

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORIES**

English is the language of our international communication in all areas, such as science, politics, art and media. And English is the greatest common language spoken universally. As an international language that has role in the socioeconomic, political, social, education, and cultural lives in several countries. Language can be various in heterogenic societies because they have different habitual and social background. Code switching is related to the language and social. The relation of them will be explained here.

#### **2.1 Sociolinguistic**

People use language to interaction with other in society at anytime and anywhere. Language is both a system of communication between individuals a social phenomenon (Raymond Hickey, 2012). The area of language and society is intended to show how our use of language is governed by such factors as class, gender, race, etc.

According to (Holmes J. , 2012) sociolinguists is study the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the way it is used to convey social meaning. Examining the way people use language in different social contexts provides a wealth of information about the way language works, as well as about the social relationships in a community, and the way people convey and construct aspects of their social identity through their language.

#### **2.2 Bilingualism**

##### **2.2.1 Definition of Bilingualism**

Bilingualism is the ability to use two languages. The practice of using two or more language has earned a number of titles. According to (Mahootian, 2020) defined that bilingual is individuals who have the capability of using more than

one languages or dialect. A person may describe themselves as bilingual but may mean only the ability to converse and communicate orally.

A person may become bilingual by learning a second language sometime after their first language. In most common definition a bilingual is a person who is able to speak and understand two languages. Most of us consider bilingualism as something good an advantage. For one thing, knowledge of another language enables people to communicate with members of other cultures in their own language. This in turn, provides a means for futhering cooperation and understanding among nations and people.

Bilinguals can be further distinguished into coordinate bilinguals and compound bilinguals. Coordinate and compound bilingualism illustrate how the different social conditions under which speakers become bilingual can lead to differences in how these speakers relate words to their meanings. In this connection, coordinate bilingualism refers to individuals who speak two languages natively, they have learned both languages from birth, while compound bilingualism describes individuals who have learned one language natively and another one later in their life.

Moreover, there are people who can read a second language fluently even write it well, but who cannot speak or understand its spoken form to any significant degree in the written mode.

Bilingualism is the standard rather than the exception these days. Bilingualism derives from the contact between people with different nationalities whereas this contact can be forced under certain circumstances or chosen by the people themselves. In the history of bilingualism research various definition have been proposed. Those have in common to use bilingualism as a cover term for speaking at least two or more languages.

Nowadays, bilingualism has become a common phenomenon. Social interaction always involves communication among the society members by using language. While in the social interaction, the society often use more than one language variety on their bases language. It is done by purpose to convey what they mean in communication. This phenomenon is called the development of communication. This commonly happens in almost area of people's life.

### **2.2.2 Who is Bilingual?**

Of course bilingualism specifically refers to the ability to use two languages, but most linguists use the terms bilingualism and multilingualism to capture what more than half the world's population considers a normal part of their lives and identities. Bilingualism is closely related to the acquisition of a second language. Language acquisition is closely related to how a person gets words, meaning, structure, and pragmatics. It has nothing to do with the process that occurs in someone's mind and attitude. Become bilingual or multilingual from an early age in other words a child has experience of the process of acquiring words, meaning, structure, and more complex pragmatics early on than from those who are only monolingual.

### **2.3 Code**

In sociolinguistics, code refers to a language or a variety of language. The term is useful because it is neutral. This term is mainly used as a neutral label for any system of communication involving language. (Wardhaugh, 2010) Code can be defined as a system used for communication between two or more parties used on any occasions. People usually choose different codes in different situations. They may choose a particular code or variety because it makes them easier to discuss a particular topic. When people want to talk each other, they have to choose a particular code to express their feeling.

It is a symbol of nationalism that is used by people to speak or communicate in a particular language, or dialect, or accent, or style on different occasions and for different purposes of communication. The term code, taken from information theory, can be used to refer to any kind of system that two or more people employ for communication. It can actually be used for a system used by a single person as when someone devises a private code to protect certain secrets. Why do people choose to use one code rather than another, what brings about shifts from one code to another, and why do they occasionally prefer to use a code formed from two other codes by switching back and forth between the two or even mixing them. Such questions as these assume that there are indeed few single-code speakers, people are nearly always faced with choosing an appropriate code when they speak. In general, however, when you open your

mouth, you must choose a particular language, dialect, style, register, or variety. That is a particular code.

## **2.4 Code Switching**

The phenomenon of code switching was and still is being studied from various perspectives. Definition of code switching given by Jendra that “there is a situation where speakers deliberately change a code being used, namely by switching from one to another. The change is called “code switching” (Jendra, 2010). It can be defined as the change of a code or switch from one language to another language. Wardaugh say that code switching is a result of contact of bilingual or multilingual community and code switching as a strategy of using two or more language in the same utterance.

Generally, code switching as the alternation to switch one code to another in speech event. People produce an utterance and apply code switching when people change the language in their conversations. Another thing which made code switching more interesting was that a speaker may switch code within a single sentence, and may even do so many times. The ability to communicate our thoughts, emotions and opinions to others is truly remarkable skill.

But not only does our language communicate who we are, but our use of certain strategies to make communication more effective and meaningful. One of these tricks is “code switching”, which we can observe mostly in second or foreign language classes. Code switching is a linguistic phenomenon which occurs in multilingual speech communities.

The term describes the process in which a communicatively competent multilingual or bilingual speaker alternates or switches usually between two languages or language varieties or codes during the same conversation. For example, the speaker switches between two codes (Indonesian and English) within a single sentence. This particular type of code switching is also called intra-sentential code switching. Intra-sentential code switching defines a change from one code to another code across clauses.

Code switching refers to the use of two languages or more language in one conversation where the speaker or at least understand the language into which

switching occurs. Code switching occurs mostly in bilingual communities.

Speakers of more than one language are known for their ability to code switch or mix their language during their communication.

In code switching, there are a number of possible reason for the switching from one language into another language. First of these is the notion that a speaker may not be able to express him or herself in one language so switches to the other compensate for the deficiency. Second, switching commonly occurs when an individual wishes to express solidarity with a particular social group. And the last is the alteration that occurs when the speakers wishes to convey his or her attitude to the listener.

#### **2.4.1 Social Factor in Code Switching**

There are several social factors causing the use of code switching. Code switching describes the use of different dialects, accents, language combinations, and mannerism within social groups in order to project a particular identity. As Thomason and Kaufmann theory in (Gardner, 2010). There are a range of factors which determine whether or not, Code switching occurs at all in a given laguage contact situation. From a sociolinguistic point of view, three types of factor contribute to the form taken by code switching in a particular instance :

- a. Factors independent of particular speakers and particular circumstances in which the varieties are used, which affect all the speakers of the relevant varieties in a particular community, for example economic market , prestige and covert prestige, power relations, and the associations of each variety with a particular context or way of life.
- b. Factors attaching to the speakers, both as individuals and as members of a variety of sub-groups : their competence in each variety, their social networks and relationships, their attitudes and ideologies, their self-perception and perception of others.
- c. Factors within the conversations where code switching takes place: code switching is a major conversational resource for speakers, providing further tools to structure their discourse beyond those available to monolinguals.

## **2.5 Social Media**

### **2.5.1 Definition of Social Media**

Social Media is an online platform which people use to build social networks or social relations with other people who share similar personal or career interest, activities, backgrounds or real-life connections (Akram, 2018). For individuals, social media is used to stay in touch with friends and extended family. People will use various social media applications to build career opportunity networks, find people around the world with similar interests, and share their thoughts, feelings, insights and emotions.

Social media is one of the developments of the internet. Has a high quality camera on smartphones make a lot of people have a new fun activity, people will find it easy take pictures anywhere and anytime, after that they uploaded to the social media. Social media usually features user-generated content and personalized profiles. The usual types of social media used are Facebook, Twitter, Path, WhatsApp, Youtube, and Instagram.

Social Media platforms allow users to have conversations, share information and create web content. Billions of people around the world use social media to share information and make connections. Social media is a innovative idea with a very brilliant opportunity with additional scope for advancements. With the use of social networking we can advertise or communicate in a more efficient way. People can track or get information from all over the world.

Social media came about at a time after the world had, in many ways, become one technology and the internet have made it, so we can connect with anyone, anywhere, anytime. We know more about each other than we ever did before. When decades ago we might have only had the ability to have allegiance to one group that we physically had to walk down the street to the town hall for, we now have all these media application. All thanks to the internet and social media. The most specific interest or hobbies have groups online that we can be part of. Because in this modern era, everything has moved online. Including business, consumers have hundreds and thousands of choices to search for on their computer while right at home.



## **2.5.2 The Popular Applications of Social Media**

### **a. Facebook**

This is the largest social media network on the internet, both in terms of total number of users and name recognition. Facebook came into existence on February 4, 2004. Facebook has within 12 years managed to collect more than 1.59 billion monthly active users and this social media automatically make it one of the best medium for connecting people from all over the world. This application almost same function like Instagram. Can share and upload photo.

### **b. Twitter**

Twitter is a social network where you share short messages with the rest of the world based on conversation topics, which famously limits the length of post (tweets). You can sign up for an account at [twitter.com](https://twitter.com) and choose a username and password. Hashtags (#) can be used by anyone to comment on any topic.

### **c. Instagram**

Instagram as networking platform. Starting from students to business people, this social media focus on photo and video sharing platforms has popularity high to the point that is comparable to Facebook and Twitter. An application photo and video sharing social.

### **d. Youtube**

The biggest and most well known video based online networking site, was established on February 14, 2005 by three previous PayPal workers purchased by Google .

### **e. WhatsApp**

WhatsApp Messenger is a cross-platform instant messaging client for smartphones. This application needs internet connection to send images, texts, documents, audio and video messages to other users that have the app installed on their devices.

### **f. Snap chat**

Snapchat is a photo messaging application developed by Evan Spiegel, Bobby Murphy, and Reggie Brown. With this app, users can take photos, record videos, add text and paintings, and send them to a user defined list of recipients.

## **2.6 Instagram**

### **2.6.1 Definition of Instagram**

Instagram is generally known as an application photo-sharing social networking platform. Essentially, instagram is a mobile based application that enables users to take photos or pictures, apply the different manipulation tools to transform the appearance of images, and share them instantly with friends on different social networking services. Instagram was a success right from the beginning with over a million users only two months after it was launched.

### **2.6.2 History of Instagram**

Instagram was founded in 2010 by Kevin Systrom and Mike Krieger, the CEO of company Burbn. A company of technology startup that only focuses on developing applications for mobile phones. The word Instagram comes from the word “instant”, like a polaroid camera which in its time was better known as “instant photo”. Instagram can also display photos instantly, like a polaroid in appearance. Meanwhile, the word “gram” comes from the word “telegram”, where the way the telegram itself works is to send information to other people quickly. Likewise, instagram can upload photos using the internet network, so that the information you want to convey can be received quickly. That is way instagram are from instant-telegram. Everybody can use instagram, because it is an easy application for they who love to share a photos or videos with a caption that they can creative for writing.

### **2.6.3 Instagram Features**

Instagram has different features from social networks. There are several features that being used by the instagram users or followers :

#### **a. Followers**

The social system on Instagram is to be the followers of user accounts, or have Instagram followers. With this communication between fellow Instagram users themselves can be intertwined by liking and also give commenting on photos which has been uploaded by other users. Followers are also one of



important element, which is the number of likes of followers greatly affects whether the photo can be a popular or not.

#### b. Upload Photo

The main use of Instagram is a place for upload and share photos to other users. The photo you want to upload can be obtained through the device camera or the photos in the photo album on the device.

#### c. Caption

After the photo is edited, the photo will be redirected to the page next. Where the photo will be uploaded to Instagram or to other social networks. It is not only the option to upload photo but also for enter the photo title or give a caption, and we can add the location of the photo.

#### d. Like

Instagram also has a like sign feature that functions has in common of what Facebook provides, as a marker that other users like the uploaded photo. Based on the time duration and number of likes on a photo on Instagram. That is a particular factor influence the photo is famous or not.

#### e. Explore (Popular)

When a photo gets into the popular page, that is a collection of popular photos from around the world on at that time. Indirectly the photo will be a thing known by people abroad, so the number of followers can also be more increase.

## 2.7 Types of Code Switching

People must select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from that code to another or to mix codes. Even within sometimes very short utterances (Wardhaugh, 2010). According to (Nguyen, 2015) and based on theory Hoffman in (Kisno, 2012) there are three kinds of code switching, they are: Intra-sentential switching, Inter-sentential Switching, and Tag Switching/Extra-sentential Switching.

### 2.7.1 Intra-sentential Switching

Intra-sentential switching concerns language alternation that occurs within a sentence or a clause boundary. Sometimes it includes mixing within word

boundaries. Since intra-sentential code switching occurs within sentence/clause/word boundaries/phrase.

It can take the form such as, code changing, code mixing, insertion and congruent lexicalizations.

For example :

- a. *Very good ya tapi terlalu cepat too fast ya*
- b. *Sebenarnya inti dari belajar speaking is according to you*

From the two examples above, it shows code switching intra-sentential switching. Because insert phrase of second language in first language in a single utterance or sentence. It means using phrase to switched the language in the single sentence.

There are various types of code switching served by experts. And some experts categorized it into several factors like, factor reason and factor grammatical classification.

### **2.7.2 Inter-sentential Switching**

Inter-sentential switching is the switch involving movement from one language to other between sentences. This situation may also include a switch from a whole sentence or more than one sentence produced entirely in one language. Inter-sentential switching may serve to emphasize a point made in the other languages in conversation.

The following examples shows inter-sentential code switching from one language to another language :

- a. *“Ini lagu lama, tahun 80an. It’s oldies but goodies, they said.”*
- b. *“You have the task for the next meeting. Kamu harus membuat dialog singkat.”*

From the example above, it is included inter-sentential switching. Because the speaker has completed a sentence in Indonesia then the speaker switches to English in the next sentence. And so the second example it is included inter-sentential switching. The speaker has completed a sentence in English then the speaker switches to Indonesia in the next sentence. This utterance classified into

inter-sentential switching that used to switch between sentence boundaries , where one sentence is in one language. It is mean that the speaker wants to show another speaker that he/she can speak Indonesian and English and to ensure others as well. The speaker or addressee in this situation is fluent in using both languages or at least understands what the speaker says. Inter-sentential switching is the switch from one language into another language which occurs between sentences or speech acts.

### **2.7.3 Extra-sentential switching or Tag Switching**

Tag switching involves the insertion of a tag from one language into an utterance which is otherwise entirely in other language. Tags used easily inserted in speech at a number of point in monolingual utterance without break syntactic rules. Usually this kind of code switching often occurs in daily conversations. People in Indonesia usually use tag switching in their daily conversation.

For example : “By the way, *habis ini mau kemana?*” The word “by the way” is the tag switching. The tag switching, is not only in the beginning of the sentence, but it can also in the end of the sentence. Another example is “*Tenang aja*, everythings gonna be ok”. This explanation of the example is final tag because the tag occurs at the end of the sentence.

## **2.8 The Reasons of Using Code Switching**

Meanwhile, a theory of Hoffman in (Kisno, 2012) divides the reason of using code switching into :

### **2.8.1 Talking About A Particular Topic**

Sometimes people prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. And a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express their emotional feelings in a language that is not their everyday language.

### **2.8.2 Quoting Somebody Else**

People sometimes like to quote a famous expression or saying of some well-known figures. In Indonesia, those well-known figures are mostly from some English speaking countries. Then, because many of the Indonesian people nowadays are good at English, those famous expressions or sayings can be quoted intact in their original language.

### 2.8.3 Emphaty About Something

Usually when someone who is talking using a language that is not his native tongue suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, he or she either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from his second language to his first language. Or, on the other hand, there are some cases where people feel more convenient to be emphatic in their second language rather than their fist language.

### 2.8.4 Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

Language switching or mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector. It may happen intentionally or unintentionally.

### 2.8.5 Repetition Used For Clarification

When a bilingual wants to so that it will be understood by the listener, he or she can sometimes use both of languages that he masters saying the same utterance ( the utterance is saying repeatedly ).

### 2.8.6 Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content For the Interlocutor

When bilingual talks to another bilingual, there will be lots of codeswitching or code mixing occur. It means to make the cintent of his or her speech runs smoothly and can be understood by the hearer.

### 2.8.7 Expressing Group Identity

Code switching and code mixing can also be used to express group identity. As it has been mentioned previously, the way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from other groups. In other words, the way of communication of one community is different from the people who are out of the community.

Finally, some experts divide backgrounds and reasons of using code switching into several categorizes in this research. This background and reasoms are used to know the motive of bilingual speaker in use code switching.

## **2.9 Grammar**

### **2.9.1 Definition of Grammar**

Grammar is important part in learning English. It will help learners to understand well about how to arrange the sentence in English and how to make a good writing in English. Grammar is defined as a way to organize the sentence and create a good language (Hirai, 2010). Meanwhile (Schmidt, 2010) states that grammar is a description of the structure of a language and how language units such as words and phrases are formed into sentences. From the definition above, I conclude that grammar as the rules about the relationship between words to make a correct sentence or utterances which help us to understand language.

### **2.9.2 Kinds of Grammatical Problems**

According to (Hollister, 2014) that grammatical mistakes equate to poor writing, and it is one of the primary reasons for manuscript rejections when publishing an article. And also can influence the quality of writing.

As the caption is used to not only give information but also to persuade the reader. It is interesting to acknowledge on how the grammatical problems presented on the caption in social media. The problems are :

#### **1. Subject Verb-Agreement**

In English, subject verb-agreement is important. When speaking or writing in the present tense, a sentence must have subjects and verbs that agree in number. If the subject is singular the verb must be plural as well. This meant that the characteristic of the subject should be reflected in the verb.

For example :

a. He see you ( incorrect )

He sees you ( correct )

b. The recipes is good for beginning chefs ( incorrect )

The recipes are good for beginning chefs ( correct )

The examples above explain if a subject is plural, the verb form must be plural.

## 2. Pronoun

Pronoun is a word that is used in the place of a noun or noun phrase. Usually when a noun or noun phrase has been used once, a pronoun is used to avoid repetition of the same noun or noun phrase.

Pronoun errors occur when pronouns do not agree in number with the noun to which they refer. If the noun is singular, the pronoun must be singular. If the noun is plural, however, the pronoun must be plural as well.

For example :

- a. Everybody must bring their own lunch ( incorrect )
- b. Everybody must bring his or her own lunch ( correct )

## 3. Punctuation

Punctuation is the use of special marks that you add to writing to separate phrases and sentences, to show that something is a question or not, etc. Full stop, comma, semicolon, and the other marks are an intimate part of grammar and style. To write well, you must punctuate well, but to punctuate well, you must also write well.

### a. Full stop

The punctuation mark (.) is put at the end of a sentence, or at the end of a word that has been shortened.

### b. Comma

A comma's basic purpose in life is to indicate to the reader that there should be a slight pause in the sentence. Sometimes commas separate items in a list. The last two items of a list should already be separated by the word "and", so you do not need a comma there.

E.g : I took bread, milk, eggs and cheese.

### c. Apostrophe

The punctuation mark (') that shows when a letter or a number has been left out, or is used before or after to show possession. E.g: I'm (I am), they're (they are), '21 (2021), Helen's book, etc.

For example :



1. It's easy and fun ( short for "it is")
2. The dog bit its tail (showing ownership)

d. Capitalization

Capital is a letter of the alphabet in the form and larger size that is used at the beginning of sentences and names print in capitals. Capitalization is the use of capital letters. Using capital letter for the first letter of a word has a specific meaning for most readers. Here are some rules for capitalization :

1. Capitalize proper names of people (including titles and honorifics) ethnic group, places, countries and states, holidays, institutions, and religions.
2. Capitalize the first word in a sentence or a quoted word, phrase, or sentence of dialogue. Do not capitalize the first word of an indirect quote in paraphrase.
3. Do not capitalize words to emphasize them in academic writing.

4. Spelling

Spelling words in English can be difficult for learners because sometimes a word is very similar to a word in their own language but is not spelled the same. For example, spell *success* with only one "s", or *colleague* without an "a".

5. Word Order

Is an essential part of writing and speaking. When we put words in the wrong order, the result is a confusing, unclear, and an incorrect sentence. And word order refers to the way words are arranged in a sentence. For example :

1. I did my homework very quickly ( correct )
2. I in a hurry did my homework (incorrect)

## 2.10 Related Study

Regarding to get the general understanding to this research that will analyzed the type and the reason of code switching. The researcher involving some literature to find some things which related to the research topic.

There are some relevant studies conducted by several researchers:

1. Ambalegin, 2019, entitle: Analysis of Using Code Switching In Instagram. He found that the result of the study shows that there are three kinds of form code switching that found on instagram account using by instagram users, they are: tag switching, intersentential code switching and intrasetential code switching. Then after doing the analysis based on of the types, he found the reasons of using code switching, there are four points: changing topic, lack of vocabulary, bilingual/multilingual, prestige and trend. And his research using sociolinguistic study because it is related to the topic in this research. Then he used qualitative research methods in doing the analysis.
2. Rini Agustiana Nasution, 2018 entitle: An Analysis Of Code Switching Between English And Indonesian Language In Teaching Process Of Speech On The English Department Students At The State Islamic University North Sumatera. She found that the result of the study shows that there are three types of code switching: inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, tag switching. Then after she doing the analysis based on of types , she found three functions of code switching and two reasons of using code switching. She uses the theory of Hoffman and Poplack for this research. This study is to describe code switching in teaching process of basic speaking subject. In the process of code switching, the teacher practiced Indonesian and English.
3. Putu Oka Perdana, 2014, entitle: The Analysis of Code Switching On Facebook Comments. He found that the result of the study shows that three types of code switching, there are tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. And also he found 5 reason of using code switching, there are filling a linguistics need for lexical item, set phrase, discourse marker or sentence filler, continuing the last language used, specifying speaker involment.

Although those study are about code switching. They have different method to analyze their research. And this is also facilitate and invest the reseacher to able to learn more about the analysis of code switching.