**CHAPTER II**

**REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter discusses code switching and topics related, to speech community, bilingualism, the definition, the types, and the reason of code switching.

1. **Speech Community**

People are social being who belong to a certain community. It is very existence of language critically depends on availability of social group who claim a variety as their own and maintains its distinctiveness from the varieties spoken by its neighbors. According to Romaine: speech community is a groups of people who do not necessary share the same language, but share a set of norms and rulers for the use of language.[[1]](#footnote-1)The statement above is in line with Labov’s definition of speech community in Gumperz:

The speech community is not defined by any marked agreement in the use of language elements, so much as by participation in a set of shared norms; these norms may be observed in overt types of evaluative behavior, and by the uniformity of abstract patterns of variation which are invariant in respect to particular levels of usage.[[2]](#footnote-2)

Speech community deals with the linguistic similarities and differences among these speech varieties. Aitchison defines speech community as any group of people who consider that they speak the same language.[[3]](#footnote-3) Meanwhile, Wardhaugh argues that a speech community is no more than some kind of social group whose speech characteristics are of interest and can be describe in coherent manner.[[4]](#footnote-4) Bloomfield as reported in Gumperz says that linguistics distribution within a social or geographical space is usually described in term of speech communities.[[5]](#footnote-5)

On the other hand, according to Gumperz a speech community is any human aggregate characterized by regular and frequent interaction by means of a shared body of verbal sign and set off from similar aggregates by significant differences in language usage.[[6]](#footnote-6) Gumperz adds that a speech community has a set of rules or system, including their verbal behavior or language.[[7]](#footnote-7) Because of the system, he further explains that the language of speech community can be analyzed both within the context of language itself and also within the boarder contexts of social behavior. [[8]](#footnote-8)One example of this is the phenomenon of code switching.

From the descriptions above, it can be concluded that speech community is a group of people who use more than one language or dialect in their conversation in order to have a convertible setting.

From the characteristics of speech community it can be inferred that people who use code switching in their conversation are membership in a speech community.

1. **Bilingualism**

Bilingualism can be described in terms of language use. Weinreich and Mackey as reported in Hamers and Blanc define bilingualism as the alternate use of two or more languages by the same individual.[[9]](#footnote-9) Furthermore, they state that balanced bilinguality should not be confused with very high degree of competence in the two languages; it is rather a question of state of equilibrium reached by the levels of competence attained in the two languages as it is compared to monolingual competence.[[10]](#footnote-10)

Bilingualism is normal in many parts of the world and that people in those parts would view any other situation as strange and limiting. A bilingual situation can produce other effects on one or more the language choice. Fishman and other sociolinguists strongly believe that the process of using two languages is vary greatly from one region to another and from person to person, according to the topic, listener, and context.[[11]](#footnote-11) It is, therefore, unrealistic to require that bilingualism always be defined as the complete mastery of two languages in all contexts. In bilingual setting these phenomenon are frequently expressed by code switching.

In conclusion, bilingualism is the ability to speak two languages in a conversation. Using two languages in a conversation is a normal phenomenon. Bilingualism does not only happen in oral but also in written, for example, in SMS message.

1. **Definition of Code Switching**

Living with more than two languages is normal in many parts of the world. It is in line write Wardhough’s opinion that the ability to shift from one language to another is accepted as quite normal.[[12]](#footnote-12) He further adds that:

Most speakers command several varieties of any language they speak, and bilingualism, even multilingualism, is the norm for many people throughout the world rather than unbilingualism. People 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 codes. Even within sometimes very short utterance and thereby create a new code in a process known as code switching.[[13]](#footnote-13)

Similarly Holmes says that features of bilingual speech such as interference, code mixing, and code switching are normal phenomenon because bilingual often find it is easier to discuss a particular topic in one language rather than another.[[14]](#footnote-14) Hoffman adds that code switching is potentially the most creative aspect of bilingual speech.[[15]](#footnote-15)This situation may be the basic reasons why people do code switching in their speech.

To get clear understanding of code switching, the researcher starts this review of related literature by explaining some definition of code switching from some sociolinguists. According to Hoffman the most general description of code switching is it involves the alternate use of two languages of linguistic varieties within the same utterance or during the same conversation.[[16]](#footnote-16) In similarly way, Romaine says that code switching is utterances draw to differing extents on items which come from than one languages and which are combined in different ways.[[17]](#footnote-17)On the other hand, Gall as reported in Wardaugh defines code switching based on the purpose of code switching by saying that code switching is conversational strategy used to establish, cross or destroy group boundaries: to create, evoke or change interpersonal relations with their rights and obligations.[[18]](#footnote-18)

Meanwhile, Hamers and Blanc give further explanation about code switching as follows:

Code switching differs from other phenomenon like borrowing and code mixing because the latter involve deformation or replacement of part of grammar or lexicon of the language concerned, whereas code switching leaves both in fact: furthermore, unlike the other phenomena, which refer to specialized function, code switching in our sense is used for a wider range of functions and situation and obeys socially determined norms prevalent in certain multilingual communities.[[19]](#footnote-19)

Actually it is not always easy to notice the differences between borrowing, code switching, and code mixing. Hammers and Blanc state that borrowing is talking over linguistics form (usually lexicon items) by one language from another. These words are called loan words.[[20]](#footnote-20) Loan word can be assigned to the “*langue*” as described by Mackey as reported in Hoffman on the other hand, who gives definitions of code mixing based on three sources.[[21]](#footnote-21) First, he concludes from Poplack (1980), Mclaughlin (1984), and apple and Muysken (1987), that is:

Switches occurring at lexical levels within a sentence (intra-sentential) are referred to as “code mixes” and “code mixing”. On the other hand, change over phrases or sentences are called “code switches” and “code switching”.

Second, Schyter (1980) proposes that code mixing happens when one uses words or sentences in a wrong language, in a clearly monolingual situation. Then, the last definition is cited from Redlinger and Park (1980) who define code switching as the combination of elements from two languages in a single utterance.

Mclaughlin, as quoted by Hoffman, emphasizes the difference between code switching in the sense that code mixing takes place within sentence and usually involves single lexical items while code switching is a language change occurring a cross phrase or sentence boundaries.[[22]](#footnote-22) In contrast to the definition of code mixings Hammers and Blanc say that code switching is a bilingual communication strategy consisting of the alternate use of two languages in the same utterance, even within the same sentences. [[23]](#footnote-23) The definition by Hammers and Blanc above is use in my research.

From the description of code switching by some sociolinguists above it can be concluded that code switching is a linguistic term denoting the concurrent use of more than one language or languages variety in a conversation. Code Switching is sometimes used to refer to relatively stable informal mixture of two languages, such as English or Indonesian, or to refer to dialect or style- shifting, they move from formal to less formal setting or around it.

1. **Types of Code Switching**

Suwito, the Indonesian sociolinguist in Susanto, put the types of code switching based on the relationship among the languages participated in the process. He distinguishes intern language switching and extern language switching.[[24]](#footnote-24)

1. Intern language switching

This type of code switching is participated two more regional languages in one nation language, or two or more dialect in one regional language, even different style in one variant. For example, languages - switching between Bahasa Sunda and Bahasa Madura.

1. Extern languages switching.

This type of language- switching participates mother tongue language of speaker and foreign languages. For example, language switching between Indonesia and English.

Wardaugh describes two kinds of code switching. He describes them based on the distinction which applies to style shifting; i.e. situational and metaphorical code switching. Situational code switching occur with the languages used change according to the situational in which the conversant find themselves: they speak one language in one situations and another in 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. Linguists have found it very difficult to explain precisely when linguistically and socially, code switching occurs,i.e., what all the constrains are. However, there is broad agreement about the general principles that are involved.[[25]](#footnote-25)

Hoffman shows many types of code switching based on the juncture or the scope of switching where an utterance takes place as follows:[[26]](#footnote-26)

1. Intra- sentential code switching

This switching occurs within a sentence, for example French - English bilingual:

“Va chercher mark (go and fetch marc) and bribe him avecun chocolat chaud (whit a hot chocolate) with cream on top”.

1. Inter- sentential code switching

This switching occurs between sentences, for example an adult Spanish- English bilingual says: “tenia zapatos blancos, unpoco, they were off- white, you know”.

1. Involving a word within a sentence

This form of code switching is uttered within a sentence involving noun, adjectives, verb, etc. for example an English- german- Spanish trilingual:

Mother: ”na, wie war’s beim football?”

(How was the football?)

Pascual: wirhaben gewonnen. Unsere seite warganze toll.

(We won. Our team was brilliant. I was)

Goalie: I stopped eight goals. They were real hard ones, (and turning to words the pan on the cooker he continued)” was gibt’s zu essen? (What we are eating today?)”

1. Involving a change of pronunciation features

The switching occurs at the phonological level, that is, when the speaker changes the pronunciation; patterns, for example:

Cristina introduces her young brother to a new friend of hers,

Cristina : “thi sis pascual” [paskwal]

Friend : “what’s the name?” (i.e she didn’t cach it)

Cristina : “pascual! [paskwael]”

Friend : “oh….”

Hoffman says “the switch here consisted of changes in the vowel sound from [a] to “scaw” or [a] and, in the consonants” from initial unaspirated to aspirated [p’] and from non verbalized to verbalized [f], to follow a more English pattern”.

1. Emblematic switching

Poplack defines emblematic code switching such items as tags or exclamation as an emblem of the bilingual character like Spanish- Catalan bilingual saying: “….oh! Ay! It was embarrassing! It was very nice, though, but I was embarrassed!”

1. Establishing continuity with the previous speaker

For example: in a Catalan- Spanish bilingual in response to Spanish speaker who said “Y se var molester? No? No tienon par que” (they are going to be annoyed, aren’t they? [But] there is no reason why they should)

“bueno! Si quetienen por que” (well! They do have a reason)

“o sigui, ol” encenen amb nosaltres o…..” (I men, either- they have the bonfire with us or…..)

In addition, Seville- Throike gives several types of code switching base on the juncture or the scope of switching where an utterance take place.[[27]](#footnote-27)

1. Code switching in the form of nouns and noun phrase

“…..coba kamu nanti sore pergi ke saja ke bank atau *Money Changer*……”

1. Code switching with occurs at ‘constituent boundaries’ as suggested by Seville- Throike or ‘emblematic switching’ as proposed by Poplack:

“..berapa hari puasanya, *Rek*? ”

1. Code switching which occurs within words or intro - lexical code switching

“dimana anda sekeluarga akan ber *old and new*”

Moreover, Poplack reports that the words common intra sentential code switching involves the insertion of a single noun from another language, a noun phrase, a verb phrase, an independent clause and a question rag. There are some examples to gives a clear description:

1. A single noun from another language

“*Dimar* yang ada di dapur ”

1. A noun phrase

“*D*itolak *karena* itu nanti dikira karyawan *wisma pancasila*”

1. A verb phrase

(Ha, *ngalap berkah* dari siapa?)

1. An independent clause

“…. Dan *bersemangat* *mangan ora mangan kumpul*.”

1. A question tag

“ Yanti adalah seorang guru, *isn’t she*?”

After analyzing each type of code switching suggested by Suwito Hoffman, Seville- Throike, Poplack, and Wardhaugh. I put the types of code switching based on the nature of the juncture where the language take place to 6 modified code switching:

1. Intra sentential, which includes:
2. A word within a sentence
3. A noun phrase
4. A verb phrase
5. An independent clause
6. A question tag
7. Inter- sentential
8. Emblematic
9. Continuing previous speaker
10. Changing pronunciations features
11. Intra- lexical code switching
12. **Reasons for Code Switching**

So far, there has been several linguistics who has some outlined reasons for code switching. Suwito, in Susanto classifies the factors into six points.[[28]](#footnote-28)

1. The speakers

Having position as speakers may motivate the members of social interaction to convey his crucial personal purposes.

1. The interlocutor

The presence of interlocutors may motivate speaker as the members of social interaction to change from their use of one language to the languages use by the interlocutors.

1. The presence of the participate

Sometimes two speakers who participate in speech interaction have to change their languages, for reason of the presence of participants who come from different languages group.

1. The topic discussion

Topic discussion comprised formal and informal topics. It may be operated by changing from one language into another or from one style of language into another.

1. Humorous usage

Language- switching may also applicable when people have initiative to convey humorous expression. It can be shown from the lane switching operated by clowns, jokers, etc

1. Prestigious usage

Naturally, some members of social community want to be regarded as intellectual people, high class group. They fend to show their identification by operating languages- switching which is done by changing from common language to scientific language though it just term.

Hoffman describes the reason of code switching as follows:[[29]](#footnote-29)

1. Talking about a particular topic

“Code switching occurs to express various connotations which are linked to experiences in a particular language”. Besides, “bilinguals often find it easier to do discuss a particular topic in one language rather than another”. For example, some Indonesia young people who are fluent in English can speak their study in Indonesia. However, they might talk about love in English because they think it is more comfortable to express it in a language that is it their every body language.

1. Quoting some body else

People often quote famous people’s expression and wise words. Mostly, the expressions come from the English speaking countries and because many Indonesian people can understand English. Consequently, went they want to express something but do not have an appropriate expression to explain what they mean in Indonesian language, they often quote famous people’s wise word or expressions in English. Quotation may include a lyrical song, a conversation on movies, or a little of song or movie.

1. Being emphatic about something

People sometimes switch languages to show empathy about something. There are some cases that show people are more convenient to show their empathy second language rather than in first language. For instance, Indonesian people who are fluent in English fell more comfortable to express their disappointment or anger in English. They also switch language when they show attention to friends in order to encourage and support them psychologically. Therefore, by using second language, it is expected that it will give effect to the people they talk to.

1. Inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors

In language switching among bilingual or multilingual people, they sometimes put sentence filler or sentence connectors in their switching language, these attires may happen intentionally or untintionally. Usually, they use sentence filler or sentence connectors say naturally because they have been familiar with them.

1. Repetition used for clarification

When a bilingual speaker wants to clarify something to order to give best explanation to have hearer, they often repeat the some message using both language.

1. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

People switch language to clarify what they are talking about. When a bilingual talk to two different monolingual, the bilingual fend to use a lot of code switching in both languages to make both of them understand what they say.

1. Expressing group identity

Code switching can be used to show that the speaker belong to some bilingual community. The language used by an academic group in communication is absiosly different from that used by other groups.

Seville-Throike also presents reasons for code switching as follow:

1. Softening or strengthening request or command

In some cases, people find that code switching also often a request or event strengthen command language that has some meaning but has a softer or stronger sense to be switched or mixed in their request in their request or command.

1. A real lexical need that cannot be satisfactorily by the first language

The lack of equivalent lexicon in the first language in the most common reason to switch or mix language. Bilingual or multilingual will find it easier to say something in other language then in their first language when they find that the word are talking in the first language.

1. Excluding other people

Bilingual or multilingual who are interfered with a third person when they use talking can exclude this person by switching their language to the language which is not understood by third person. In fact, this reason only happens in an oral conversation; therefore it will be exclude from the analysis.

In conclusion, there are ten reasons for code switching, they are:

* + 1. Talking about a particular topic
    2. Quoting somebody else
    3. Being emphatic about something
    4. Inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors
    5. Repetition used for clarification
    6. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor
    7. Expressing group identity
    8. Softening or strengthening request or command
    9. A real lexical need that cannot be satisfactorily by the first language
    10. Humorous usage

In this study, the researcher does not take the four reasons of code switching by Suwito (the speakers, the interlocutor, the present of the participate, prestigious usage) because they just can be used in conversation.

From the review of literature above, we can see that the phenomena of code switching are closely related to speech community and bilingualism. Therefore this research shows that the references of speech community and bilingualism can also explain the phenomena of code switching in the SMS messages. Moreover, after discussing some theories which are related to code switching, the researcher uses the six types of code switching and the ten reasons for it to make coding and analysis the data in this study. The coding and the data analysis are discussed in the next chapter, i.e. Chapter IV.

1. Suzanne Romaine, *An introduction*…, p. 23 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. John J. Gumperz, *Discourse strategies*…, P. 70 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Jean Aitchison, *Linguistics*. (USA: Oxford University Press, 1992), p. 104 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Ronald Wardaough, *An introduction*…, p.116 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. John J. Gumperz, *Language in social groups*,( Stanford: Stanford university press,1972 ),p.100 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Ibid., p.114 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Ibid., p. 115 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Ibid., p. 115 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Josiane F. & Michael H. A. Blanc, *Bilinguality and bilingualism*. (Cambridge: Cambridge university press,1987), p. 11 [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Ibid., p. 8 [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Fishman, J. *Language in Sociocultural Change*. (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1972), p. 87 [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Ronald Wardrough, *An introduction*… p. 100 [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Ibid., p. 100 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Janet Holmes, *An introduction to sociolinguistic*.( New York: Addison Wesley Longman,1992), p. 44 [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Charlotte Hoffman, *An introduction*… p.109 [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. *Ibid., p. 110* [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Suzanne Romaine, *An introduction*… p. 55 [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Ronald Wardrough, *An introduction*… p. 100 [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Josiane F. & Michael H. A. Blanc, *Bilinguality and*… p. 148 [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Ibid., p. 266 [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Charlotte Hoffman, *An Introduction*… p. 104 - 105 [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Ibid., p.110 [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Josiane F. & Michael H. A. Blanc, *Bilinguality and*… p. 226 [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Susanto, *Sociolinguistics*,STAIN Tulungagug, p. 10 [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Ronald Wardraugh, *An Introduction*… p.103 [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Charlotte Hoffman, *An Introduction*… p.112 [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. Troike Seville. M, *The ethnography of communication: an introduction,* (1986), p. 65 - 66 [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. Susanto, *Sociolinguistics*, p. 6 - 9 [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. Charlotte Hoffman, *An Introduction*… p.116 [↑](#footnote-ref-29)