

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the theories that are related to code, code switching, type of code switching, reason for code switching, and previous study.

A. Code

Before the researcher discusses about code switching, the first thing most important to know is about what code is. The first opinion comes from Wardaugh (1998:86). He says that code is a system agreed which is used by at least two people. Code is an instrument to make an interaction. Code is defined as language or a variety of language.

An almost similar opinion stated by Savile-Troike (1998:58), defines code as a communication system between two or more speakers across language. It means that code is a tool for people to communicate in at least two or even more languages.

According to Stockwell (2002:8), a code is a symbol of nationalism used by people to speak or communicate in a particular language, or dialect, or register, or accent, or style on different occasions and for different purposes. It means that every nation has their own language that is used to communicate in every occasion and for different purposes. For example, Indonesia has Indonesian language, China has Mandarin and etc.

Code is language means the system agreed by people to communicate with another. It refers to some languages used by bilingual or multilingual members of society. Code as variety of language refers to style shifting in one language, for example : the use of speech level in Javanese language. There are three kinds of speech level. They are *krama*, *ngoko*, and *madya*. Their use depends on some social and cultural dimensions, such as age, sex, social class, and relationship between the speakers.

From review of literature above, the researcher concluded that the definitions of code as an instrument of communication across languages.

B. Code Switching

People in bilingual and multilingual situation often change language or variety of languages. This situation depends on the situation or the need for communication.

Code switching may be defined as language from one linguistic code to another one within the same discourse or to be more precise, according to Grumperz (1982) “the juxtaposition within the same speech exchange of passages of speech belonging to two different grammatical systems or subsystems”. It is widely observed phenomenon especially seen in bilingual or multilingual communities from single family units to huge social groups.

Code switching has become a common term for alternate use of two or more languages, varieties of language, or even speech styles. The term of code switching has also been used about different styles within the same language, for example formal and informal speech between monolinguals, but in the field of bilingualism and multilingualism it is used to refer to the alternate uses of two languages Romaine in Ytleyinen (2004).

Code switching is a phenomenon which is limited to bilingual or multilingual situations. It can only be found in bilingual or multilingual speech communities. Code switching occurs when a bilingual person uses an alternative way between two or more languages during his/her speech with another bilingual person. It is because bilingual people tend to switch the code from one language to another, especially when the languages they know are used in their environment. It means the use of code switching depends on the speech community.

When a conversation happens among bilingual people, a dominant language plays an important role in accessing their two own languages, for example two English department students who are in a conversation about a grammar lesson. As students of an English department, they know how to speak Indonesian and English. When they are talking, they can switch the language from Indonesian to English or from English to Indonesian during their speech in order to get better understanding about the Indonesian language rather than English as a second language they study.

Based on analyzing the theories of code switching the researcher can make a conclusion that code switching refers to the linguistic behavior of a bilingual speaker who subconsciously shifts from speaking one variety to another variety.

C. Types of Code Switching

Wardhaugh (1998:103) classifies code switching into two types. The first is situational code switching and the second is metaphorical code switching. Situational code switching occurs 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. No topic change is involved. When a change of topic requires a change in the language

used we have metaphorical code switching. The interesting point here is that some topics may be discussed in either code, but the choice of code adds a distinct flavor to what is said about the topic. The choice encodes certain social values.

According to Hoffman (1992:112) there are some types varieties of code switch, as follows:

1. Intra-sentential switches, it contains switch occurs within a clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language or other.

- a) A Spanish-English bilingual

I started going like this. Y luego decia (and then he said).

Look at the smoke coming out of my fingers (Valdes Failis 1992:220)

2. Inter-sentential switches, the switch occurs between a clause or sentence boundary where each clause or sentence is in one language or other.

- a) An adult Spanish – English bilingual

Tenia zapatos blancos, un poco, they were off white, you know. (Silva-Corvalan 1982:181)

3. Establishing continuity switches, this kind of code switching occurs to continue the utterance of the previous speaker, as when one Indonesian speaker speaks in English and the another speaker tries to respond it in English also.

Speaker 1 : I can't get leave him because I love him so much..

Speaker 2 : Correct! You got the the point! Kata 'banget' itulah letak permasalahmu sekarang ini.

4. Emblematic switching. In this kind of code switching, tags, exclamation and certain set phrases in one language are inserted into an utterance otherwise in another

- a) An adult Spanish – American English says: “..Oh! Ay! It was embarrassing! It was very nice, though, but I was embarrassed”! (Silva-Covalan 1982:181)
5. Intra-lexical code mixing. This kind of code mixing which occurs within a word boundary, such as inshoppa (English shop with Punjabi plural ending) or kuenjoy (English enjoy with the Swahili prefix ku meaning ‘to’)
 6. Involving a change of pronunciation, this kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure.

D. The Reason of Code Switching Used

When code switching occurs, the motivation or reasons of the speaker is an important consideration in the process. According to Hoffman (1991:116), there are number a reasons for bilingual or multilingual person to switch or mix their language. Those are :

- 1) Talking about particular topic

People sometimes prefer to talk about particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express his or her emotional feelings in a language that is not his/her everyday language.

The case can be found in Singapore, in which English language is used to discuss trade or a business matter. Mandarin for international “Chinese” language, Malay as the language of the region and Tamil as the language of one of the important ethnic groups in the republic.

- 2) Quoting somebody else

A speaker switches code to quote to a famous expression proverb , or saying of some well-known figures. The switch involves just the words that the speaker is claiming the quoted person said. The switch like a set of quotation marks. In Indonesia people nowadays are good in English, those famous expression or sayings can quoted intact in their original language. For example :

A : Bolehka saya tahu nama anda, pak? (May I know your name, Sir?)

B : *What is name.*

In this conversation, B answers the question from A with the famous proverb 'what is name'

3) Being emphatic about something (express solidarity)

As usual, when someone who is talking using a language that is not his native language suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, he either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from his second language to his first language. Or, on the other hand , he switches from his second language to his first language because he feels more convenient to be emphatic in his second language rather than in first language.

4) Interjection (inserting sentence filler or sentence connectors)

Interjection is word or expressions, which are inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. Interjection is short exclamation like: Damn!, Hey!, Well!, Look!, etc. they have no grammatical value, but speaker uses the quite often, usually more in speaking than in writing. Language switching among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector. It may happen unintentionally.

The following are examples of the usages of the interjection in sentences :

a. Indonesia English

Dompetku ketinggalan di taksi! *Shitt!*

(My wallet was left in the taxi)

b. Spanish English

Chicano professional saying goodbye, and after having been introduced by a third speaker, talking briefly:

A : Well, I'm glad to meet you.

B : *Andale pues* (O.K.Swell). and do come again, Mom?

5) Repetition used for clarification

When a bilingual or multilingual person wants to clarify his speech so that it will be understood better by listener, he can sometimes use both of the language (codes) that he masters to say the same messages. Frequently, a message in one code is repeated in the other code literally. A repetition is not only served to clarify what is said, but also to amplify or emphasize a message. For example :

English Hindi (Gumperz, 1992 : 78)

Father calling his small son while walking through a train compartment, "Keep straight. *Sidha jao*" (keep straight).

6) Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When bilingual or multilingual person talks to another bilingual/multilingual, there will be lots of code switching and code mixing occurs. It means to make the content of his speech runs smoothly and can be understood by the listener. A message in one code is repeated in the other code in somewhat modified form.

7) To soften or strengthen request or command

For Indonesian people, mixing and switching Indonesian into English can also function as a request because English is not their native tongue, so it does not sound as direct as Indonesian. However, code switching can also strengthen a command since the speaker can feel more powerful than the listener because he can use a language that everybody cannot.

8) Expressing group identity

Code switching can also be used to express identity. The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from the other groups. In other words, the way communication of one communication is different from the people who are out the community.

9) The need real lexical

The most common reason for bilingual or multilingual person to switch their language is due to the lack of equivalent lexicon in the languages. When an English-Indonesia bilingual has word that is lacking in English, he will find it easier to say it in Indonesian. And vice versa, when he has a word that is lacking Indonesian, he will use the English term. If it put into Indonesia, the meaning will be hazy / vague, and sometimes it would not be used. For example, in Indonesia, the technical topics are firmly associated with English and the topics itself trigger a switch to/with English.

10) To exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience.

Sometimes people want to communicate only to certain people or community they belong to. To avoid the other community or interference objected to their

communication by people, they may try to exclude those people by using the language that no everybody knows.

E. Previous Studies

In this part the researcher presents some relevant studies previously conducted by other researcher. The source in the form of thesis, the first is “Code Switching Used by English Teacher in Teaching and Learning Process in MtsN Model Trenggalek”, the second is “Code Switching Performed by English Teacher in Teaching and Learning Process in Zumrotus Salamah Primary School” and the third is “An Analysis of Code switching Used by English Teacher in Teaching Learning Process at Second Grade of MA Darul Hikmah Tawang Sari, Kedungwaru, Tulungagung”. It will explain bellow:

The first is Lestari (2013) that thesis consent on the code switching used by the English teacher in MtsN Model Trenggalek. The result of her study shows that there kind of types code switching. There are six types of code switching in used by English teacher in MtsN Model Trenggalek in teaching and learning process those are : (1) inter-sentential switching (2) intra-sentential switching (3) emblematic switching (4) establishing continuity and also (5) situational code switching (6) metaphorical code switching. The motivation underlying code switching performed by English teacher in MtsN Model Trenggalek in teaching and learning process those are: (1) talking about particular (2) being empathic about something (express solidarity) (3) repetition used for clarification (4) intention of clarifying the speech of content for interlocutors and (5) to soften or strengthen request or command.

The second is Amik (2015) analyzed of code switching performed by English teaching in teaching and learning process in Zumrotus Salamah Primary School. He found that the study shows that there are three kinds of code switching generally performed by English teacher,

they are (1) extra sentential code switching (2) intra sentential code switching and (3) intersentential code switching. Then, he found that there were three reasons why the English teacher performed code switching in teaching and learning process, (1) they are switching was used as a role or procedure in Cambridge primary school, (2) code switching was used to make English as the habit for the students in English environment and (3) code switching was used to confirm to the students whether the students have already understood or not in teaching and learning process.

The third is from Izza (2015) analyzed code switching used by English teacher in teaching and learning process at second grade of MA Darul Hikmah Twangsari, Kedungwaru, Tulungagung. He found two types of code switching that used by teacher in teaching and learning process. They are intra sentential switching and inter sentential switching. He also found the teacher purposes in using code switching which would be categorized into two categories. First based on the teacher reasons, those are: (1) to make students more understand about the material (2) to help the teacher to know the student's understanding in the material and (3) to give feed back to the students. For the second purposes was based on Hoffman theory, those are : (1) interjection, (2) repetition used for clarification, (3) expressing group identity and (4) to strengthen command or request

The previous researcher above have similarity with this research. They mostly describe about the types, function and advantages of the use of code switching. All the researchers above agree that the existence of code switching in the language classroom could not be evaded. It can be a good device in maintaining classroom interaction. This research tries to raise the awareness of the English teacher in Mtsn 3 Tulungagung in using code switching in English classroom, especially in second grade of Mtsn 3 Tulungagung. Besides that, the

researcher is not only to find the types of code switching, but also to find what is the teacher's reason in using code switching in teaching and learning in English classroom.