001, p. 40-41)

In this case, Mr. Rupa is emphasizing that he is the member of Buang community (when he uses Buang language) as well as his superior knowledge and experience man (when he uses of Tok Pisin). Therefore, he has two purposes; he

speaks Tok Paksin to make the community consider him as a superior and believe in him about the persuasion.

In other word, situational code switching is code switching that used depends on situation while metaphorical switching used because there is a topic that changes in a conversation or utterances or the speaker has rhetorical speech.

2.6 Agnes Monica

AM is an Indonesian born Chinese, an actress, a singer, a song writer, a musician and a dancer. She is also able to speak in Indonesian and English. She took Distance Education Political Science in Oregon States University America. Cekricek.co.id states that In 2010, AM was the one of the hosts of American Music Awards 2010 at Nokia Theatre, Los Angeles, USA. According to imdb.com, her slogan, 'Dream, Believe, and Make it Happen' became the campaign for the US Embassy's 2011 cultural conference, hosted by herself. AM is also an ambassador of MTV EXIT against human trafficking, as well as regional icon for Anti Drugs Movement which chosen by DEA (Drugs Enforcement Administration) and IDEC Far East Region. She is recently appointed as the ambassador of Intellectual Property Rights 2012 by Ministry of Justice and Human Rights Indonesia.

2.7 Obama dan Indonesia Eksklusif Talk Show

According to Merriam Webster dictionary, "Talk show is a radio or television program in which usually well-known people talk about something or are

interviewed". Obama dan Indonesia Eksklusif talk show was held by RCTI on 10th November 2010. The talk show was presented by AM, an Indonesian singer and Anies Baswedan, Rector of Universitas Paramadina as the guest interviewees Aiman Witjaksono as the presenter. The talk show was live and held because at the same time Barack Obama, a president of USA was visiting Indonesia for two days (9th-10th November 2010). In the talk show AM and Anies Baswedan commented about the welcoming of the presence of Barack Obama in Indonesia.

2.8 Previous Studies

Code switching has been investigated by Megawati (2012), entitled "Code Switching Used in Novel 'Janda-Janda Kosmopolitan' by Andrei Aksana". The study was conducted by using qualitative method, this study reveals the two types of code switching expressions used by the two main characters in the novel; metaphorical code switching (12 utterances) and situational code switching (8 utterances). Megawati found the factors that influence the use of code switching, they are 10 utterances functioned affective, participants with 9 utterances, status with 8 utterances, 1 utterance of solidarity and 1 utterance of topic by using Holmes's theory.

A similar study was conducted by Wardhana (2013) entitled "An Analysis of Code Mixing Used by Announcer of Malangkececwara Radio Station". By using qualitative approach, the study investigates the reasons and the type of the code mixing that used by the announcer of Malangkececwara radio station. This study

found that there are some types of code mixing that applied by the announcer; Intra-Sentential, Inter Sentential, Intra Lexical and Lexical Borrowing, while the reasons of using of code mixing are making the announcer feels smarter, exclusive, cooler and to practice using the foreign language.

This study is different from the studies above. The first previous study was using novel as the data source, and the second used utterances of the announcer in a radio station and analyzes the reason of using code mixing. While this study uses utterances in a talk show live on TV and analyzes based on the theories of Jendra and Holmes while Hymes' theory was used for the possible factor that can be discussed in the discussion part. The Megawati's thesis regarding the factor is different with the factor that stated in this research. Megawati's refers to the motivation. However, in this research the motivation is included in contextual classification by combining Holmes and Blom & Gumperz's theories. For the factor that is Hymes' theory regarding the influential factors in choosing a code. This research is deeper than the both research since it analyzes regarding position, motivation and influential factors in choosing a code.