

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL REVIEW

A. Sociolinguistics

Code-switching study cannot be separated with sociolinguistic. It is because code-switching is the part of sociolinguistic phenomenon. Sociolinguistic is basic of theoretical framework to study code-switching. Sociolinguistic is a branch of linguistics that takes language as an object of study, in a way that is usually distinguished from how syntax, semantic, and morphology, and phonology handle it (IwanIndrawan J, 2012). It is a field that analyzes language as parts of social property. The study explores the functions and the varieties of language, the contacts between different language attitudes of people towards language use and users, changes of language, as well as plant on language. In the early definition of the study, some linguists used the term sociology of language; well others named its sociolinguistic. According to IwanIndrawan J (Peter Trudgill, 1983) assumed that sociolinguistic is that part of linguistic which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon.

Based on that opinion, sociolinguistics is a study language in which in fences to the society around it. The society here includes, the user of the language and cultural environment, and the language that has been studied is grammar and the function in communication. There are interested in explaining why we speak differently in the different social contexts and they

are concerned with identifying the social function of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. Sociolinguistics is concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. Related to the explanation, sociolinguistics is the study of the development and the level of use of language in a society in which there is a discussion about bilingual and multilingual discussion of incorporation language in accordance with the rules and are not in accordance with the rules but is used by the community and accepted by society well studied in the code-switching.

B. Bilingualism and Multilingualism

Bilingualism is a world-wide phenomenon today. The notion of bilingualism is especially overused in an informal way, in that a person is said to be bilingual when s/he know more than one language. In Indonesia there are many ethnics, languages, and cultures. Every ethnic has mother language. It means Indonesian people use more than one language. Beside they use Indonesian language as national language; they also use local language as mother language. For example, Javanese people use Javanese language as their mother language and Sudanese people use Sudanese language also as their mother language. These conditions makes Indonesian people have more than one language. By this condition, Indonesian people can be called bilingual society.

A speech community that has a relationship with another speech community, it will pass language contact. According to Anderson, Boyer, &

Southwest (as cited in Heny Hartono, MursidSaleh, Warsono, DwiAnggani: 2017: 4), the use of instruction in two languages as medium of instruction for any part, or all, of the school curriculum can be identified as the main feature of bilingual education. Schools which only teach the target language as a “subject” are not included as bilingual program (Cummins &Hornberger, 2008). A speech community that has a relationship with another speech community, it will pass language contact. Therefore, bilingualism in Indonesian language called kedwibahasaan. Of the terms proposed by Chaer, it is understood that bilingualism or relating to the use kedwibahasaan by people bilingual speakers in their daily activities.

There are several definitions of bilingualism even though essentially same. Such as by Mackey (1962, p. 12) stated that the practice of bilingualism is alternately from one language to another language by a speaker. Then, Bloomfield (1933) also found that bilingualism is the ability of a speaker to use two languages equally well. In line with the previous opinion Lado (1964, p. 214) argues that bilingualism is the ability to use 2 languages by someone with as good or almost as good, which is related to the knowledge of two languages regardless of level. They are usually introducing Indonesia by their parents or teacher at school and they learnt to speech local language of the environments such as friends and neighbors. Bilingualism can occur because of the existence of the society. It means the bilingualism proceed from language which is used as the medium to communicate from the previous statements, it can be concluded that bilingualism is the use of two languages by a speaker in the interaction with the speaker of other language.

Beside bilingualism there is multilingualism. Meanwhile, multilingualism is the use of three or more languages by an individual or by a group of speakers, such as the inhabitants at a particular region or nation. Actually, the concept of bilingualism and multilingualism is same. However, multilingualism is regarding the use of state of more than two languages by a speaker when communicating with others in turn (Abdul & Agustina, 1995:112). From the definitions above, it can be concluded that multilingualism is a social phenomenon where an individual or group of speakers use three or more languages and do linguistic change.

C. The Definition of Code-switching

There are some definitions of code switching according to some experts. It will be explain below:

Code-switching is part of sociolinguistic. When someone used Indonesian, the changed it into English to continue his speaking, it is called code-switching. According (Iwan Indrawan J, 2012), there is situation where speakers deliberately change a code being used, namely by switching from one to another. Code-switching is a shift occurring between two or more languages simultaneously or interchangeably within one conversation. Trousdale (2010) states that code switching were the linguistic situation where a speaker will alternate between two varieties (code) in conversation with others who have similar linguistic repertoire. Romaine (2000) has stressed the point that switching is a communicative option available to a

bilingual member of a speech community on much the same basis as switching between styles or dialects is an option for monolingual speaker.

Code switching is multilingual Asia countries such as in Indonesian, where English is the foreign language are mixed in a words. For the definition above it is learned that code switching is found more with bilingual or multilingual speak. Code-switching it can be happened if someone has good understanding of some languages and these variations.

D. Types of Code Switching

The speaker may speak one language in one situation and another in a different situation. In terms of situational switching, each point of switching corresponds to a change in the situation. According to Azlan and Narasuman (2013), code-switching is a shift occurring between two or more languages simultaneously or interchangeably within one conversation. Concerning the types of code-switching, it can occur within or at the end or beginning of sentences. Since code-switching is said to occur during conversation, from sentence to sentence, or within a sentence, there are a lot of different opinions about which types of code-switching exist and what they mean.

According to Made Iwan Indrawan J (2012:75) there are three types of code switching, namely tag code-switching, inter-sentential code-switching and intra sentential code-switching.

1. Tag code-switching

A tag code-switching happens when bilingual inserts short expression (tag) from different language at the end of his/her utterances. Here three examples:

An Indonesian bilingual switches from English to Indonesia, eg. *It's okay, no problem, ya nggak?*

A Finnish bilingual switches from English, e.g. *mutta en ma viittinyt, no way!*

A Spanish bilingual switches from English to Spanish, e.g. *she is, verdad?*

2. Inter-sentential code switching

An inter – sentential code switching happens when there is a complete sentence in foreign uttered between two sentence in a base language.

Two examples of these types of switching are below.

An Indonesian bilingual switches from Indonesian to English, e.g. *in lagu lama, tahun 60 an. It's oldies but goodies, they say. tapi, masih enak ko di dengerin.*

A Spanish bilingual switches from Spanish to English, e.g. *No, se, porque. I never used it.*

3. Intra – sentential – code switching

Intra – sentential code-switching is found when a word, a phrase, or a clause, of a foreign language is found within the sentence in a base language. Two examples are as the following.

An Indonesia bilingual switches from Indonesian to English, e.g
Hotelnya sangat amazing, sungguh sangat terlihat mewah.

A Tanzanian bilingual switches from Swahili to English, e.g. He
 accident litokea alipose control Na Aka overturn and landed in a ditch.

Therefore In inter-sentential switching, the codes are switched between
 sentence or clause limitation. While in intra- sentential switching, the codes
 are switched in the sentence limitation. Then, in tag switching, there is
 inserting a tag phrase or a word, or both, from language-B to language A.

E. Previous Studies of Code Switching

In conducting this research, the writer would like to set relevant studies
 which have been done by others studies such as following.

The research has been done by (Ammar Al Abdely 2016) entitled “The types
 and Functions of code-witching in English language used by Iraqi Doctors in
 formal setting”. The present study is interested in analyzing the English
 language Iraqi doctor use in formal settings, basically to identify the types of
 code-switching. This will be performed via content analysis of data collected
 through tape recordings and direct observations. The two objectives are met
 through analyzing data extracted from a self-reporting questionnaire. Results
 showed that Iraqi doctors used intra-sentential code-switching more
 frequently than the two other types though it requires more knowledge in the
 L2. Results also indicated that Iraqi doctors used English for communicative
 purposes.

The result showed that the frequency of the types of code-switching was high as there was at least one instance of code-switching in every conversation. However, the types of code-switching identified vary considerably in terms of frequency of occurrence. Intra-sentential code-switching was 112 times (61.87%) as the most frequent type recorded in the data analyzed. The second frequent was inter-sentential which 56 times (30.93%). The last frequent was tag-switching which 13 times (7.18%). Instances of tag switching were very few in number compared to the other two types, though they are easily inserted in a sentence made in the L1. On the other hand, inter-sentential code-switching is less in number compared to the high frequent use of intra-sentential code-switching.

Many instances of code-switching have been identified in the English language used by Iraqi doctors. Iraqi doctors employ intra-sentential code-switching more frequently though it is more complex because when a word is inserted in a sentence, it should be incorporated in a correct way resulting in well-formed structure. Doctors prefer to use the second type either because they are not confident in their linguistic skills in English, they really do not have these skills, or they do not want to pay attention to grammar and sentence structuring as they are after meaning only. It could be because of the fact that intra-sentential code-switching can occur at any point of the sentence regardless of the grammatical constructions of the languages used, though the resulting structure may not be well formed. Iraqi doctors, on the other hand, do not use tag-switching very often though it is easy to employ. This may be attributed to the lack of knowledge about the pragmatic and linguistic functions behind using these tags.

F. Basic Assumption

The writer assumed that there are some types of code switching implemented in English class. Code-switching is a code that used by two or more people to make it easier to do in a formal or non-formal communication with using two languages. Code-switching is very necessary to facilitate the learning process carried out by teacher's English language to provide an understanding of the learning process with two languages or more language. In the others research, types of code switching have different result in analyze. In Indonesia, code-switching is used by the teacher to teach the students. So here the writer wanted to know what types of code switching used by English teacher in the class.