# CHAPTER II
# REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer discusses the theories that are related bilingualism, speech comunity, sense of code switching, types of code switching, and reason of using code switching, , and factor of code switching.

## A. The Sense of Code Switching

There are various definitions of code switching. Every linguist has different point of view about it. They have different judgment to find out how to employ switch code. According to Hoffman (1991:109), Code switching is potentially the most creative aspect of bilingual speech. Wardhaugh (1992:103) states that "code switching is a conversational strategy used to establish, cross or destroy group boundaries; to create, evoke or change interpersonal relations with their rights and obligations." It means that code switching used for transfer language, from one language to another where with assimilate people.

On the other hand Hoffman (1991:104) said that code switching is the changes over sentences. Redouane (2005:1922) states that: "Code-switches will tend to occur at points in discourse where juxtaposition of L1 and L2 elements does not violate a syntactic rule of either language, i.e., at points around which the surface structures of the two languages map onto each other. According to this simple constraint, a switch is inhibited from

occurring within a constituent generated by a rule from one language which is not shared by the other"

It means that code switching will occur at certain point which was a language change to another. The constraints itself will happen when a language has limited or rules of pronunciation. So the language will be mix with other languages in the realm of conversations.

Hoffman (1991:111) says that the most general description of code switching is that it involves the alternate use of two languages or linguistic varieties within the same utterance or during the same conversation. Holmes (1992:44) further adds that the feature of bilingual speech such as interference, code mixing and code switching are normal phenomenon because bilinguals often find it easier to discuss a particular topic in one language rather than another.

According to Wardhaugh (1992:104) in the example of report concerning Tanner in linguistic usage of a small group of Indonesian graduates students and their families living in United State. Code switching is applied by people who live in anywhere and choice among language to enjoy stay in one place. They use a variety of languages to put themselves. Their choice certain language in particular situation, used English to discuss their academic work and Indonesian language to other activities.

Holmes (1992:41) said that the switches are often very short and they are made primarily for social reasons to signal the speaker's ethnic identity and solidarity with the addressee.

**B. The Types of Code Switching**

According to Wardhaugh and Holmes There are two types of code switching based on the distinction which applies to the style shifting. The first type is situational code switching and the second type is metaphorical code switching.

1. Situational Code Switching

Situational code switching is no topic change in one situation. According to Wardhaugh (1992:106) situational code switching occurs when the languages used change according to the situation in which the conversant find themselves: they speak one language in one situation and another in a different one. Holmes (1992:43) suggests that situational switching is transition language that is done when a person has a specific reason for the social factors. That means code switching will occur when there is change in the situation which involves a speaker.

2. Metaphorical Code Switching

The definition of metaphorical switching relies on the use of two language varieties within a single social setting. Holmes (1992:48) defines metaphorical code switching used to represent the complex meaning in conversation. As a code switching occurring within a single situation but

adding some meaning to such components as them. Wardhaugh (1992:107) states:

"The speakers change the code as redefine the situations, formal to informal, official to personal, serious to humorous, and politeness to solidarity. Intended, the speaker switches the subject, but does not alter the atmosphere."

Hoffman (1991:112) shows many types of code switching based on the juncture or the scope of switching where languages take place. Those are inter-sentential switching, emblematic switching, and establishing continuity with the previous speaker. Each type will be described below:

1. Inter-sentential switching

Hoffman (1991:112) states this kind of code switching occurs between clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in

one language or other, as when an adult Spanish-English bilingual says: *"Tenia zapatos blancos, unpoco,* they were off-white, you know."

2.  Emblematic switching

Hoffman (1991:112) posited in this kind of code switching, tags, exclamation and certain set phrases in one language are inserted into an utterance otherwise in another, as when a Panjabi-English says: *"It's a nice day, hana?" (hai n? isn't it).* Another example is when an adult Spanish-American English says: *"...Oh!* Ay! *It was embarrassing! It was very nice, though, but I was embarrassed!"*

3. Establishing continuity with the previous speaker

   Hoffman (1991:112) define this kind of code switching occurs to continue the utterance of the previous speaker, as when one Indonesian speaker speaks in English and then the other speaker tries to respond in English also. Yet, that speaker can also switch again to *bahasa Indonesia.* For instance:

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

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

   From grammatical perspective, various type of code switching can be distinguished on the basis of the length and nature of the juxtaposed units of the two languages. Van Dulm (2007: 15-16) uses three types:

1) Extra-sentential code switching which involves attaching a tag from one language to an utterance entirely in the other language (Hamers and Blanc 2000: 259).

2) Inter-sentential code switching which involves switching at sentential boundaries, where one clause or sentence is in one language and the next clause or sentence is in the other (Mac Swan 1999: 1).

3) Intra-sentential code switching which takes place within the clause boundary (Hamers and Blanc 2000: 259).

   In addition, Mc Arthur (1998) has the same type of what Van Dulm (2007) stated i.e. Extra-sentential switching/Tag-switching, Intra-sentential switching, Inter-sentential switching, then he adds one more type of code

switching i.e. Intra-word switching. The definitions of 4 types that were stated by Arthur are:

1) Tag-switching, in which tags and certain set phrases in one language are inserted into an utterance otherwise in another.

2) Intra-sentential switching, in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary.

3) Inter-sentential switching, in which a change of language occurs at a clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language or the other.

4) Intra-word switching, in which a change occurs within a word boundary.

This theory is used by Poplack (1980) in the book of Hamers and Blanc (2000:259-260). There are three types: Extra-Sentential, Inter-sentential switching, and Intra-sentential.

1) Extra-sentential code switching / Tag- switching

Hamers and Blanc (2000: 259) in Van Dulm (2007) said Extra-sentential code switching involves attaching a tag from one language to an utterance entirely in the other language. It likes what Mc Arthur (1998) said of tag-switching, in which tags and certain set phrases in one language are inserted into an utterance otherwise in another. Example as in Arthur (1998), Edward (1994: 73) and also Poplack, Wheeler and Westwood in S. Romaine (1989: 122):

1) As when a Panjabi/English bilingual says:

It's a nice day, hana? (It‟ s a nice day, isn‟ t it?). (Arthur. 1998)

2) English-Tagalog

The proceeding went smoothly, ba? (The proceeding went smoothly, didn‟ t they?) (Edward, 1994: 73)

3) Finish – English

Mutta en mä viittinyt, no way! (But I‟ m not bothered, no way!) (Poplack, Wheeler and Westwood in S. Romaine, 1989: 122)

2) Intra-sentential switching

Hamers and Blanc (2000: 259) in Van Dulm Intra-sentential code switching takes place within the clause boundary.

Example in Arthur (1998):

As when a Yoruba/English bilingual says: Won o arrest a single person (they did not arrest a single person) (Mc Arthur, 1998).

3) Inter-sentential code switching

Inter-sentential code switching involves switching at sentential boundaries, where one clause or sentence is in one language and the next clause or sentence is in the other [Mac Swan (1999: 1) in Van Dulm, 2007: 16].

Example as in Poplack in S. Romaine (1989: 123) and Edward (1994: 73):

1. Purto Rican Billingual Spanish – English Sometimes I‟ ll start a sentence in English y terminó in español. (Sometimes I‟ ll start a sentence in English and finish it in Spanish) (Poplack in S. Romaine, 1989: 123).

2. Finnish-English

    Sano että tulla tänne että I‟ m very sick (,,tell them to come here that I‟ m very sick‟ ) (Edward, 1994: 73)

## C. Reasons of Code Using Switching

According to Hoffman (1991:116), there are seven reasons for bilinguals to switch their languages. The seven reasons are as follows:

1. Talk about a Particular Topic

    Of this statements mean that the speaker wishes to emphasize on a particular topic to other persons.

2. Quoting Some Body Else

    Intended, when someone is talking or making conversation, occasionally there is a quote concerning the words of a person which has the possibility of different languages then there was the transition language in conversation.

3. Be Emphatic About Something

    The meant that code switching is also used to assert something that is less obvious. To understanding listener what is meant by the speaker says.

4. Interjection

The meant, when someone uses interjection on a conversation, use a transfer code. For example, when the director telling his subordinates to do a job. They tend to switch the language to another language.

5. Repetition Used for Clarification

In here, code switching is also used to perform a repetition of the word to describe something. To facilitate other person understands the means of speaker. For example, when a teacher is explaining a lesson to students, in other hand they use another language to understand the students.

6. Intention of Clarify the Speech Content for the Interlocutor

Code switching is also often used to clarify the content of the speech, which is used for material in a conversation or teaching. An example, the teacher took the words from the president's speech, for object discussion with students.

7. Express Group Identity

The means, code switching is also used for identity some group. For example, English language community. They often mixed their original language with English in the class.

Besides the reasons suggested by Hoffman, Saville-Troike (1986:69) gives additional reasons:

1. Softening and Strengthening Request or Command

The means that code switching can be used to strengthen the code in a command or request somebody to better understandable.

2. Because of Real Lexical need either if the Speaker Knows the Desired Expression in One Language Cannot be Satisfactorily Translated into Second

That means, averting a language is a real need, because when language has been packaged with full expression but not hang of the listener can made dissatisfaction speaker, so speaker will switch language to other for clarify.

3. To Exclude Other People When a Comment is Intend for Only a Limited Audience

The mean that, code switching can be used for exclude other people when a comment is intend for only a limited audience. For the examples in courtroom, meeting rooms, etc.

Marasigan in Setyaningsih (2006:12) states that "code switching is not merely a tool to make the speaker gets closer to her hearer. It is also used to show solidarity, prestige, concealment and also get the obstacles out of message delivering process from the speaker." According Setyaningsih (2006:12) there are three reasons can be proposed why people do code switching is viewed from social point:

1. Social Motivation of Switching

According to Setyaningsih (2006:12) social motivation of switching is accommodation to the linguistic environment, which means people tend to accommodate the diversity of language in the environment.

People who live in bilingual community will be better able to understand and know who the audience is. Because it is something important for determine the language used.

2.  Social Expectations

According to Setyaningsih (2006:12) social expectation is:

> "Motivation closely related with the situational norm in certain areas, one area might be very different with another in term of its implementation. An example can be raised in the Javanese language. In Javanese, there are three stages language. There are namely *ngoko, kromo alus* and *kromo inggil.* In producing words, the speaker will always regard who the audience is."

When people talk is younger or same age, the speaker can speak with ngoko and switch to kromo alus. But, when the people older than speaker, the speaker can use kromo alus and switch to kromo inggil.

3.  Influence of the Interlocutor

The means this happens frequently during a conversation in daily life. Where the conversation can cause occur language switches by accident.

## D. The Factor of Using Code Switching

In studying linguistic and more specifically code switching, not only sense code switching, type code switching and reason code switching need to know. But also, the factors of code switching must be known too.

Sulistyoningsih in Setyaningsih (2006:14) states there are three major factors why people using code switching.

1.  Social Factors

    In social factors there are five aspects. Obiter's:

    a.  Participants

        Participants here are the people who are contribute on one event. It can be the speaker or addressee. According to Setyaningsih (2006:19) "The speaker and the addressee for a role relationship which can be marked by how the participant speak, body position, non verbal communication. For example eyes contact gestures, etc."

    b.  Topic of Conversation / material in teaching learning process

        Topics are some factors to speaker doing code switching. The example from Setyaningsih (2006:19) is "when people who are joking in Javanese suddenly switch into Indonesian when one of their friends starts to discuss about political issues during the same conversation."

    c.  Situation

        There are two forms of situation, formal situation and informal situation. People often consider when they speak formally, and when they talk informally. From this, situation will be very important in the using of code switching. In the example, some people using the correct words when speak in front of the boss, because this is formal situation. Differently when eating with the friends. Commonly use friendly language. Because this informal situations.

d. Domain

According to Fishman in Giglioli, Setyaningsih (2006:19) state that "Domain is very cluster of social situations which are typically constrained by a common set of behavioral rules." The means, in a region or a social situation, usually there is a limitation rule of behavior.

e. Setting of Conversation

In here, setting includes location, date, day, time, and physical aspects of situation. For the example: place where the event take place, date of wedding, etc.

2. Cultural Factors

According to Hudson (1980:96) codes switching as one of linguistics phenomenon are "learned from other people, they are one part the cultural a whole and as such are learned from the same people." from this, unknown that cultural is one factors emergence switch code.

Saville-troike in Setyaningsih (2006:21) states that "The code switching from Javanese into Indonesian by certain people in the speech community viewed from cultural side is considered valuable as it seems like a sign of genius.

3. Individual Factors

According to Saville-troike (1982:13) Individual factors is related to individual preference and skill. In other hand Setyaningsih (2006:21) in reality, humans are different one and other. From this, code switching also is different.

### E. Previous Studies

The author reviews some report of related researches to strengthens the data about code switching, "code switching used by English teacher in teaching and learning process at MTsN MODEL Trenggalek " by Puji lestari (2013). The student of English Education Program and Education Faculty State Islamic Institute (IAIN) Tulungagung. She identified the code switching using by English teacher in teaching and learning process. The design of this study is descriptive qualitative reseach.the data in this research are obtained from the observation ,recording and interview. The types of code-switching are inter-sentential code switching, emblematic switching, establishing continuity with the previous speaker, intra-sentential switching, intra-lexical code mixing, involving a change of pronunciation. They use code-switching for some purpose: talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something (express solidarity), interjection, repetition used for clarification, to soften or strengthen request or command

In other research about code switching in oral language by anisy rohmawati (2010) code switching used by English teacher in teaching and learning class. The result show that there are some type of code switching based on the Hoffman theories those are: intra-sentential switching which occurs 19 times 47, 5%, inter-sentential switching which occurs 10 times 25 %, establishing switching which occurs 7 times 17, 5 %, emblematic switching which occurs times 7, 5%, involving a change of pronunciation which occurs 1 times 2, 5%.